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THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

PRINTED DURING

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

1863–'64.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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TO THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FOR

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38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 28.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TO

The chairman of the Committee of Claims, in relation to the prompt settlement of claims in the Treasury Department.

FEBRUARY 2, 1864.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 18, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to enclose a report of the Second Auditor of the Treasury in response to inquiries made by you, as chairman of the Committee of Claims in the House of Representatives.

It will gratify you to observe that the principal cause of delay, arising from want of room for the accommodation of an increased clerical force, having been partially removed, and the force largely though still insufficiently augmented, the settlements are now made with much greater promptitude and rapidity than heretofore. Five thousand four hundred and thirty-five more claims were settled than were received during the months of December and November. It is my hope that sufficient room may soon be obtained for all clerks that are needed for the prompt despatch of this important business.

I agree with the Auditor, that the bill proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fenton in the House will, if it shall become a law, greatly facilitate the settlement of these meritorious claims, and share his conviction that nothing has been left undone that could be done by any bureau, with the same room and force, to settle them at the earliest possible moment.

I trust it will be possible within a short time, by the aid of the legislation now in progress, so to bring up all work of this description as to leave no cause to complain of delay to any one.

Very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. J. T. HALE,
Chairman Committee of Claims, H. R.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, January 14, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your request, and in reply to inquiries relating to the claims of deceased and discharged soldiers, and to the causes of delay in their settlement, made by Hon. James T. Hale, chairman of the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to report:

That such claims have been generally settled up to the 31st of December, 1862, where the rolls could be obtained; and in cases where the muster and pay rolls for November and December embraced also the months of January and February, 1863, settlements are being made to the latter period.

On the first day of January, 1862, there were on hand and unsettled of this class of claims, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. There were settled during the year, thirteen thousand four hundred and sixty-seven.

On the first day of January, 1863, the number on hand and unsettled was, thirty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-four. The number settled during the year was, forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven; and there remained on hand unsettled, on the first day of January, 1864, seventy-four thousand five hundred and ninety.

A variety of causes have contributed to delay the settlement of this class of claims. Inability to obtain the necessary rolls, defective rolls and insufficient proof of death, may be referred to as among them; but the principal cause of this vast accumulation is chargeable to an insufficiency of clerical force.

This subject has been the constant source of deep solicitude. In my annual report, under date of November 19, 1861, and some three months after I was placed in charge of this bureau, the following language occurs:

"By reference to the monthly reports from this office, made to your department since the close of the fiscal year, it will appear that there has been a constant and rapid increase of its business beyond the capacity of my present clerical force to perform, and that in some of its divisions there has been an accumulation of unsettled claims. This has been unavoidable.

"The present clerical force in this office was intended to be, and is, only adequate to the prompt settlement of the current business arising under the peace establishment of the army, demanding an annual expenditure of twelve or fourteen millions of dollars. It is limited by law to one chief clerk, eleven clerks of the third class, seven of the second, and three of the first.

"During the Mexican war, and for several succeeding years, the force was increased to forty-nine clerks, and yet the business fell sadly in arrear, and the delay attendant upon the adjustment of claims and debts against the government was the occasion of great inconvenience and injustice to claimants and creditors.

"The true interest of the government, as well as justice to claimants, demands that settlements should be made promptly and without delay. To accomplish this object, a sufficient force of competent accountants should be employed, to prevent an accumulation of claims in the office.

"If the increase of the army and its expenses during the Mexican war created a necessity for more than doubling the number of clerks in this office, it will be apparent that the business growing out of the employment of an army of half a million of men, and the disbursements of three or four hundred millions of dollars per annum, will require a much larger clerical force in the offices auditing war accounts and claims.

"In view of the recent increase of the business, I believe that, within the next six months, at least fifty additional clerks will be necessary to perform the current work of the office, and I hope that you may deem it proper to urge upon Congress the necessity of authorizing such a temporary increase of the clerical force as a prompt adjustment of claims may require."

The attention of Congress was invited to the recommendation, and in the following May the authority for a general increase of clerical force in the Treasury Department was given; but at that time the current business of the office had so increased that, notwithstanding the additional force which the Secretary had assigned to it in anticipation of the action of Congress, it became necessary to employ a large portion of the additional force in registering, briefing, examining and filing claims and letters, and in attending to the correspondence necessary to prepare the claims for settlement.

With the increase of clerks came the necessity for suitable rooms for their accommodation. Earnest efforts were made by the department from time to time to obtain them at my request, but only with partial success, as the other portions of the building were wanted for the accommodation of bureaus of other departments.

As the files of this office embrace all the vouchers of disbursements for the pay of the army, the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, for recruiting, for medical and hospital purposes, and for the Indians, since 1817, they could not with propriety be removed into a building not fire-proof, and thus expose them to destruction; and no suitable building other than the one now occupied could be obtained. Nor could settling clerks be detached and distributed in other buildings without seriously impairing the efficiency of the office, and increasing the risk of losing the muster and pay rolls, which are usually vouchers in paymasters' unsettled accounts, and borrowed from those accounts to settle the claims of deceased and discharged soldiers. Under these considerations, no course could be pursued but to fill such rooms as could be obtained with clerks, and use every possible effort to keep down the accumulation of business until suitable rooms for a sufficient clerical force could be obtained. This has been done, and there has been no time since the first allowance and appointment of additional clerks to this office, in 1862, when the rooms have not been filled beyond their capacity for convenience and health.

Since the 22d day of September last, about sixty clerks have been added to this bureau to occupy the rooms vacated by the removal of the office of the Fourth Auditor to the treasury building, and, as the general details of its business had been provided for, nearly the whole number were assigned to the duty of settling soldiers' claims. They were entirely unacquainted with the principles or details involved in such settlements, and will yet become more effective as they become more familiar with the business; but it gives me pleasure to inform you that, through their aid, five thousand four hundred and thirty-five more cases were settled than were received in the months of November and December. The number of cases settled in October, was four thousand nine hundred and ninety; in November, six thousand four hundred and forty-six; and in December, nine thousand six hundred and ninety.

It may be fairly estimated, that, under favorable circumstances, settlements may be made at the rate of about ten thousand a month without any further increase of clerical force; and that, by the middle or last of August next, all claims now in the office, where the necessary evidence can be obtained, will be settled. During the last six months, the receipts of applications have fallen off several thousand from those of the six preceding months, or of the corresponding months of 1862; so that, while the delay now existing in making settlements will be constantly diminishing, it must diminish more rapidly as the business of the last six months of 1863 is reached, and so continue until the shortest period within which settlements can be made will have been attained.

More room is needed for the convenience, comfort, and health of the clerks than is now assigned to this bureau. With the exception of four, the rooms are not large, are lighted by but a single window, and are without any proper ventilation; yet eight clerks, and occasionally nine, are compelled to work in each of these rooms. If it shall be deemed advisable to expedite the settlement of

accumulated claims by a still larger temporary increase of clerks, additional office-room is imperatively required.

Allusion has been made already to some other causes of delay. Although settlements are still delayed by the want of the pay and muster rolls necessary to settle the accounts, there is reason to believe that an administrative examination of the paymasters' accounts *in the order in which payments are made* will remove that obstruction, and place the rolls in possession of this office as rapidly as they may be required.

The bill proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fenton, in the House of Representatives, if enacted, will remove the difficulties which now exist in relation to evidence of death, and also as to payments and allowances to soldiers in hospitals, and, if strictly enforced, will very greatly facilitate the settlement of claims.

Sharing in the anxiety often expressed by you that this class of claims should be settled at the earliest possible moment, as a solemn duty of the government to a class of citizens suffering by reason of patriotic sacrifices, nothing has been left undone that could be done by this bureau to accomplish that end; and it gives me great pleasure to assure you of the zeal and patient industry with which the clerks in this bureau have struggled to meet the almost overwhelming demand upon it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. FRENCH,
Second Auditor.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a communication from the honorable James T. Hale, chairman of the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives, dated December 19, 1863, and requesting information with regard to the delay in settling the claims of deceased and disabled soldiers in the offices of the Paymaster General and Second Auditor, with any suggestions to remedy the same that can be offered.

In reply to this communication, I would respectfully submit the following report:

As regards disabled soldiers, who are discharged from service on account of wounds or disability, their final accounts are not settled in the office of the Paymaster General, but by the various paymasters in the field, or at the numerous posts where such paymasters are stationed throughout the country. I am not aware of the slightest delay in the settlement of such claims having occurred, nor has any well-founded complaint of that character ever been made to this department. On the contrary, it is believed that the discharged soldiers have been paid with commendable promptness. These soldiers are required to have certain discharge papers, which contain a statement of the amount of pay, clothing, &c., due them at the time of their discharge, and according to which the paymasters settle their accounts. These papers are made out by their company officers in the field, or surgeons in charge of the hospitals from which they may be discharged, and the paymasters have no control whatever over the same, but must be guided conclusively by what is stated in them. These papers are often grossly defective or incorrect, and the soldiers or the United States are thereby (as the errors are on one side or the other) made the losers, by the ignorance or carelessness of the officers who thus make out these discharge papers. The only remedy that can be suggested for this evil is to require greater care on the part

of such officers in the performance of this duty, and to punish as a military offence any neglect or omission in making out correct discharge papers.

By act of 3d March, 1863, the one hundred dollars bounty, previously granted to soldiers who had served two years, was allowed to all soldiers who were discharged on account of wounds received in action before having rendered such two years' service. The paymasters were instructed to pay the claims under that act at the same time that they settled the arrears of pay, &c., due such disabled men on their discharge papers.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury, however, refused to pass any accounts of paymasters for such disbursements, and directed that the same should be at once suspended. The reason given by the Second Auditor was, that Congress had made no appropriation for the payment of such claims. All payments of such bounty to wounded men were, therefore, suspended under this ruling of the Auditor, and all claims under that act are still unsettled.

This department was and is ready to pay this bounty as soon as authorized by proper authority.

As regards the settlement of the claims of deceased soldiers, I would respectfully state that such settlements are assigned by a formal, and standing, and well-considered regulation of 1832, to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and that neither the Paymaster General nor any of his officers have any control or authority in the matter. The reasons for placing the settlement of these claims in charge of the Second Auditor are obvious. The rolls of the different regiments, batteries, &c., in service, on which the paymasters make payments, are forwarded by them, in the course of a few weeks after such payments, to the office of the Paymaster General, where they receive a preliminary examination, and are then forwarded to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for final settlement of the paymasters' accounts as disbursing officers, responsible to the Treasury Department for the public funds received from it. These accounts remain forever after on file in the office of the Second Auditor, where they can at any time be referred to; and from the date contained on such rolls, &c., as relates to the deceased soldiers, the necessary information is obtained to settle the amounts due them at the time of their decease.

It is apparent, therefore, that it would be impossible to commit the claims of deceased soldiers to the paymaster who pays the regiment, &c. He retains the rolls and the required information only for a few weeks, and the necessary claims of the heirs, &c., could not possibly be prepared and proved in that time. For the same reason these claims could not be settled in the office of the Paymaster General, where the accounts and rolls remain only a short time in transitu to the office of the Second Auditor. But in that office these rolls are frequently retained, and can be at once referred to when the claims of the heirs are presented, whether such claims come in in a month or two after the soldier's death, or, as is frequently the case, not for a long period—even years after his decease.

Another reason for placing the settlement of these claims in charge of the Second Auditor and his revising officer, the Second Comptroller, is the character of the claims themselves. In determining the right of parties to come in as heirs of a deceased soldier, in settling whether sufficient proof of such heirship has been given, and in numerous other similar questions constantly arising under these claims, the accounting officers of the treasury act in a sort of judicial capacity, and with an authority that could not be allowed ordinary paymasters, or even the Paymaster General, who is simply a military officer, and exercises only military authority. The determining such questions can only be vested in officers having final jurisdiction in the matter, and whose decisions are binding, and not in subordinates, whose accounts are liable to revision, and suspension, and disallowance, even if incorrect.

Since the present rebellion attained the vast proportions it has grown to, the

large number of troops in service, and consequently large number of paymasters required to pay them, has multiplied to an enormous extent the number of accounts required to be rendered. Every exertion has been made to have these accounts promptly rendered to this office, and examined and forwarded to the Second Auditor as soon as possible. Owing to the want of sufficient clerical force, and of office accommodation, some accumulation of these accounts occurred in this office, but never to a sufficient extent to interfere with the settlement of these deceased soldiers' claims in the Second Auditor's office. This will more fully appear from the report which was made on this subject from this office on ——— instant, a copy of which I have the honor herewith to enclose, marked "A."

From this report it will be seen that while this office had forwarded to the Second Auditor the accounts of paymasters up to 30th April, 1863, the claims of deceased soldiers were only being settled up to 1st September, 1862, or more than six months behind the date to which the necessary rolls and accounts were filed with the Auditor, which were required for reference in such cases. Under arrangements lately authorized by the honorable Secretary of War, the clerical force of this office has been and still is being increased, and it is intended to examine and forward to the Second Auditor all the accounts now in this office, and hereafter to have these preliminary examinations made immediately on the receipt of the accounts, and they at once transmitted to that officer for final settlement.

It is presumed that the delay in settling the claims of deceased soldiers in the office of the Second Auditor has arisen from the same cause as that in settling the disbursing accounts of paymasters in the same office, viz: want of sufficient examining clerks, both there and in the revising office of the Second Comptroller. A simple remedy, therefore, would be to increase the clerical force in both those offices to such an extent that all claims can be taken up as soon as filed, examined and passed upon. What increase would be necessary for this purpose can, of course, be best determined by those officers.

Some additional force has already been added in the Second Auditor's office, and he is now settling daily a much larger number of these claims of deceased soldiers than formerly, though still not enough, it is believed, to keep up with the number of fresh ones daily presented.

It is not seen that any other remedy is required, and it is doubted whether any change of the method of settling these claims could be adopted advantageously at the present time, even if such change had some certain benefits or improvements. It is a dangerous experiment to alter a long-established and well-considered method of transacting business in the midst of such great pressure and amount of work as is now existing in every branch of the government. A new scheme would require time and experience to perfect it, and, meanwhile, constant trouble and difficulties would interfere and cause many more delays and complaints than those sought to be removed.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration and esteem, your obedient servant.

T. P. ANDREWS,
Paymaster General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 29.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

IN RELATION TO

Indian affairs in that State.

FEBRUARY 8, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION relative to Indian affairs.—(Adopted April 20, 1863.)

Whereas the legislature at its last session, in view of the fact that vast sums of money had been expended by the government in regard to Indian matters on this coast, without resulting in any advantage or benefit either to the frontier settlers or to the Indians themselves, memorialized Congress for a change of policy in the premises, asking for a removal of all undomesticated Indians to distant reservations, so they could not return; whereas no action has yet been taken by the general government in compliance with said memorial; and whereas during the last year, Indian disturbances, depredations, and murders have been of frequent occurrence through an extensive portion of the State; and whereas it is now attempted to have the general government confirm the selection of a reservation in Smith River valley, Del Norte county, and another in Round valley, Mendocino county, against the remonstrance and protests of the people in those and other counties in that portion of the State; and whereas, those reservations being within easy communication with the section mostly infested with hostile tribes, the Indians can, and do, as often as captured and taken to said reservation, escape therefrom to repeat with increased effectiveness their deeds of plunder and murder; and whereas the purchase of these reservations, while it would be a useless expense to the government, would also inflict an irreparable injury upon that part of the State; and whereas the appropriations now annually wasted upon the various reservations in this State, with but a small portion of the means exhausted in military expeditions employed in attempting to subdue the Indians, or in trying to guard the lives and property of our citizens against sudden outbreaks and attacks, would, if upon one reservation distant from their former homes, thoroughly guard all the Indians in the State, and make their condition far more comfortable than at present: Therefore,

Resolved by the senate, (the assembly concurring,) That this State, as a mat-

ter of justice and right, do hereby request of the general government, whose duty it is to take care of its wards, the Indians, some speedy action whereby our people may be relieved from the present incessant disturbances, depredations, and murders, committed by these savages; that, as a practical mode of remedying existing evils in this regard, a competent and suitable agent should be appointed by the government to select a reservation sufficiently distant and detached from the section principally infested by hostile Indians, on which said Indians, as fast as they can be gathered in by the military or otherwise, should be removed and there colonized, the government having exclusive jurisdiction over said reservation, so as to prevent conflicts with local authorities.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, without delay to bring the subject of Indian affairs on this coast to the attention of the government, and to use their influence to have the changes herein suggested adopted and carried into effect.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 30.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LETTER

FROM

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMUNICATING

His annual report of the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives.

FEBRUARY 12, 1864.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 1, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed March 4, 1842, which requires "that the Clerk deliver to the postmaster of the House such kind and quantities of stationery as from time to time may be necessary for the use of the House, keeping an accurate account of the same, and also of the quantity and value of that used in the Clerk's office; and that hereafter, in the annual reports now required by law to be made by the Clerk, showing the amount of expenditure from the contingent fund of the House, he be required to state, accurately and distinctly, the quantity and cost of the stationery used by the House and the Clerk's office separately;" and also, in obedience to the second section of the act entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and officers of the government, and for other purposes," approved August 26, 1842, which requires that the Clerk of the House of Representatives report to the House a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund of the House has been expended, giving the name of every person to whom any portion thereof has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price; and if for services rendered, the nature of such service and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary; and the amount of all former appropriations in each case on hand, either on the treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent—I have the honor to make the following report, contained in papers marked A, B, C, and D.

Respectfully,

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, January* 1, 1863.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
H. H. Brackett	Carting 473 loads of documents in December, 1862		$236 50
William Sanderson	Carting 265 loads ashes		66 25
David Laing	Clerk to Committee on Invalid Pensions for December, 1862		124 00
Emil Cohen	Clerk to Committee on Commerce for December, 1862		124 00
A. D. Bulloch	Clerk to Committee on Accounts for January, 1863		124 00
E. S. Merrifield	Clerk to Committee on Post Office and Post Roads for January, 1863		124 00
J. H. Hobbs	Clerk to Committee on the Judiciary for January, 1863		124 00
T. C. Edwards	Clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs for January, 1863		124 00
F. Dainese	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Affairs for January, 1863		124 00
A. J. Larner	Temporary clerk for January, 1863		150 00
A. D. Heaton	do do		150 00
William Averill	do do		150 00
B. G. Wheeler	do do		125 00
Joseph R. Swain	Folder, pay-roll for February, 1862	$56 00	
Hunter Ledyard	do do	56 00	
F. C. Harris	do do 14 days	28 00	
G. W. Doremus	do do do	28 00	
			168 00
Wm. O'Neil	Folder, pay-roll for March, 1862, 18th to 24th March	48 00	
F. C. Harris	Folder, pay-roll for March, 1862	62 00	
			110 00
F. Scofield & Co.	46 13-20 reams large manilla paper, 27 by 37	466 50	
	56 13-20 reams large manilla paper, 24 by 37	515 20	
	52½ M buff envelopes	183 75	
			1,165 45
Stilman Moores	42 buckets of paste in January, 1863		42 00
Joseph S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for January, 1863	100 00	
S. B. White	do do	100 00	
G. A. Mursick	do do	100 00	
J. M. Shomo	do do	77 50	
A. H. Walcott	do do	77 50	
Lawrence Bess	do do	77 50	
C. E. Thomson	do do	77 50	
John Boyd	do do	77 50	
F. S. Dolbear	do do	77 50	
C. W. Odell	do do	77 50	
J. S. Samson	do do	77 50	
Wm. Cunningham	do do	62 00	
Levi Melly	do do	62 00	
H. L. Bousall	do do	62 00	
T. Boudinot	do do	62 00	
J. T. Tracy	do do	62 00	
J. M. Edwards	do do	62 00	
W. Downing	do do	62 00	
A. Burlingame	do do	62 00	
W. J. Harris	do do	46 50	
Benjamin Ross	do do	46 50	
Robert Haxton	do do	46 50	
Samuel Wills	do do	46 50	
			1,602 00
J. S. Kellogg	Folder, pay-roll for January, 1863	93 00	
Nelson Joy	do do	93 00	
David R. Sperry	do do	93 00	
Samuel Deal	do do	93 00	
J. J. Dunlap	do do	93 00	
L. Conkhite	do do	93 00	
Edward Spicer	do do	77 50	
J. T. Chauncey	do do	77 50	
Q. G. Dunham	do do	75 50	
J. W. Patterson	do do	62 00	
H. L. Hecker	do do	46 50	
			899 00
H. N. Carter	Folder, pay-roll for January, 1863	100 00	
H. L. Hosmer	do do	100 00	
W. K. Mehaffey	do do	100 00	
Ezekiel Young	do do	100 00	
S. P. Hanscom	do do	100 00	
Richmond Davol	do do	100 00	
D. S. Bean	do do	100 00	
W. T. Evans	do do	77 50	
J. F. Brandt	do do	77 50	
			855 00
J. Beckerton	Folder, pay-roll for December, 1862, and January, 1863	9 90	
W. H. Shomo	do do do	12 33	
H. Clark	do do do	9 97	
J. Simonds	do do do	8 92	
W. E. Armes	do do do	6 67	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
L. C. Brewner	Folder, pay-roll for December, 1862, and January, 1863	$7 50	
Ed. Bryan	ditto	9 63	
C. Miller	ditto	10 29	
F. L. King	ditto	4 70	
C. Morton	ditto	4 83	
George Ash	ditto	6 07	
C. Sikken	ditto	1 72	
W. Roddy	ditto	5 02	
A. L. Ridden	ditto	2 10	
E. R. Crosby	ditto	4 05	
J. Evans	ditto	3 97	
D. Groves	ditto	3 60	
J. Craigner	ditto	3 67	
Jas. Oyster	ditto	2 25	
T. Martin	ditto	2 55	
J. Gildes	ditto	1 35	
M. Trohy	ditto	1 60	
G. Mackey	ditto	2 06	
J. O'Donnell	ditto	1 50	
J. McGuigan	ditto	2 62	
			$128 87
J. W. Thompson & Co.	Repairs and materials for engine and boiler rooms, and for work done, to January, 1863		969 61
W. M. Ellis & Bro.	Work done in pattern of connecting rods	7 50	
	Work done fitting connecting rods	16 20	
	Brass casting for connecting rods	8 35	
	Lining engine and cutting screws	14 10	
	Making key	42	
	One steel tap and bolt	37	
	Lining engine	3 00	
	One cuff for engine	20	
	Work in pattern for cuff	60	
	Work in gland	2 45	
	Work in washers	2 10	
	Work turning washers	2 00	
			57 29
L. W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll for January, 1863	125 00	
J. H. Clements	ditto	100 00	
H. Campbell	ditto	100 00	
Geo. W. Dorsey	ditto	100 00	
J. H. Barker	ditto	62 00	
W. Sanderson	ditto	62 00	
J. B. Stanley	ditto	62 00	
J. H. Garges	ditto	62 00	
J. Mansfield	ditto	62 00	
			735 00
W. J. Murtagh & Co	Advertising in the National Republican proposals for wood and coal		6 00
J. W. Thompson & Co.	Materials, gas-fitting, plumbing, and repairs from July 23, 1862, to December 22, 1862		1,600 56
J. D. Thomson	Varnishing furniture, removing the same, and laying carpet in room No. 56	20 25	
	Varnishing furniture and removing same in room No. 57	15 00	
	Varnishing and removing furniture, and laying carpet in room of Committee on Patents	17 00	
	Varnishing and removing furniture, laying carpets, and hanging curtains in room of Committee of Claims	21 25	
	Varnishing and removing furniture in room of Committee on Revolutionary Claims	17 75	
	Varnishing and removing furniture in committee room on Agriculture	14 50	
			105 75
Robert Morris	Two horses and wagons for January, 1863		124 00
J. W. Clayton	One horse and wagon for January, 1863		62 00
F. C. Harris	Services as laborer in April, 1862		45 00
A. Barlingame	Services as laborer in December, 1862		46 50
J. J. Jones	ditto		46 50
J. J. Jones	Services as laborer in January, 1863		46 50
John W. Lee	Laborer, pay-roll for January, 1863	62 00	
Aaron Russell	ditto	46 50	
Wm. Twine	ditto	46 50	
Wm. H. Smith	ditto	46 50	
John V. Johnson	ditto	46 50	
Alexander Bruce	ditto	46 50	
David Fisher	ditto	46 50	
Lewis Saunders	ditto	46 50	
John Johnson	ditto	46 50	
Thomas Bell	ditto	46 50	
Henry Hall	ditto	46 50	
C. F. Holbrook	ditto	46 50	
Warren S. Young	ditto	46 50	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Jas. A. Brown	Laborer, pay-roll for January, 1863	$46 50	
Ellery Reynolds	do do	46 50	
			$713 00
John D. Thomson	75 pounds castile soap, $25 50; 1 gallon spirits turpentine, $3 50	29 00	
	1 dozen shoe knives, $3; 2 awls, 50 cents	3 50	
	12 hair brushes, $9; 12 do., $10 50; 12 do., $12	31 50	
	12 hair brushes, $13 50; 6 do., $7 50; 6 do., $9	30 00	
	6 hair brushes, $9; 16 dozen toilet soap, $12	21 00	
	8 dozen almond soap, $6; 6 dozen white Windsor, $4 50	10 50	
	4 dozen cabinet soap, $3; 4 dozen fancy soap, $6	9 00	
	12 dozen transparent, $21; 6 dozen best honey soap, $13 50	34 50	
	2 dozen French soap, $6; 5 dozen dressing combs, $37 50	43 50	
	25 feather dusters, $75; 12 hat brushes, $6	81 00	
	50 pounds sponge, $150; 250 pounds soap, $25	175 00	
	4 dozen hair brooms	64 00	
	2 dozen block scrubbing brushes	30 00	
	4 dozen hand scrubbing brushes	24 00	
	8 dozen wisps, $36; 6 dozen common brooms, $33	69 00	
	3 dozen feather dusters, $108; 4 gross wax matches, $18	126 00	
	5 dozen buckets, $30; 2 dozen cedar buckets, $30	60 00	
	200 pounds soda, $20; 2½ dozen spittoons, $26 25	46 25	
	6 dozen tin-covered buckets, $36; 3 dozen nail brushes, $10 50	46 50	
	3 dozen dust pans, $13 50; 3 dozen willow baskets, $45	58 50	
	1 check canceller, $3; 3 dozen chamois, $27	30 00	
	4 baskets, $6; 4 baskets, $9	15 00	
	4 dozen brass candlesticks	48 00	
	4 dozen ice picks	18 00	
	60 pounds sperm candles, $37 50; 6 flesh brushes, $12	49 50	
			1,153 25
J. D. Thomson	1 dozen dressing combs	5 00	
	4 dozen windsor soap	6 00	
	1 corkscrew, 75 cents; 1 dozen scrubbing brushes, $18	18 75	
	2 gallons spirits turpentine, $4 50; 12 gross emery paper, $6	10 50	
	2 dozen paste brushes, $9; 4 large hair brooms, $6	15 00	
	25 pounds red lead, $6 25; 6 pounds chrome yellow, $2 70	8 95	
	6 pounds chrome green, $3; 4 gallons boiled oil, $5	8 00	
	4 brushes, $3 50; 10 bushels lime, $7 50	11 00	
	4 whitewash brushes, $6; 25 pounds soda, $2 50	8 50	
	20 pounds whiting, $1 60; 50 pounds white lead, $6	7 60	
	6 pounds chrome green, in oil, $3; 20 yards canvas, $7 50	10 50	
	30 pounds venetian red, $6; 4 gallons boiled oil, $6	12 00	
	10 pounds glue, $5; 24 paste brushes, $9	14 00	
	2 gallons linseed oil, $2 50; 2 straight edges, $2	4 50	
	500 square feet hair and wool cloth, 2 inches thick	225 00	
	80 pounds gum packing, $60; 2 copper hammers, $8 50	68 50	
	150 pounds hemp-packing yarn, $30; 100 pounds tallow, $14	44 00	
	4 brass oil cans, $5; 1 oil cup, $1 75	6 75	
	1 covered iron pot, $2; 1 stop-cock, $2	4 00	
	60 pounds brass step plates, $42; 10 pounds glue, $4	46 00	
	1 gallon alcohol	1 50	
	1 cask sperm oil, 80 gallons	180 00	
	2 iron rakes, $8; repairing rake scraper, $5 50	13 50	
	1 12-foot poker, $7; repairing scraper, $3	10 00	
	1 pair fire irons	5 00	
			742 55
Daniel Buck	Extra compensation under resolution of March 3, 1857		360 00
Thos. H. Stockton	Chaplain House of Representatives for January, 1863		250 00
W. A. Stevens	Witness before select committee to investigate charges against Hon. J. M. Ashley, 4 days	8 00	
	Travel, 1,412 miles	141 20	
			149 20
A. M. Pratt	Witness before select committee to investigate charges against Hon. J. M. Ashley, 4 days	8 00	
	Travel, 1,412 miles	141 20	
			149 20
J. D. Ward	Services attending furnaces under the folding-room in December, 1862		93 00
Lucretia Gardner	Washing 114 2-12 dozen towels in January, 1863		57 08
Lucretia Gardner	Services in lady's retiring room for January, 1863		31 00
C. F. Thomas	4 document stamps		20 00
Hon. J. B. Steele	Amount for newspapers		50 00
E. H. Norton	do do		50 00
Alfred Ely	do do		50 00
Sidney Edgerton	do do		50 00
R. H. Duell	do do		50 00
Thos. D. Eliot	do do		50 00
Cyrus Aldrich	do do		50 00
J. A. Cravens	do do		50 00
J. W. Wallace	do do		50 00
S. S. Cox	do do		50 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Hon. John Law	Amount for newspapers		$44 25
R. McKnight	ditto ditto		43 48
Samuel Sinclair	For the New York Tribune to—		
	Hon. John Hutchins	$2 67	
	H. G. Blake	8 00	
	G. W. Julian	2 00	
	H. P. Bennett	2 00	
	R. McKnight	2 00	
	W. M. Drum	2 00	
	Thad. Stevens	2 00	
			20 67
W. C. Bryant & Co	For New York Evening Post to—		
	Hon. J. Washburn, jr	1 50	
	Samuel Hooper	5 24	
	H. L. Dawes	2 50	
	E. P. Walton	2 50	
	J. S. Morrill	2 50	
	A. H. Rice	2 50	
	Elijah Ward	2 50	
			19 24
Samuel Sinclair	For the New York Tribune to—		
	Hon. S. Hooper	2 00	
	A. G. Riddle	2 00	
	E. Ward	1 82	
			5 82
Hon. W. J. Allen	Amount for newspapers		50 00
Philip Johnson	ditto ditto		50 00
John Hickman	ditto ditto		50 00
J. A. Gurley	ditto ditto		50 00
W. H. Wallace	ditto ditto		50 00
J. R. Morris	ditto ditto		50 00
M. F. Odell	ditto ditto		50 00
A. L. Knapp	ditto ditto		50 00
G. H. Pendleton	ditto ditto		47 75
D. H. B. Brown & Son	"American," to Hon. H. B. Wright		5 00
S. L. & H. E. Tiffany	"Republican," to Hon. H. B. Wright		3 60
J. H. Richards	"Independent," to Hon. H. G. Blake	1 50	
	"Independent," to Hon. J. Hutchins	1 50	
			3 00
G. M. Fisk & Co	"Journal," to Hon. H. L. Dawes		38 00
J. A. Ball	Services as page to Sergeant-at-arms for December, 1862		62 00
J. A. Ball	Services as page to Sergeant-at-arms for January, 1863		62 00
M. Hewitt	Page, pay-roll for January, 1863	62 00	
H. C. McLean	ditto ditto	62 00	
Geo. Capron	ditto ditto	62 00	
Chapman Johnson	ditto ditto	62 00	
Samuel S. Stone	ditto ditto	62 00	
C. E. White	ditto ditto	62 00	
Wm. H. Boughten	ditto ditto	62 00	
Alfred P. Reeves	ditto ditto	62 00	
J. H. Kaufman	ditto ditto	62 00	
J. R. Richards	ditto ditto	62 00	
Albert S. Pillsbury	ditto ditto	62 00	
F. DeFronville	ditto ditto	62 00	
Jereh. Strong	ditto ditto	62 00	
Charles Alford	ditto ditto	62 00	
R. H. Stewart	ditto ditto	62 00	
John Sherman	ditto ditto	62 00	
Theo. Froment	ditto ditto	62 00	
James Fludder	ditto ditto	62 00	
G. W. Doremus	ditto ditto	62 00	
M. E. Burris	ditto ditto	62 00	
			1,240 00
J. A. Ball	Page to Sergeant-at-arms		62 00
W. R. Bradford	Page, pay-roll for January, 1863	62 00	
J. D. Herdman	ditto ditto	62 00	
P. Goodwin	ditto ditto	62 00	
A. B. Claxton	ditto ditto	62 00	
			248 00
W. F. Corbitt	Temporary mail boy, pay-roll for January, 1863	50 00	
J. A. Renshaw	ditto ditto	50 00	
			100 00
John C. Rives	Reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe from December 2, 1862, to January 6, 1863, inclusive, 153 136-206 columns, at $7 50 per column		1,152 45
A. R. Parker	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands for January, 1863		150 00
R. U. Sherman	Extra compensation as tally clerk, under resolution of March 3, 1857, (6 months)		180 00
H. H. Bracket	4 horses and wagons for January, 1863		248 00
Ezra Davol	Clerk to Committee of Elections for December, 1862, and January, 1863		248 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Jas. S. Wallace	Temporary clerk for January, 1863		$125 00
J. B. Smith	Lettering, titling, filleting in gold, and repairing 6,581 volumes documents, at 20 cents		1,316 20
H. H. Brackett	Carting 611 loads documents in January, 1863		305 50
Whitelaw Reid	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs for December, 1862, and January, 1863		248 00
David Laing	Clerk to Committee on Invalid Pensions for January, 1863		124 00
Emil Cohen	Clerk to Committee on Commerce for January, 1863		124 00
A. D. Bulloch	Clerk to Committee on Accounts, February 1 to March 4, 1863		124 00
J. S. Wallace	Temporary clerk for February, 1863		125 00
J. W. Fitzhugh	Carpenter's work in the hall, committee-rooms, and offices of the House of Representatives, from January 26 to February 9, 1863	$103 00	
	110 boxes, at $2 50	275 00	
			378 00
J. W. Fitzhugh	Carpenter's work and materials in the hall, committee-rooms, and offices of the House of Representatives from January 6 to January 23, 1863	112 75	
	101 boxes, at $2 50	252 50	
			365 25
J. W. Fitzhugh	Materials, carpenters, and cabinet work in the hall, committee-rooms, and offices of the House of Representatives, from November 15, 1862, to January 5, 1863	87 50	
	94 boxes, at $2 50	235 00	
			322 50
Philp & Solomon	3 gross penholders	18 00	
	2 gross octagonal pencils	20 00	
	1 gross round pencils	7 50	
	3.....do	22 50	
	2.....do	15 00	
	1.....do.....(rubber heads)	11 00	
	1 gross octagonal pencils....do	12 00	
	50 reams thin wrapping paper	25 00	
	22 gross long fancy envelopes	44 00	
	50 reams note, ruled and gilt	200 00	
	25.....do.....do	87 50	
	25.....do.....do	68 75	
	7 gross penholders	42 00	
	1 can stamping ink	5 00	
	2 dozen mucilage	9 00	
	Heading 1 ream note and letter from plate	8 00	
	200 sheets parchment	170 00	
	25 reams white ruled letter, gilt	131 25	
	24 diaries, (assorted)	30 35	
	8 scrap-books	9 00	
	4.....do	4 25	
	25 ivory paper-cutters, (assorted)	23 80	
	1 can blue stamping ink	5 50	
	75 papers sand	4 50	
	4 dozen large mucilage	18 00	
	10 reams plain gilt note	40 00	
	100,000 extra speech envelopes	500 00	
			1,527 65
Philp & Solomon	200 boxes sand	12 00	
	1 folio desk	3 25	
	7 portfolios	28 25	
	7 wallets	16 75	
	2 currency books	2 50	
	6 pocketbooks	9 00	
	3.....do	2 25	
	40 diaries	58 99	
	12 pairs scissors	9 75	
	49½ M speech envelopes	247 50	
	50.....do.....do	200 00	
	1 morocco portfolio	5 00	
	12 spring punches	12 00	
	12 knives	30 00	
	36 knives, (assorted)	145 50	
	6 cards knives	89 50	
	1 ream B. B. note	6 50	
	500 envelopes	4 25	
	6 dozen 13 by 13 cards in cases	30 00	
	2 folios	6 50	
	2 folios	8 50	
			927 99
Hon. C. H. Van Wyck	Amount for stationery		43 69
Do	.....do.....do		24 94
C. A. Wickliffe	.....do.....do		24 94
John Hickman	.....do.....do		24 75
J. B. McKean	.....do.....do		28 57
A. A. Burnham	.....do.....do		23 87

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Hon. J. P. Chamberlain	Amount for stationery		$19 48
E. G. Spaulding	....do....do		19 16
W. E. Lehman	....do....do		18 76
J. H. Campbell	....do....do		17 21
J. W. Noel	....do....do		16 94
C. A. Trimble	....do....do		15 68
J. B. Blair	....do....do		14 92
J. Buffinton	....do....do		14 64
F. A. Conklin	....do....do		14 06
Amasa Walker	....do....do		4 46
Ira Goodnow	Horse and wagon from December 1, 1862, to March 1, 1863, 90 days, at $2	$180 00	
	Saddle-horse from December 1, 1862, to March 4, 1863, 94 days, at $1 50	141 00	
			321 00
Edward Ball	Horse and wagon from Jan. 1 to February 28, 1863, 59 days		118 00
R. Morris	2 horses and wagon for February, 1863		112 00
J. W. Clayton	Horse and wagon for February, 1863		56 00
Edward Ball	Summoning the following named witnesses before the Van Wyck committee from November 21, 1861, to July 9, 1862:		
	D. W. Buree, $2; 10 miles travel, $1	3 00	
	Wm. Donalson	2 00	
	D. McCormick	2 00	
	Alexander Crozer	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	William Colder, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	G. W. Hammond	2 00	
	Jacob Ely	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	
	John Garrett	2 00	
	R. S. Oakley	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	
	J. H. Wardwell	2 00	
	J. J. Drummond	2 00	
	Captain Wiley	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	J. D. Williamson, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	Moses Grinnell	2 00	
	Simon Stevens	2 00	
	E. W. Crowell	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	
	D. H. Varton	2 00	
	P. Townsend	2 00	
	4 miles travel	40	
	George M. Mann	2 00	
	Mr. Furguson	2 00	
	4 miles travel	40	
	J. J. Drummond	2 00	
	Captain Wiley	2 00	
	6 miles travel	60	
	Captain Lafevre	2 00	
	Captain Johnson	2 00	
	Samuel Webster	2 00	
	J. J. Comstock	2 00	
	6 miles travel	60	
	C. A. Woolseyt, $2; 8 miles travel, 80 cents	2 80	
	J. P. Jackson	2 00	
	G. W. Blount	2 00	
	Albert Jewett	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	L. Mark, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	Oliver Eldridge	2 00	
	D. D. Tompkins	2 00	
	Isaac Henderson	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	
	W. J. Symes	2 00	
	S. R. Symes	2 00	
	Jacob R. Schuyler	2 00	
	Marcellus Hartley	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	
	A. G. Gray, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	John Field	2 00	
	J. S. Thorndyke	2 00	
	Alexander Strong	2 00	
	Charles Choate	2 00	
	W. B. Spooner	2 00	
	16 miles travel	1 60	
	N. Chaffin	2 00	
	L. B. Harrington	2 00	
	Jos. Whitney	2 00	
	S. R. Spaulding	2 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Edward Ball—Cont'd ...	J. C. Porter	$2 00	
	Henry Poor	2 00	
	Josiah M. Jones	2 00	
	20 miles travel	2 00	
	O. Gilmore	2 00	
	R. Smily	2 00	
	6 miles travel	60	
	R. M. Corwin, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	J. H. Dickerson, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	J. H. Brownly, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	L. L. Lomiden, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	J. E. Reeside, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	Jas. Weatherly, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	Jas. Weatherly, jr., $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	R. M. Shoemaker	2 00	
	W. J. Irvine, $2; 8 miles travel, 80 cents	2 80	
	J. A. Lynch, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	F. Echstein, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	J. W. Donahue, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	George L. Dart, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	W. E. Alcorn, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	M. Glazer	2 00	
	W. Kraus	2 00	
	Samuel Shane	2 00	
	A. P. Jeffrey	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	Benjamin Heydon	2 00	
	J. M. Davenport	2 00	
	6 miles travel	60	
	J. S. Nock, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	J. L. Hickman, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	Charles Rider, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	H. E. Lord, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	L. Morgan, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	A. H. Smith, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	George Crane, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	John Kirk, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	J. A. Corey	2 00	
	William Long	2 00	
	Henry Long	2 00	
	James Ruffin	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	L. A. Hopegood	2 00	
	Jacob Allaways	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	
	R. Hazlewood, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	H. O. Gilbert, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	Charles Leggett, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	2 60	
	J. A. Westervelt	2 00	
	R. M. Cornell	2 00	
	——— Joice	2 00	
	——— Rosevelt	2 00	
	6 miles travel	60	
	Jesse Sharp	2 00	
	G. R. Riddle	2 00	
	H. Lattemen	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	
	J. Simmons	2 00	
	J. M. Poole	2 00	
	Edward Betts	2 00	
	P. Chandler	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	
	D. H. Vinton, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	R. R. Fox	2 00	
	A. D. Polthemus	2 00	
	J. S. Whipple	2 00	
	12 miles travel	1 20	
	A. L. Taylor	2 00	
	C. H. Marshall	2 00	
	E. E. Morgan	2 00	
	Ezra Nye	2 00	
	12 miles travel	1 20	
	J. W. Reynolds	2 00	
	F. A. Cushman	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	
	E. H. Wade	2 00	
	J. C. Jewett	2 00	
	H. Baker	2 00	
	T. W. Smith	2 00	
	M. C. Hill	2 00	
	M. Howland	2 00	
	12 miles travel	1 20	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Edward Ball—Contin'd .	James Hone, $2; 6 miles travel, 60 cents	$2 60	
	S. P. Stone	2 00	
	J. B. Saade	2 00	
	J. A. Westervelt	2 00	
	S. Rosevelt	2 00	
	J. Joyce	2 00	
	E. Buchman	2 00	
	14 miles travel	1 40	
	F. H. Hildrith	2 00	
	D. Cushing	2 00	
	Abiel Perry	2 00	
	A. G. Brown	2 00	
	160 miles travel	16 00	
	J. Snow	2 00	
	E. Kimble	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	
	J. C. Ayer	2 00	
	H. Reed	2 00	
	J. C. Chesley	2 00	
	George Butten	2 00	
	B. Thurston	2 00	
	John Nesmith	2 00	
	100 miles travel	10 00	
	A. A. Thayer	2 00	
	A. S. Tozer	2 00	
	J. B. Hazen	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	Alfred Hersey	2 00	
	A. Blanchard	2 00	
	T. W. Johnson	2 00	
	Alpheus Handy	2 00	
	16 miles travel	1 60	
	J. Emory	2 00	
	S. W. Welsh	2 00	
	C. S. Wright	2 00	
	G. W. White	2 00	
	George Burrell	2 00	
	P. S. Shelton	2 00	
	Washington Libby	2 00	
	30 miles travel	3 00	
	Caleb Curtis	2 00	
	J. F. Payson	2 00	
	Cyrus Dupier	2 00	
	J. M. Chandler	2 00	
	D. D. Kelly	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	E. D. Thayer	2 00	
	Thomas Nickerson	2 00	
	B. B. Kent	2 00	
	George Wilde	2 00	
	Joseph Lovitte	2 00	
	A. Higgins	2 00	
	20 miles travel	2 00	
	John Wilson	2 00	
	H. A. Cargill	2 00	
	J. B. Craig	2 00	
	H. A. Cargill	2 00	
	G. S. Ogden	2 00	
	J. H. Hunter	2 00	
	P. J. Joackinson	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	S. P. Russell	2 00	
	A. W. Grisworld	2 00	
	R. M. Blatchford	2 00	
	L. Benedict	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	W. M. McIntire	2 00	
	Munson Gray	2 00	
	W. A. Crane	2 00	
	Charles Squire, jr.	2 00	
	12 miles travel	1 20	
	T. A. Keys	2 00	
	G. A. Bayard	2 00	
	C. Wendell	2 00	
	G. Meale	2 00	
	16 miles travel	1 60	
	M. Manns	2 00	
	Victor Bishop	2 00	
	S. J. Willis	2 00	
	U. Rothlesberger	2 00	
	Simeon Beeber	2 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Edward Ball—Contin'd	10 miles travel	$1 00	
	A. H. Brake	2 00	
	J. Houldsworth	2 00	
	Fred. Henly	2 00	
	David Waleston	2 00	
	—— Kenest	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	F. Waggand	2 00	
	Simon Mendelson	2 00	
	C. Pautret	2 00	
	Pedro Paler	2 00	
	Victor Fleury	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	Paul R. George, $2; 10 miles travel, $1	3 00	
	Joseph Mattison	2 00	
	Mahlon Mattison	2 00	
	J. F. McCoy	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	
	R. Lee	2 00	
	H. A. Watts	2 00	
	W. J. Rhoads	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	
	P. R. George, (2d time)	2 00	
	Alexander Russell	2 00	
	W. A. McIntyre	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	E. Shine	2 00	
	—— Melville	2 00	
	A. Danforth	2 00	
	H. Batzer	2 00	
	L. Blotch	2 00	
	A. Hansberger	2 00	
	16 miles travel	1 60	
	W. A. McIntyre, (2d time)	2 00	
	W. A. Crane	2 00	
	Alexander Russell, (2d time)	2 00	
	Robert Lee, (2d time)	2 00	
	H. A. Watts, (2d time)	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	J. A. Briggs	2 00	
	A. Bercher	2 00	
	J. Van Vichlen	2 00	
	W. W. Thomas	2 00	
	W. A. McIntyre, (3d time)	2 00	
	15 miles travel	1 50	
	J. N. Philips	2 00	
	H. Jackson	2 00	
	L. Harrison	2 00	
	Victor Bishop	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	M. Danford	2 00	
	Charles Auchfeldt	2 00	
	W. Jackson	2 00	
	Simeton Brown	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	W. Hopkins	2 00	
	Joseph Straub	2 00	
	W. Helebrand	2 00	
	6 miles travel	60	
	Henry Mack	2 00	
	A. D. Bulloch	2 00	
	Thomas R. Bell	2 00	
	T. G. Odlorne	2 00	
	W. N. Scarboren	2 00	
	James M. Glenn	2 00	
	Gould Pierce	2 00	
	Henry Handy	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	John Cox, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	G. A. Crossman	2 00	
	Henry Simons	2 00	
	Samuel Bolton	2 00	
	S. M. B. Dolby	2 00	
	4 miles travel	40	
	G. C. Hopkins	2 00	
	G. L. Dart	2 00	
	Mr. Colt	2 00	
	A. G. A. Constable	2 00	
	Colonel Nock	2 00	
	W. H. Stevens	2 00	
	8 miles travel	80	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Edward Ball—Contin'd..	John Briggs	$2 00	
	Wm. Smith	2 00	
	4 miles travel	40	
	James Baker	2 00	
	J. H. Mooney	2 00	
	James N. Ray	2 00	
	E. Morgan	2 00	
	Mr. Glenn	2 00	
	Do.....(2d time)	2 00	
	R. D. Brown	2 00	
	M. Guesendroff	2 00	
	20 miles travel	2 00	
	M. Gill, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	Captain Dickerson	2 00	
	Major Abbot	2 00	
	William Hickox	2 00	
	4 miles travel	40	
	O. F. Roberts	2 00	
	L. L. Dart	2 00	
	150 miles travel	15 00	
	James A. Elkin	2 00	
	M. Stutgrave	2 00	
	M. Root	2 00	
	E. Herdsby	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	W. A. Paterson	2 00	
	J. M. Patterson	2 00	
	Captain Fahnestock	2 00	
	Calvin Fletcher	2 00	
	Miles Murphy	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	Mr. Green, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	Doctor Bullard	2 00	
	G. W. Burrows	2 00	
	Doctor Bath	2 00	
	John Reynolds	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	W. C. Brenson	2 00	
	Mr. Patrick	2 00	
	Webster Bachelder	2 00	
	Nathan Means	2 00	
	R. H. Foss	2 00	
	John Baldwin	2 00	
	B. W. Thomas	2 00	
	William Butts	2 00	
	V. Becker	2 00	
	J. B. Turner	2 00	
	20 miles travel	2 00	
	Edward Cohen, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	A. Rummell, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	E. Wendt, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	B. Hentz, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	O. Gilmon	2 00	
	Captain Bliss	2 00	
	Lieut. Edson	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	Major Sims	2 00	
	N. F. Andrews	2 00	
	5 miles travel	50	
	V. Seldner, $2; 10 miles travel, $1	3 00	
	Otto Mass, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	Charles Boteler	2 00	
	Jas. Smith	2 00	
	Thomas Berry	2 00	
	4 miles travel	40	
	Captain Hart	2 00	
	M. Snow	2 00	
	4 miles travel	40	
	Lieut. Colonel Egan, $2; 20 miles travel, $2	4 00	
	General Meigs	2 00	
	G. N. Fox	2 00	
	4 miles travel	40	
	H. M. Vail, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	J. B. Leach, $2; 8 miles travel, 80 cents	2 80	
	Charles Boteler, (2d time)	2 00	
	Jas. Smith, (2d time)	2 00	
	Mr. Hall	2 00	
	4 miles travel	40	
	Jas. A. Green	2 00	
	Arthur Bigler	2 00	
	4 miles travel	40	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Edward Ball—Contin'd..	W. B. Stratton, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	$2 20	
	Lieut. A. A. Pitcher, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	J. F. Carter, $2; 17 miles travel, $1 70	3 70	
	Major McKibbon, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	J. B. Leach, $2; 8 miles travel, 80 cents	2 80	
	Major Morley	2 00	
	Mr. Campbell	2 00	
	Thomas Toner	2 00	
	Samuel Lackey	2 00	
	David Mitchell	2 00	
	6 miles travel	60	
	M. P. Brown, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 00	
	General Stewart Van Vleet, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	Colonel J. W. Foster, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	J. W. Shaffer, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	N. F. Andrews, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	A. A. Pitcher, $2; 10 miles travel, $1	3 00	
	John Tucker, $2; 280 miles travel, $28	30 00	
	R. S. Loper, 2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	A. Warthsman, $2; 82 miles travel, $8 20	10 20	
	M. L. Sykes, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	R. M. Evans, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	S. P. Hanscom, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	Do.....(2d time,) $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	—— Wilkerson, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	Richard Cheney, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	Colonel Rucker, $2; 2 miles travel, 20 cents	2 20	
	A. N. Burt, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	Solomon Sturgis	2 00	
	R. Granville, $2; 4 miles travel 40 cents	2 40	
	W. H. Starbuck	2 00	
	J. N. Tappan	2 00	
	R. H. Cornell	2 00	
	H. A. Thomas	2 00	
	10 miles travel	1 00	
	C. T. Longstreet	2 00	
	S. E. Evans	2 00	
	N. L. McCready	2 00	
	12 miles travel	1 20	
	E. M. Robinson	2 00	
	J. L. Woodbury	2 00	
	J. L. Manett	2 00	
	Jas. Van Brunt	2 00	
	George M. Cleoman	2 00	
	15 miles travel	1 50	
	C. F. Platt, $2; 4 miles travel, 40 cents	2 40	
	John Coulter	2 00	
	A. Young	2 00	
	Wm. M. Irwin	2 00	
	E. S. Walton	2 00	
	David McCormith	2 00	
	J. D. Cameron	2 00	
	John Brady	2 00	
	G. H. Small	2 00	
	Thomas Cornell	2 00	
	George W. Blunt	2 00	
	Benjamin Tatham	2 00	
	Cors. Vanderbilt	2 00	
	46 miles travel	4 60	
	M. O. Roberts	2 00	
	J. O. Phillips	2 00	
	Jas. Murphy	2 00	
	Thomas Colyer	2 00	
	Otis Morrill	2 00	
	Colonel T. B. Thompkins	2 00	
	Wm. Boardman	2 00	
	Charles Mallory	2 00	
	J. Washington	2 00	
	George H. Stewart	2 00	
	G. D. Parrish	2 00	
	A. M. Bent	2 00	
	N. S. McCready	2 00	
	Mr. Loper	2 00	
	F. W. Smidth	2 00	
	H. Baulon	2 00	
	Russel Sturgis	2 00	
	J. C. De Melr	2 00	
	Thomas Cornell	2 00	
	Ham. Willis	2 00	
	R. F. Loper	2 00	
	Gideon Coswet	2 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Edward Ball—Contin'd..	J. R. Kelsh	$2 00	
	Jos. Shantz	2 00	
	392 miles travel	39 20	
	Captain L. B. Stone	2 00	
	Daniel Drew	2 00	
	J. H. Westervelt	2 00	
	C. S. Bushnell	2 00	
	Simon Stevens	2 00	
	Mr. Blood	2 00	
	H. T. Livingston	2 00	
	Thomas Collier	2 00	
	R. H. Trundle	2 00	
	S. S. Davis	2 00	
	G. H. Willis	2 00	
	R. S. Schuyler	2 00	
	J. M. Hunter	2 00	
	J. S. Bennedict	2 00	
	S. G. Ogden	2 00	
	H. F. Averill	2 00	
	J. B. Craig	2 00	
	H. N. Cargill	2 00	
	M. Gray F. Wiggin	2 00	
	Samuel Churchman	2 00	
	W. B. Robinson	2 00	
	90 miles travel	9 00	
	H. Brun	2 00	
	Mr. Steidwell	2 00	
	D. Jackrow	2 00	
	General Van Vleit	2 00	
	J. S. Smith	2 00	
	Simon Stevens	2 00	
	Robert Murry	2 00	
	K. G. White	2 00	
	George F. Betts	2 00	
	Isaac Henderson	2 00	
	C. Vanderbilt	2 00	
	C. Van Blunt	2 00	
	Mr. Haswill	2 00	
	Mr. Southard	2 00	
	Mr. Braisted	2 00	
	Colonel Murphy	2 00	
	B. W. Jones	2 00	
	James C. Bell	2 00	
	Samuel Churchman	2 00	
	C. V. Clinch	2 00	
	F. W. Jennings	2 00	
	D. H. Vinton	2 00	
	Amos Clark	2 00	
	J. K. Bulwer	2 00	
	Captain D. Thomas	2 00	
	G. Wells	2 00	
	Commodore Smith	2 00	
	J. Southall	2 00	
	General Meigs	2 00	
	General McDowell	2 00	
	Lot M. Morrell	2 00	
	74 miles travel	7 40	
			$1,153 20
J. D. Thomson	18 dozen towels	108 00	
	1 stencil plate, brush, and ink, $3; 8 lights of glass, $6	9 00	
	5 lanterns for the post office	22 50	
	2 dozen dressing combs	15 00	
	6 corkscrews	4 50	
	50 pounds Castile soap	20 00	
	1½ dozen paste brushes	4 50	
	1 dozen shoe knives	3 00	
	60 pounds sperm candles	37 50	
	1 large mail basket	3 00	
	1 large United States flag	70 00	
	400 pounds cotton waste	180 00	
			477 00
Edward Ball	Summoning N. Darling and W. K. Mohaffey before the Committee on Printing	4 00	
	2 miles travel	20	
	Summoning A. M. Pratt and W. A. Stevens, of Williams county, Ohio, before select committee, of which H. G. Blake is chairman	4 00	
	1,545 miles travel	154 50	
	Summoning Mr. Duval before the select committee, of which E. B. Washburne is chairman	2 00	
	2 miles travel	20	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Edward Ball—Cont'd ...	Summoning M. F. Noel and Thomas J. Wilder, of Philadelphia, before select committee, of which C. R. Train is chairman	$4 00	
	276 miles travel	27 60	
	Summoning W. Hooper, of Baltimore, before the same committee	2 00	
	82 miles travel	8 20	
	Summoning Jay Cooke and J. B. Hutchins before the same committee	4 00	
	2 miles travel	20	
	Summoning H. D. Cooke before the same committee	2 00	
	Summoning Calhoun Deninger	2 00	
	Summoning George W. Coffee	2 00	
	Summoning J. W. Everman	2 00	
	Summoning Robert Roseman	2 00	
	Summoning W. B. Coates	2 00	
	Summoning L. B. M. Dally	2 00	
	Summoning James Wills and John Welsh, of Philadelphia, before the same committee, and 292 miles travel	29 20	
	Summoning Lewis Clephane and H. W. McCormick before the select committee, of which W. P. Sheffield is chairman	4 00	
	4 miles travel	40	
	Summoning Lewis Clephane, (2d time,) A. C. Tonner, and H. Grandin, before the same committee	6 00	
	6 miles travel	60	
	Summoning J. P. Mann before same committee	2 00	
	2 miles travel	20	
			$271 30
B. F. Granger	Expenses incurred for hack hire, &c., as chairman on Enrolled Bills		250 00
J. M. Barclay	Additional compensation under resolution of March 3, 1857, for December, 1862, and January, 1863		57 92
M. F. Noel	Witness before select committee, 5 days	10 00	
	280 miles travel	28 00	
			38 00
George A. Coffey	Witness before select committee, 3 days	6 00	
	280 miles travel	28 00	
			34 00
James Wells	Witness before select committee, 2 days	4 00	
	280 miles travel	28 00	
			32 00
Thomas D. Wilder	Witness before select committee, 2 days	4 00	
	280 miles travel	28 00	
			32 00
C. M. Deninger	Witness before select committee, 2 days	4 00	
	280 miles travel	28 00	
			32 00
J. W. Everman	Witness before select committee, 2 days	4 00	
	280 miles travel	28 00	
			32 00
W. E. Hooper	Witness before special committee, 2 days	4 00	
	80 miles travel	8 00	
			12 00
C. W. Heydon	Winding clocks in the hall, offices, and committee rooms of House of Representatives, from February 1 to 15, 1862		10 00
Hon. Jesse Lazear	Amount for newspapers		50 00
J. B. McKean	do do		50 00
J. B. McKean	do do		50 00
A. A. Sargent	do do		50 00
C. L. Vallandigham	do do		50 00
S. T. Worcester	do do		50 00
S. N. Sherman	do do		50 00
B. F. Thomas	do do		50 00
W. H. Wadsworth	do do		50 00
C. A. White	do do		50 00
W. A. Wheeler	do do		50 00
S. Shellabarger	do do		50 00
R. Franchot	do do		50 00
G. C. Woodruff	do do		50 00
G. K. Sheil	do do		50 00
W. P. Sheffield	do do		50 00
F. W. Kellogg	do do		50 00
J. E. English	do do		50 00
E. H. Webster	do do		50 00
Gilman Marston	do do		50 00
C. R. Train	do do		50 00
C. L. L. Leary	do do		50 00
P. Baxter	do do		50 00
E. Babbitt	do do		50 00
I. N. Arnold	do do		50 00
J. Cradlebaugh	do do		50 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Hon. R. Mallory	Amount for newspapers		$50 00
J. Robinson	do do		50 00
S. S. Blair	do do		50 00
J. M. Ashley	do do		50 00
V. B. Horton	do do		50 00
J. W. Menzies	do do		50 00
R. A. Harrison	do do		50 00
W. G. Brown	do do		50 00
J. F. Wilson	do do		50 00
J. F. Potter	do do		50 00
H. Grider	do do		50 00
N. Perry	do do		50 00
A. S. Diven	do do		50 00
A. Harding	do do		50 00
J. J. Crittenden	do do		50 00
J. W. Cristfield	do do		50 00
Joseph Bailey	do do		50 00
D. W. Gooch	do do		50 00
W. P. Cutter	do do		50 00
C. B. Calvert	do do		50 00
J. B. Alley	do do		50 00
C. J. Biddle	do do		50 00
A. B. Olin	do do		50 00
Dwight Loomis	do do		50 00
F. F. Low	do do		50 00
W. Mitchell	do do		50 00
J. E. Kerrigan	do do		50 00
T. G. Phelps	do do		50 00
G. H. Yeaman	do do		50 00
C. A. Wickliffe	do do		50 00
John Covode	do do		50 00
S. G. Daily	do do		50 00
B. F. Granger	do do		50 00
W. Kellogg	do do		50 00
J. S. Rollins	do do		50 00
K. V. Whaley	do do		50 00
A. G. Porter	do do		50 00
S. E. Ancona	do do		50 00
G. T. Cobb	do do		50 00
R. H. Nugen	do do		50 00
W. P. Noble	do do		50 00
A. S. White	do do		49 83
J. K. Moorhead	do do		49 67
A. J. Clements	do do		49 00
J. M. Bernhisel	do do		48 00
J. A. Bingham	do do		48 00
A. G. Riddle	do do		47 74
G. W. Julian	do do		44 33
S. Hooper	do do		43 25
Amasa Walker	do do		43 00
H. Maynard	do do		42 85
J. S. Morrill	do do		42 55
E. P. Walton	do do		42 75
C. A. Trimble	do do		42 47
W. McK. Dunn	do do		39 85
A. H. Rice	do do		38 56
T. Stevens	do do		36 00
H. L. Dawes	do do		35 00
S. Colfax	do do		35 28
H. B. Wright	do do		24 75
J. G. Bennett	New York Herald for—		
	Hon. W. M. Dunn	$2 50	
	E. Wart	2 50	
	G. H. Pendleton	2 50	
	H. B. Wright	10 00	
	S. Colfax	2 50	
			20 00
W. J. Murtagh & Co.	National Republican for—		
	Hon. F. Thomas	2 33	
	F. P. Blair	2 33	
	J. M. Bernhisel	4 00	
	J. K. Moorhead	2 33	
	D. Loomis	1 33	
	R. B. Van Valkenburgh	1 00	
	G. W. Julian	1 82	
			15 14
H. P. Bennett	J. S. Saunders, amount for newspapers		15 00
John C. Rives	Reporting proceedings of the House and publishing the same in the Daily Globe from January 7 to February 3, 1863, 335 98-206 columns, at $7 50 per column		2,516 07

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
F. H. Smith	Services as stenographic clerk for special committee appointed under resolution of December 22, 1862		$40 00
J. B. Smith	Lettering, titling, filleting in gold, and repairing 5,792 volumes books and documents in House library in February, 1863, at 20 cents		1,158 40
J. S. Spence	Clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs from December 1, 1862, to March 4, 1863, 94 days		376 00
L. Bartholomew	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for January, 1863		150 00
L. Bartholomew	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for February, 1863		150 00
J. A. Brownell	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for January, 1863		150 00
	Same for February, 1863		150 00
A. D. Heaton	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for February, 1863		150 00
Wm. Averill	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for February, 1863		150 00
Andrew J. Larner	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for February, 1863		150 00
B. G. Wheeler	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for February, 1863		125 00
David Laing	Clerk to Committee on Invalid Pensions from February 1 to March 4, 1863		128 00
E. S. Merrifield	Clerk to Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads from February 1 to March 4, 1863		128 00
T. C. Edwards	Clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs from February 1 to March 4, 1863		128 00
J. H. Hobbs	Clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary for February, 1863, 28 days		112 00
J. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for February, 1863	$100 00	
Ed. Spicer	ditto	100 00	
S. B. White	ditto	100 00	
John Boyd	ditto	70 00	
J. M. Shomo	ditto	70 00	
Law. Bess	ditto	70 00	
C. E. Thompson	ditto	70 00	
A. H. Walcott	ditto	70 00	
C. W. Odell	ditto	70 00	
S. F. Dolbear	ditto	70 00	
J. S. Samson	ditto	70 00	
W. Cunningham	ditto	56 00	
H. L. Bonsall	ditto	56 00	
F. Boudinot	ditto	56 00	
J. T. Tracy	ditto	56 00	
J. M. Edwards	ditto	56 00	
W. Downing	ditto	56 00	
A. Burlingame	ditto	56 00	
S. S. Seeley	ditto	56 00	
Levi Melly	ditto	56 00	
W. J. Harris	ditto	42 00	
Benjamin Ross	ditto	42 00	
R. M. Hoxton	ditto	42 00	
Samuel Wills	ditto	42 00	
			1,532 00
H. N. Carter	Folder, pay-roll for February, 1863	100 00	
H. L. Horner	ditto	100 00	
Ezekiel Young	ditto	100 00	
Wm. K Mehaffy	ditto	100 00	
S. P. Hanscom	ditto	100 00	
Richard Davol	ditto	100 00	
D. S. Bean	ditto	100 00	
W. T. Evans	ditto	70 00	
J. F. Brandt	ditto	70 00	
			840 00
J. S. Kellogg	Folder, pay-roll for February, 1863	84 00	
Nelson Joy	ditto	84 00	
D. R. Sperry	ditto	84 00	
J. J. Dunlap	ditto	84 00	
Samuel Deal	ditto	84 00	
L. Conkhite	ditto	84 00	
J. T. Chauncey	ditto	70 00	
Q. G. Dunham	ditto	70 00	
W. V. Hudson	ditto	70 00	
J. W. Patterson	ditto	56 00	
H. L. Hecker	ditto	42 00	
			812 00
L. W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll for February, 1863	125 00	
J. H. Clements	ditto	100 00	
H. Campbell	ditto	100 00	
G. W. Dorsey	ditto	100 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. H. Barker	Engineer, pay-roll for February, 1863	$56 00	
Wm. Sanderson	ditto	56 00	
J. R. Stanly	ditto	56 00	
J. H. Garges	ditto	56 00	
J. Mansfield	ditto	56 00	
			$705 00
J. D. Thompson	30 cane-seat chairs for reporters' gallery	60 00	
	45 yards cocoa matting	39 37	
	Materials, taking to pieces, and making over gallery cushions	925 00	
	24 cocoa mats	72 00	
			1,096 37
J. D. Thompson	105 yards tapestry carpet, and making	210 00	
	3 dozen hair sweeping brushes	54 00	
	150 lbs. sperm candles	90 00	
	200 lbs. brown soap	18 00	
	59 yards tapestry carpet	118 00	
	12 stools for folding-room	24 00	
	15 pairs drapery tassels for curtains	45 00	
	30 pairs side loops	60 00	
	6 dozen spittoons	63 00	
	12 dozen tumblers	36 00	
			718 00
J. W. Fitzhugh	Materials and shelving in folding-room	80 00	
	32 bolts and hooks on gallery doors	32 00	
	Materials and shelving in document-room	65 00	
	2 large tables in folding-room	35 00	
	120 yards oil-cloth for hall and gallery	150 00	
	Repairing 35 hall chairs	35 00	
	Materials and repairs in water-closets	55 00	
	Materials and carpenter's work in bath-rooms	30 00	
			482 00
George Parker	Use of store-room for carpets, &c., in June and July, 1861		25 00
Hon. R. Mallory	Amount for stationery		25 00
G. A. Grow	ditto ditto		24 80
H. L. Dawes	ditto ditto		24 77
J. J. Crittenden	ditto ditto		24 75
C. A. White	ditto ditto		23 81
Stephen Baker	ditto ditto		23 62
B. F. Thomas	ditto ditto		23 49
G. C. Woodruff	ditto ditto		23 39
B. F. Flanders	ditto ditto		23 32
W. A. Hall	ditto ditto		23 21
William Allen	ditto ditto		22 69
J. W. Killinger	ditto ditto		22 67
A. W. Clarke	ditto ditto		22 55
C. B. Sedgwick	ditto ditto		22 22
G. H. Pendleton	ditto ditto		22 19
J. A. Cravens	ditto ditto		22 09
Henry May	ditto ditto		21 97
E. P. Walton	ditto ditto		21 94
C. Vibbard	ditto ditto		21 66
R. Nugen	ditto ditto		21 40
J. T. Nixon	ditto ditto		21 38
A. Harding	ditto ditto		21 02
G. K. Sheil	ditto ditto		21 02
W. G. Steele	ditto ditto		20 74
P. Johnson	ditto ditto		20 71
Ben. Wood	ditto ditto		20 71
J. Lazear	ditto ditto		20 42
J. C. Delaplaine	ditto ditto		20 22
Jos. Bailey	ditto ditto		19 89
Thos. M. Edwards	ditto ditto		19 22
W. A. Wheeler	ditto ditto		19 19
W. H. Wadsworth	ditto ditto		19 12
R. A. Harrison	ditto ditto		18 29
J. K. Moorhead	ditto ditto		18 25
J. B. Alley	ditto ditto		18 16
Ed. H. Smith	ditto ditto		17 97
T. A. D. Fessenden	ditto ditto		17 97
W. G. Brown	ditto ditto		17 87
E. H. Webster	ditto ditto		17 67
R. B. Van Valkenburgh.	ditto ditto		17 16
R. McKnight	ditto ditto		16 77
R. H. Duel	ditto ditto		16 73
J. S. Watts	ditto ditto		16 71
G. Marston	ditto ditto		16 69
W. Morris Davis	ditto ditto		16 54
Wm. Wall	ditto ditto		16 49
W. P. Cutler	ditto ditto		16 49
J. D. Stiles	ditto ditto		15 55

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Hon. Erastus Corning	Amount for stationery		$15 49
P. B. Fouke	....do....do		15 34
A. P. Morrell	....do....do		15 07
J. M. Bernhisel	....do....do		14 46
Charles Delano	....do....do		14 30
J. C. Robinson	....do....do		14 03
Jas. T. Hale	....do....do		13 32
N. Perry	....do....do		13 16
A. J. Clemens	....do....do		12 93
A. Scott Sloan	....do....do		12 78
J. Bailey	....do....do		12 75
Thomas L. Price	....do....do		12 18
S. E. Ancona	....do....do		12 14
A. S. Diven	....do....do		12 11
R. E. Trowbridge	....do....do		11 58
W. S. Holman	....do....do		11 06
A. L. Knapp	....do....do		10 87
F. C. Beaman	....do....do		10 22
S. S. Cox	....do....do		10 21
J. R. Morris	....do....do		9 92
R. Franchot	....do....do		8 98
S. Shellabarger	....do....do		8 61
R. E. Fenton	....do....do		8 21
Sid. Edgerton	....do....do		6 72
G. P. Fisher	....do....do		6 51
J. W. Menzies	....do....do		5 01
H. H. Brackett	....do....do		2 24
J. W. Lee	Laborer, pay-roll for February, 1863	$56 00	
A. Russell	....do....do....do	42 00	
W. Twine	....do....do....do	42 00	
W. H. Smith	....do....do....do	42 00	
J. V. Johnson	....do....do....do	42 00	
Alex. Bruce	....do....do....do	42 00	
David Fisher	....do....do....do	42 00	
Lew. Saunders	....do....do....do	42 00	
John Johnson	....do....do....do	42 00	
Thomas Bell	....do....do....do	42 00	
Henry Hall	....do....do....do	42 00	
C. F. Holbrook	....do....do....do	42 00	
W. S. Young	....do....do....do	42 00	
J. A. Brown	....do....do....do	42 00	
E. Reynolds	....do....do....do	42 00	
			644 00
Alex. Bulaski	Services as laborer from December 1, 1862, to March 4, 1863, 94 days		141 00
Albert Parish	Services as laborer from December 1, 1862, to March 4, 1863, 94 days		141 00
T. M. Shafer	Services as laborer from January 1 to March 4, 1863, 63 days		94 50
W. S. King	1,880 copies Congressional Directory	752 00	
	200... do....do....do....at 40 cents	80 00	
	Amount paid for printing address of members	22 00	
			854 00
L. J. Middleton	20,525 lbs. ice from January 1 to February 28, 1863		153 98
J. D. Ward	Services attending furnaces under the folding-room, January, 1863		93 00
J. C. Walker	Extra compensation under resolution of March 3, 1857, from December 1, 1862, to February 28, 1863		90 00
L. Gardner	Washing 133 7-12 dozen towels in February, 1863		66 79
L. Gardner	Services in ladies' retiring-room from February 1 to March 4, 1863		32 00
Hutchinson & Bro	10 copies Washington Directory for 1863		20 00
Hon. John S. Watts	Amount for newspapers		50 00
W. D. McIndoe	....do....do		50 00
Benjamin Wood	....do....do		50 00
W. Wall	....do....do		50 00
C. Vibbard	....do....do		50 00
W. A. Hall	....do....do		50 00
E. Corning	....do....do		50 00
John Patton	....do....do		50 00
Henry May	....do....do		50 00
P. B. Fouke	....do....do		50 00
J. C. Delaplaine	....do....do		48 20
E. Ward	....do....do		30 36
H. J. Raymond & Co.	New York Times for— Hon. J. C. Delaplaine, July, 1861, to July, 1862		7 00
Richert & Thomson	Pittstown Gazette for— Hon. H. B. Wright	2 00	
	G. A. Grow	1 00	
			3 00
J. C. Parker	Baltimore American for Hon. H. Maynard		2 25
Smith & Brother	Philadelphia Inquirer for R. McKnight		1 50

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Thos. Challyant	Danniel Intelligencer for H. B. Wright		$1 25
S. S. Benedict & Sons	Weekly Advance for H. B. Wright		1 00
W. F. Corbitt	Temporary mail boy, pay-roll for February, 1863	$50 00	
J. A. Renahaw	....do....do....do....	50 00	
			100 00
A. R. Parker	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands for February, 1863		150 00
H. H. Bracket	Carting 769 loads documents in February, 1863		384 50
S. T. Horner	Clerk to Committee on Territories from December 2, 1862, to March 4, 1863, 93 days, at $4		372 00
F. Desaire	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Affairs from February 1 to March 4, 1863		128 00
Ezra Daval	Clerk to Committee of Elections, from Feb. 1 to Mar. 4, 1863		138 00
E. Cohen	Clerk to Committee on Commerce, from Feb. 1 to March 3		124 00
E. D. Collier	Temporary clerk, six days, next prior to March 4, 1863		30 00
J. H. Hobbs	Clerk to Committee on the Judiciary, from March 1 to 4, 1863		16 00
M. T. Gornell	475 pounds large twine, at 41 cents	194 75	
	1,360 pounds bagging twine, at 57 cents	775 20	
	175 pounds fine twine, at 72 cents	126 00	
	200 pounds small twine, at 58 cents	116 00	
			1,211 95
J. S. Kellogg	Folders' pay-roll, from March 1 to 4, 1863	12 00	
J. J. Dunlap	....do....do....	12 00	
Samuel Deal	....do....do....	12 00	
L. Conkhite	....do....do....	12 00	
C. W. Odell	....do....do....	10 00	
S. F. Dolbear	....do....do....	10 00	
J. S. Samson	....do....do....	10 00	
A. H. Walcot	....do....do....	10 00	
W. V. Hudson	....do....do....	10 00	
Levi Melly	....do....do....	8 00	
T. Boudinot	....do....do....	8 00	
J. T. Tracy	....do....do....	8 00	
J. M. Edwards	....do....do....	8 00	
W. Downing	....do....do....	8 00	
W. Cunningham	....do....do....	8 00	
R. M. Hoxter	....do....do....	6 00	
Samuel Wills	....do....do....	6 00	
H. L. Hecker	....do....do....	6 00	
Q. G. Dunham	....do....do....	10 00	
J. W. Patterson	....do....do....	8 00	
A. Burlingame	....do....do....	8 00	
S. S. Seeley	....do....do....	8 00	
			198 00
S. Moores	42 buckets paste, in February, 1863		42 00
S. S. Seeley	Services as folder, from Jan. 19 to Feb. 1, 1863, 13 days, at $2		26 00
J. W. Thompson & Co	Brass screw and repairing valve	1 50	
	Plumber and assistant, 1 day	4 00	
	Do....do	4 00	
	Brass spindle for ventilator	1 75	
	Repairing steam valve	9 75	
			21 00
J. W. Fitzhugh	Materials, carpenters' and cabinet work, from February 1 to 28, 1863	84 25	
	87 boxes for members	217 50	
			301 75
J. W. Fitzhugh	50 boxes for members	140 00	
	Key and repairing lock for post office	1 00	
			141 00
J. W. Thompson & Co	Plumber and assistant, 1 day	4 00	
	Hanging chandelier in folding-room	2 00	
	6 feet gas pipe and elbow	50	
	4 clamps and screws	20	
	Plumber and assistant, 1 day	4 00	
	200 bricks, $3; 1 barrel mortar, $1 25	4 25	
	Plumber and assistant, 1 day	4 00	
	Bricklayer and laborer	4 50	
	Plumber and assistant, 1 day	4 00	
	1 plated bath cock	7 75	
	2 plumbers and 2 assistants, 1 day	8 00	
	Plumber and assistant, 8½ days	34 00	
	24 pounds lead pipe, $3 60; 9 pounds solder, $3 15	6 75	
	16 holdfasts and clamps	4 00	
	Plumber and assistant, 1 day	4 00	
			91 95
Philp & Solomons	14 reams thin wrapping paper	7 00	
	13 reams gilt note paper	52 00	
	25,500 speech envelopes	102 00	
	25 reams letter paper	127 50	
	6 postage currency cases	7 50	
	19 rubber propelling pencils	16 63	
	5 rubber propelling pens	6 25	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Philp & Solomons—Con.	6 large shears, No. 4	$24 00	
	4 dozen glass inkstands	12 00	
	500 cloth lined envelopes	35 00	
	1 dozen currency holders	15 00	
	49 gross Perry's three-pointed pens	134 75	
	46 reams thin wrapping paper	46 00	
	100 sheets parchment	75 00	
	11 porte-monnaies, No. 50	16 50	
	9 knives	14 40	
	3 knives	5 55	
	13 porte-monnaies	26 49	
	48,500 extra speech envelopes	242 50	
	20,000 extra speech envelopes	130 00	
	89,500 extra heavy speech envelopes	447 50	
			$1,553 57
J. Berry	400 tons coal, at $9		3,600 00
Hon. C. J. Biddle	Amount for stationery		25 00
G. H. Browne	do do		25 00
A. B. Olin	do do		25 00
C. R. Train	do do		25 00
J. E. Kerrigan	do do		24 25
J. M. Ashley	do do		24 25
F. F. Low	do do		24 19
W. D. Kelly	do do		23 57
D. W. Gooch	do do		23 42
Samuel Hooper	do do		22 84
C. L. L. Leary	do do		22 80
A. S. White	do do		22 72
J. S. Phelps	do do		22 34
B. F. Granger	do do		22 31
C. L. Vallandigham	do do		22 10
William Mitchell	do do		21 90
J. P. Verrie	do do		21 61
E. H. Norton	do do		21 40
J. L. N. Stratton	do do		21 15
S. S. Carey	do do		20 68
F. A. Pike	do do		19 78
S. N. Sherman	do do		19 76
H. G. Blake	do do		19 67
A. G. Porter	do do		19 50
G. T. Cobb	do do		19 25
S. S. Blair	do do		18 74
John Covode	do do		18 61
Edward Haight	do do		18 59
Portus Baxter	do do		18 26
W. A. Richardson	do do		18 26
Elijah Babbit	do do		17 20
M. F. Odell	do do		17 56
Burt Van Horn	do do		17 00
E. B. Washburn	do do		16 84
R. Conkling	do do		16 69
J. B. McKean	do do		16 69
T. D. Eliot	do do		16 57
J. S. Morrill	do do		15 60
D. Loomis	do do		15 53
Owen Lovejoy	do do		14 93
S. T. Worcester	do do		12 83
G. W. Dunlap	do do		12 16
Martin F. Conway	do do		12 11
W. F. Wallace	do do		12 03
G. W. Julian	do do		11 45
E. H. Rollins	do do		10 37
G. W. Bridger	do do		10 31
A. A. Sargent	do do		10 01
Francis Thomas	do do		10 00
T. G. Phelps	do do		9 86
J. A. Bingham	do do		9 68
J. B. S. Todd	do do		9 59
J. E. English	do do		9 25
J. A. Gurley	do do		9 16
William Kellogg	do do		8 80
Edward McPherson	do do		8 50
J. H. Rice	do do		8 49
Wm. Windam	do do		8 02
Theo. M. Pomeroy	do do		7 45
W. P. Sheffield	do do		6 93
W. P. Noble	do do		6 91
Wm. McK. Dunn	do do		6 28
Horace Maynard	do do		6 10
H. P. Bennett	do do		4 40
Augustus Frank	do do		3 57

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Hon. J. F. Potter	Amount for stationery		$3 40
T. Stevens	....do....do		2 06
F. W. Kellogg	....do....do		2 34
J. W. Wallace	....do....do		1 13
W. E. Lansing	....do....do		95
J. J. Jones	Services as laborer, from Feb. 1 to Mar. 4, 1863, 32 days		48 00
Alvin Hawkins, of Tennessee.	Compensation as claimant to a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, by resolution of March 3, 1863, from December 29, 1862, to March 3, 1863	$541 12	
	Mileage, 1,139 miles	911 20	
			1,452 32
C. L. Griffin, of Virginia.	Compensation as claimant to a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, by resolution of March 3, 1863, from January 5 to March 3, 1863	483 87	
	Mileage, 149 miles	119 20	
			603 07
T. P. Andrews	Expenses to New York and return, in attendance on committee on government contracts	24 00	
	Reporting testimony before said committee, equal to 75 columns of the Globe, at $4 50 per column	337 50	
	Express charges on papers sent committee from New York	75	
			362 25
Edward Ball	1,504 miles travel by assistant J. Q. Lane, to attend a meeting of the select committee, of which E. B. Washburne is chairman	150 40	
	7 days hotel and other expenses	21 00	
	992 miles travel by order of same committee, at Wilmington, New York, Boston, &c	99 20	
	10 days expenses	30 00	
	240 miles travel from New York to Washington upon adjournment of last meeting in New York	24 00	
	3 days hotel and other expenses	9 00	
	Amount paid for hack-hire	2 00	
			335 60
W. K. Mehaffey	Compensation as assistant reading clerk, by resolution of March 3, 1863		300 00
J. J. McElhone	Stenographer to special committee, under resolution of January 30, 1863, on the Patent Office, 47¼ columns, at $4 50		214 00
J. G. Hayes	Stenographer to special committee, under resolution of December 4, 1862, on the official character of Hon. J. M. Ashley, from December 4, 1862, to February 28, 1863		150 00
W. R. Bradford	Compensation, "in addition to his per diem allowance," as ordered by resolution of March 3, 1863		100 00
Ira Goodnow	1,950 railroad tickets, 3d session 37th Congress		97 50
J. D. Ward	Services in the old hall and attending furnaces under the folding-room, for February, 1863		84 00
R. C. Sherman	Extra pay as tally clerk, by resolution of March 3, 1857		60 00
Franck Taylor	1 copy Callan's Military Laws	5 00	
	1 Almanac de Gotha, 1863	2 75	
	2 British Almanacs and Companion, 1863	4 00	
	1 Colton's Atlas	16 00	
	1 copy Callan's Military Laws	5 00	
	10 copies National Almanac, 1863	12 50	
			45 25
Samuel Bruce	Laborer in bath-room for the 3d session 37th Congress		30 00
George Read	Laborer in cloak-room for the 3d session 37th Congress		30 00
John Bell	....do....do....do		30 00
James Saunders	Laborer in water-closet for the 3d session 37th Congress		30 00
J. D. Thomson	9 dozen honey soap	20 25	
	3 dozen French soap	9 00	
			29 25
Edward Ball	Summoning B. F. Hutchins, Cornelius Wendell, J. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Martin, George W. Yerby, George Briggs, and D. C. Birdsall, as witnesses before special committee of which E. B. Washburne is chairman, at $2 each	14 00	
	16 miles' travel	1 60	
			15 60
Edward Ball	Arresting Hons. A. B. Olin, J. M. Ashley, under a call of the House	4 00	
	Arresting Hons. E. McPherson, Alfred Ely, N. Perry, E. H. Smith, and J. A. Cravens, under a call of the House, at $2 each	10 00	
			14 00
Simon Stevens	Witness five days before Special Committee on Government Contracts		10 00
H. L. Hosmer	Amount paid for copies of depositions to be used before the Colorado investigating committee		10 00
W. H. and O. H. Morrison	Three copies of Manual of Pensions		4 50
Hon. Geo. H. Browne	Amount for newspapers		50 00
Michael Hahn	....do....do		50 00
G. W. Bridges	....do....do		50 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Hon. B. F. Flanders	Amount for newspapers		$50 00
J. S. Phelps	do do		50 00
C. J. Biddle	do do		50 00
Dobbin & Fulton	"Baltimore American" for Hon. Francis Thomas	$8 00	
	"Baltimore American" for Hon. W. G. Browne	8 00	
			16 00
Dobbin & Fulton	"Baltimore American" for Hon. James Buffinton		8 00
A. J. Garrettson	Montrose Democrat for Hon. H. B. Wright		1 25
M. Hewitt	Page, pay-roll from February to March 4, 1863	64 00	
H. C. McLean	do do	64 00	
George Capron	do do	64 00	
Chapman Johnson	do do	64 00	
C. E. White	do do	64 00	
W. H. Boughter	do do	64 00	
A. P. Rives	do do	64 00	
James Fludder	do do	64 00	
J. H. Kaufman	do do	64 00	
J. R. Richards	do do	64 00	
A. S. Pillsbury	do do	64 00	
F. DeFronville	do do	64 00	
Jeremiah Strong	do do	64 00	
Charles Alford	do do	64 00	
R. H. Stewart	do do	64 00	
J. C. Sherman	do do	64 00	
Theodore Froment	do do	64 00	
M. E. Burris	do do	64 00	
George W. Doremus	do do	64 00	
S. S. Stone	do do	64 00	
			1,280 00
Jacob D. Herdman	Page, pay-roll from February to March 4, 1863	64 00	
Percy Goodwin	do do	64 00	
W. R. Bradford	do do	64 00	
A. B. Claxton	do do	64 00	
			256 00
John A. Ball	Page to Sergeant-at-arms, from Feb. 1 to Mar. 4, 1863		64 00
J. C. Rives	Reporting and publishing the proceedings of the House in the Daily Globe, from February 4 to March 3, 1863, 345 61-206 columns, at $7 50 per column		2,589 72
S. C. Fessenden	Expenses incurred in travelling from Rockland, Maine, and returning, to attend meeting of special committee on disloyal employés of the government	156 20	
	Hotel bill	6 00	
			162 20
Edward Haight	Expenses incurred in travelling from Westchester, New York, to Washington and returning, to attend meeting of special committee on disloyal employés of the government	51 00	
	Hotel bill	3 00	
			54 00
I. Goodnow	Expenses in sending messages and despatches by messengers and pages during the 37th Congress		250 00
J. B. Smith	Titling, lettering, and filleting in gold, and repairing in March, 1863, 6,075 volumes books in House library, at 20 cents per vol		1,215 00
John C. Rives	Binding 2 volumes National Intelligencer for House library	6 00	
	Binding 2 volumes Daily Globe for House library	6 00	
			12 00
John C. Rives	24 copies Congressional Globe and Appendix, 1st session 37th Congress, for Hon. F. F. Low	41 52	
	100 copies of the same for the House library	235 00	
	100 copies of the same of 2d session 37th Congress, in 4 volumes, for House library	1,100 00	
	48 copies Congressional Globe and Appendix, 1st session 37th Congress, for Hons. Hahn and Flanders	52 80	
	48 copies same, 2d session, in 4 volumes, for the same parties	288 00	
	Binding 240 volumes Congressional Globe and Appendix, 1st and 2d sessions 37th Congress, for same parties	151 20	
			1,668 52
Whitelow Reid	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs, from February 1 to March 4, 1863, 32 days		128 00
A. J. Larner	Temporary clerk in office of the House of Representatives, March, 1863		150 00
J. Berry	100 cords pine wood		690 00
William Averill	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives, March, 1862		150 00
A. D. Heaton	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives, March, 1863		150 00
A. R. Parker	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands, March, 1863		150 00
Knickerbocker & Bogardus.	Transferring and printing the following sketches for the Coast Survey Report, 1861, viz:		
	6,550 copies of sketch No. 1, at $2 00	131 00	
	6,550 do No. 2, at 2 13	139 52	
	6,550 do No. 13, at 2 50	163 75	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Knickerbocker & Bogardus—Continued.	6,550 copies of sketch No. 14, at $1 38	$90 39	
	6,550.....do.....No. 19, at 1 38	90 39	
	6,550.....do.....No. 20, at 2 00	131 00	
	6,550.....do.....No. 22, at 2 05	134 28	
	6,550.....do.....No. 26, at 1 25	81 88	
	6,550.....do.....No. 27, at 2 25	147 38	
	6,550.....do.....No. 29, at 50	32 75	
			$1,142 34
J. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for March, 1863	100 00	
S. B. White	.....do.....do	100 00	
Edward Spicer	.....do.....do	100 00	
D. R. Sperry	.....do.....do	93 00	
Nelson Joy	.....do.....do	93 00	
Thos. Blague	.....do.....do.....from March 5, 27 days	81 00	
Law. Bess	.....do.....do	77 50	
J. M. Shomo	.....do.....do	77 50	
J. Boyd	.....do.....do	77 50	
J. W. Pope	.....do.....do.....from March 5, 1863, 27 days	67 50	
C. E. Thomson	.....do.....do	77 50	
J. T. Chauncy	.....do.....do	77 50	
H. L. Bonsall	.....do.....do	62 00	
S. S. Seely	.....do.....do.....from March 5, 27 days	54 00	
W. J. Harris	.....do.....do	46 50	
J. S. Lansing	.....do.....do.....from March 5, 27 days	40 50	
			1,225 00
H. N. Carter	Folder, pay-roll for March, 1863	100 00	
Ezekiel Young	.....do.....do	100 00	
H. L. Hosmer	.....do.....do	100 00	
W. K. Mehaffey	.....do.....do	100 00	
S. P. Hanscom	.....do.....do	100 00	
D. J. Bean	.....do.....do	100 00	
W. T. Evans	.....do.....do	77 50	
J. T. Brandt	.....do.....do	77 50	
			755 00
John Bickerton	Folder, pay-roll for March, 1863	20 52	
W. H Shomo	.....do.....do	22 77	
H. Clark	.....do.....do	2 10	
Joseph Simmons	.....do.....do	2 77	
William E. Ames	.....do.....do	1 87	
L. C. Benner	.....do.....do	16 51	
Ed. Bryan	.....do.....do	5 85	
Charles Miller	.....do.....do	17 47	
F. L. King	.....do.....do	18 84	
C. Morton	.....do.....do	7 98	
George Ash	.....do.....do	1 72	
William Roddy	.....do.....do	2 10	
A. Redden	.....do.....do	3 78	
Ed. Crosby	.....do.....do	16 27	
J. J. Evans	.....do.....do	17 84	
D. Grove	.....do.....do	52	
John Cragen	.....do.....do	17 06	
James Oyster	.....do.....do	1 12	
G. Mackey	.....do.....do	5 56	
J. O'Donnell	.....do.....do	97	
J. McGuire	.....do.....do	10 68	
			194 30
L. C. Benner	Folder, pay-roll for March, 1863	1 87	
J. McGuigan	.....do.....do	4 36	
W. H. Shomo	.....do.....do	13 21	
Charles Miller	.....do.....do	11 64	
Ed. Crosby	.....do.....do	6 47	
John Evans	.....do.....do	12 79	
Joseph Cragin	.....do.....do	75	
J. Bickerton	.....do.....do	4 94	
			56 03
S. Moores	29 buckets paste for March, 1863	.....	29 00
P. L. King	Speech folding, March 1 to 11	.....	3 44
Lloyd W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll from March, 1863	125 00	
J. H. Clements	.....do.....do	100 00	
H. Campbell	.....do.....do	100 00	
G. W. Dorsey	.....do.....do	100 00	
J. H. Barker	.....do.....do	62 00	
W. Sanderson	.....do.....do	62 00	
J. B. Stanley	.....do.....do	62 00	
J. H. Garges	.....do.....do	62 00	
J. Mansfield	.....do.....do	62 00	
			735 00
John Law	Amount for stationery	.....	13 27
J. S. Rollins	.....do.....do	.....	7 50
H. H. Brackett	4 horses and wagons, from March, 1863	.....	248 00
W. D. Ellwood	Laborer, from Dec. 1, 1862, to March 4, 1863, 94 days, at $2	.....	188 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Warren S. Young	Laborer, pay-roll for first 4 days in March, 1863	$6 00	
Ellery Reynolds	do do	6 00	
J. H. Brown	do do	6 00	
C. F. Holbrook	do do	6 00	
Thomas Bell	do do	6 00	
Henry Hall	do do	6 00	
			$36 00
Benjamin Ross	Laborer, pay-roll for March, 1863	46 50	
John Johnson	do do	46 50	
David Fisher	do do	46 50	
Lew. Saunders	do do	46 50	
John W. Lee	do do	62 00	
Aaron Russell	do do	46 50	
Wm. Twine	do do	46 50	
W. H. Smith	do do	46 50	
Alex. Bruce	do do	46 50	
John V. Johnson	do do	46 50	
			480 50
Sam'l S. Casey, of Ky	"Salary due and unpaid" to Henry C. Burnett, his predecessor in the 37th Congress, and directed to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives by a resolution passed March 3, 1863, (one thousand dollars)		1,000 00
A. R. Parker	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands from the 1st of March to the 26th of May, 1862, inclusive, by resolution passed March 3, 1863		431 92
Lewis Clephane, P. M	Excess of postage on packages and letters delivered to members of the House of Representatives from July 7, 1862, to February 18, 1863		234 84
John M. Barclay	Additional compensation as journal clerk under resolution of the House of Representatives of March 3, 1857, for February, 1863		26 67
J. T. Chauncy	Winding clocks in the hall of the House of Representatives, committee-rooms, and offices, for the months of January, February, and March, 1863		60 00
J. F. Callan	3 copies U. S. Military Laws for House library		15 00
Gales & Seaton	8 copies of the National Intelligencer furnished offices and library of the House for the year 1863		80 00
John C. Rives	12 copies Daily Globe for offices and library of the House, 3d session 37th Congress	36 00	
	1 copy same to Hon. A. Walton	3 00	
	1 copy Congressional Globe and Appendix, 3d session 37th Congress, for Hon. H. P. Bennett	3 00	
	1 copy Congressional Globe and Appendix, hall library	3 00	
	1 copy Daily Globe for Hon. A. Walker	1 50	
	2 copies Daily Globe for Hon. H. P. Bennett	6 00	
			52 50
Gales & Seaton	National Intelligencer:		
	Hon. T. Stevens 3d session 37th Congress	2 50	
	H. Maynard do do	2 50	
	E. P. Walton do do	2 50	
	Elijah Ward do do	2 64	
			10 14
Francis Hall & Co	New York Spectator: Hon. R. A. Harrison, 2d session 37th Congress		3 00
W. S. Martin & Co	Presbyterian: Hon. R. McKnight, 3d session 37th Congress		2 50
Elder & Co	Daily Sentinel: Hon. John Law		1 80
Mackey & Co	United States Economist: Hon. J. S. Morrill, (3 months)		1 50
W. F. Corbit	Temporary mail boy, pay-roll for March, 1363	50 00	
J. A. Renshaw	do do do	50 00	
			100 00
J. C. Rives	100 copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the library of the House of Representatives, 3d session 37th Congress, at $3 per copy		300 00
J. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for April, 1863	100 00	
S. B. White	do do	100 00	
Edward Spicer	do do	100 00	
D. R. Sperry	do do	90 00	
Nelson Joy	do do	90 00	
Theodore Blague	do do	90 00	
J. M. Shomo	do do	75 00	
J. Boyd	do do	75 00	
J. W. Pope	do do	75 00	
L. Bess	do do	75 00	
C. E. Thomson	do do	75 00	
J. T. Chauncy	do do	75 00	
H. L. Bonsall	do do	60 00	
S. S. Seely	do do	60 00	
W. J. Harris	do do	45 00	
J. L. Lansing	do do	45 00	
			1,230 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
H. N. Carter	Folder, pay-roll for April, 1863	$100 00	
Ezekiel Young	ditto	100 00	
H. L. Hosmer	ditto	100 00	
Edwin T. Bridges	ditto	100 00	
S. P. Hanscom	ditto	100 00	
D. S. Bean	ditto	100 00	
W. T. Evans	ditto	75 00	
J. F. Brandt	ditto	75 00	
			$750 00
L. W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll for April, 1863	125 00	
J. H. Clements	ditto	100 00	
H. Campbell	ditto	100 00	
G. W. Dorsey	ditto	100 00	
J. H. Barker	ditto	60 00	
W. Sanderson	ditto	60 00	
J. B. Stanley	ditto	60 00	
J. H. Gargus	ditto	60 00	
J. Mansfield	ditto	60 00	
			725 00
Benjamin Rose	Laborer, pay-roll for April, 1863	45 00	
John Johnson	ditto	45 00	
David Fisher	ditto	45 00	
Lewis Saunders	ditto	45 00	
J. W. Lee	ditto	60 00	
Aaron Russell	ditto	45 00	
Wm. Twine	ditto	45 00	
Wm. H. Smith	ditto	45 00	
Alex. Bruce	ditto	45 00	
J. V. Johnson	ditto	45 00	
			465 00
John C. Rives	Reporting debates of the House of Representatives, and publishing the same in the Daily Globe, March 4 to April 18, 1863, 314 17-206 columns, at $7 50 per column		2,355 62
John C. Rives	4,512 copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the members and delegates of the 3d session of the 37th Congress, 24 copies for each, at $3 per copy, there being 188 members and delegates		13,536 00
Balt. and Ohio Railroad	Freight on 165 bundles paper	37 14	
	Charges	6 00	
			43 14
J. S. Wallace	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for March, 1863		125 00
B. G. Wheeler	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for March, 1863		125 00
A. D. Heaton	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for April, 1863		150 00
A. J. Larner	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for April, 1863		150 00
Wm. Averill	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for April, 1863		150 00
A. R. Parker	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands for April, 1863		150 00
B. G. Wheeler	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for April, 1863		125 00
J. S. Wallace	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for April, 1863		125 00
H. H. Brackett	4 horses and wagons for the post office in April		240 00
Lucretia Gardner	Washing 55½ dozen towels in March, 1863		27 54
Samuel Bowles	Springfield Republican for—		
	Hon. S. Colfax	3 85	
	H. L. Dawes	5 15	
			9 00
H. J. Raymond	New York Times for—		
	Hon. S. Colfax	2 00	
	Thad. Stevens	2 00	
	Samuel Hooper	2 00	
	A. H. Rice	1 85	
	Elijah Ward	1 85	
			9 70
J. B. Smith	Titling, filleting, and lettering in gold 5,784 volumes of books in the House library, at 20 cents per volume	1,156 80	
	Binding 4 volumes newspapers, ½ sheep	12 00	
			1,168 80
Wm. Averill	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for May, 1863		150 00
A. D. Heaton	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for May, 1863		150 00
A. R. Parker	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands for May, 1863		150 00
Knickerbocker & Bogardus.	Engraving and printing the following sketches for the Coast Survey Report of 1861, (in full of their contract,) viz:		
	6,550 copies of sketch No. 4, at $2 per 100	131 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Knickerbocker & Bogardus—Continued.	6,550 copies of sketch No. 5, at $1 38 per 100	$90 39	
	6,550.....do.....No. 6, at 1 25...do	81 88	
	6,550.....do.....No. 8, at 2 00...do	131 00	
	6,550.....do.....No. 9, at 2 50...do	163 75	
	6,550.....do.....No. 21, at 2 00...do	131 00	
	6,550.....do.....No. 23, at 1 25...do	81 88	
	6,550.....do.....No. 24, at 1 38...do	90 39	
	6,550.....do.....No. 30, at 0 60...do	39 30	
			$940 59
J. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for May, 1863	100 00	
S. B. White	.....do.....do	100 00	
Edward Spicer	.....do.....do	100 00	
D. R. Sperry	.....do.....do	93 00	
Nelson Joy	.....do.....do	93 00	
Theodore Blague	.....do.....do	93 00	
J. M. Shomo	.....do.....do	77 50	
J. Boyd	.....do.....do	77 50	
L. Bess	.....do.....do	77 50	
C. E. Thomson	.....do.....do	77 50	
J. T. Chauncy	.....do.....do	77 50	
J. W. Pope	.....do.....do	77 50	
H. L. Bonsall	.....do.....do	62 00	
S. S. Seeley	.....do.....do	62 00	
Wm. J. Harris	.....do.....do	46 50	
J. L. Lansing	.....do.....do	46 50	
			1,261 00
H. N. Carter	Folder, pay-roll for May, 1863	100 00	
Ezekiel Young	.....do.....do	100 00	
C. W. Bailey	.....do.....do	100 00	
Thos. Stewart	.....do.....do	100 00	
D. S. Bean	.....do.....do	100 00	
J. F. Brandt	.....do.....do	77 50	
W. T. Evans	.....do.....do	77 50	
W. N. Murphy	.....do.....do	100 00	
			755 00
Stillman Moores	27 buckets paste for May, 1863	.....	27 00
C. F. Thomas	4 electro stamps for folding-room	.....	23 00
John D. Thompson	Expenses attending the removal of the remains of Hon. John W. Noell, of Missouri, ex-member of the 37th Congress, and member elect of the 38th Congress, as per sundry items, to wit:		
	Telegraphing from Washington to St. Louis, $4 75; hack-hire, $3	7 75	
	Hacks and porterage for six persons to railroad depot	9 50	
	Delivery of body on cars	5 00	
	6 tickets, Washington to Baltimore	9 00	
	Charge for body, $3; baggage at Baltimore, $1 50; removing body, $3	7 50	
	Hacks in Baltimore, $5; supper and basket of lunch for six persons, $15	20 00	
	Hacks to depot, $5	5 00	
	Express charge on body to St. Louis	60 00	
	6 tickets to St. Louis	165 00	
	Sleeping car to Wheeling	6 00	
	Storing baggage	75	
	Breakfast at Cumberland	4 25	
	Dinner at Grafton	4 25	
	Lying over at Belair, misconnexion	12 00	
	Expense on baggage, $3; dinner, $4 25	7 25	
	Telegraph to St. Louis, $3 25; do. from Loveland, $2	5 25	
	Supper at Cincinnati	4 25	
	Sleeping car from Cincinnati	6 00	
	Baggage, $1; breakfast at Cincinnati, $5	6 00	
	Crossing river at St. Louis	7 50	
	Hack in St. Louis to see Mrs. Noell and family	10 00	
	Telegram to Washington	2 50	
	3½ days' hotel bill, and other expenses at St. Louis, while waiting for boat	65 00	
	Steamboat expenses of deputy clerk and his five assistants, with Mrs. Noell, son, and Doctor Stanley, family physician, nine persons from St. Louis to St. Mary's landing	63 75	
	Freight charges on body to same place	10 00	
	Expenses of same party from St. Mary's to Perryville, 15 miles in the interior	55 00	
	Expenses of clerk and party back to St. Louis	73 50	
	Do.. at St. Louis, $18; expenses of the party back to Washington, D. C., $297	315 00	
	Wages of two person, J. D. Thompson and Jos. L. Reese, the others being employés of the House, at $2 50 per day each, 11 days	55 00	
			1,002 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Anthony Buckly	One extra-finished, satin-lined, silver-mounted rosewood coffin and case for Hon. John W. Noell, of Missouri	$125 00	
	Embalming the corpse	25 00	
	Laying out and dressing the corpse	10 00	
	1 pair white kid gloves	1 50	
	Hearse	5 00	
	2 hacks	5 00	
	Internal revenue tax on the coffin and outside case, 3 per cent	3 75	
			$175 25
Lloyd W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll for May, 1863	125 00	
J. H. Clements	ditto	100 00	
H. Campbell	ditto	100 00	
G. W. Dorsey	ditto	100 00	
J. H. Barker	ditto	62 00	
Wm. Sanderson	ditto	62 00	
J. B. Stanley	ditto	62 00	
J. H. Gargus	ditto	62 00	
J. Mansfield	ditto	62 00	
			735 00
Benjamin Ross	Laborer, pay-roll for May, 1863	46 50	
John Johnson	ditto	46 50	
David Fisher	ditto	46 50	
Lew. Saunders	ditto	46 50	
John W. Lee	ditto	62 00	
Wm. Twine	ditto	46 50	
Alexander Bruce	ditto	46 50	
J. V. Johnson	ditto	46 50	
Aaron Russell	ditto	46 50	
			480 50
L. J. Middleton	6,803 lbs. ice delivered from March 1 to April 30, 1863	.....	51 02
A. J. Larner	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for May, 1863	.....	150 00
Jas. S. Wallace	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for May, 1863	.....	125 00
B. G. Wheeler	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for May, 1863	.....	125 00
J. B. Smith	Lettering, filleting, and titling in gold, and repairing books for House library in May and June, 1863:		
	5,261 volumes in May	1,052 20	
	3,404 volumes in June	680 80	
	Binding 148 volumes Statutes at Large, at 80 cents	118 40	
	Binding 67 ditto ditto ditto ½ binding, at 55 cents	36 85	
	Binding 4 volumes newspapers, the Intelligencer and Globe	12 00	
			1,900 25
Wm. Sanderson	Cartage of 287 loads of ashes, at 25 cents	.....	71 25
A. R. Parker	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands for June, 1863	.....	150 00
A. D. Heston	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for June, 1863	.....	150 00
Andrew J. Larner	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for June, 1863	.....	150 00
B. G. Wheeler	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for June, 1863	.....	125 00
J. S. Wallace	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives, for June, 1863	.....	125 00
W. P. Clarke	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives, 1st to 10th June, 1863	.....	50 00
Jonathan Brock	56 bundles, 280 reams, 19 × 24 Manilla paper	1,253 20	
	20 bundles, 100 reams, 12 × 19 Manilla paper	292 00	
	89 bundles, 178 reams, 29 × 37 Manilla paper	1,673 00	
			3,220 40
Jessup & Moore	140 reams, 19 × 24 Manilla paper	537 60	
	50 reams, 12 × 19 Manilla paper	96 00	
	59 reams, 27 × 37 Manilla paper	569 60	
			1,203 20
J. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for June, 1863	100 00	
Edward Spicer	ditto	100 00	
S. B. White	ditto	100 00	
D. R. Sperry	ditto	90 00	
Nelson Joy	ditto	90 00	
Theodore Blague	ditto	90 00	
J. M. Shomo	ditto	75 00	
J. Boyd	ditto	75 00	
L. Bess	ditto	75 00	
C. E. Thomson	ditto	75 00	
J. T. Chauncy	ditto	75 00	
H. L. Bonsall	ditto	60 00	
S. S. Seeley	ditto	60 00	
W. J. Harris	ditto	45 00	
J. S. Lansing	ditto	45 00	
			1,230 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
H. N. Carter	Folder, pay-roll for June, 1863	$100 00	
Ezekiel Young	ditto	100 00	
Thomas Stewart	ditto	100 00	
C. W. Bailey	ditto	100 00	
D. S. Bean	ditto	100 00	
J. F. Brandt	ditto	75 00	
W. T. Evans	ditto	75 00	
			$650 00
J. Berry	100 cords hickory wood		900 00
Lloyd W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll for June, 1863	125 00	
J. H. Clements	ditto	100 00	
H. Campbell	ditto	100 00	
G. W. Dorsey	ditto	100 00	
J. H. Barker	ditto	60 00	
William Sanderson	ditto	60 00	
J. B. Stanley	ditto	60 00	
J. H. Garges	ditto	60 00	
J. Mansfield	ditto	60 00	
			725 00
J. W. Thompson & Co.	6 feet steam pipe	2 70	
	2 unions, $3; cement and materials, $1	4 00	
	Plumber and assistant, 8½ days	42 50	
	Valve for steam-pump and packing	5 75	
	100 pounds copper wire for hose	10 50	
	1 2-light gas pendant	12 75	
	2 patent burners and fitting	1 50	
	1 3-inch hose coupling	6 00	
	1 pair 3-inch pipe clamp tongs	9 75	
	1 reducer	90	
	65 grate bars for furnaces	107 25	
	3 cartages as paid	3 00	
	Plumber and assistant's time on steam-pipes and alterations and repairs, 35½ days	177 50	
	Ball lever, valve and washers, for closets	8 00	
	Plumber and assistant, 1½ day	7 50	
	12 cast-iron aprons for furnaces	45 00	
	3 water-closet cocks and valves	20 25	
	10 brass spiral springs for valves	17 50	
	Leather for washers	1 88	
	Plumber and assistant, 3 days	15 00	
			519 07
W. J. Murtagh & Co.	Advertising proposals for wood and coal		8 00
H. H. Brackett	4 horses and wagons for May, 1863		248 00
R. Morris	2 horses and wagons from March 1 to June 30, 1863, 122 days		488 00
J. W. Clayton	1 horse and wagon from March 1 to June 30, 1863		244 00
Ira Goodnow	1 horse and wagon from March 1 to June 30, 1863		244 00
H. H. Brackett	4 horses and wagons for June, 1863		240 00
Benjamin Ross	Laborer, pay-roll for June, 1863	45 00	
John Johnson	ditto	45 00	
David Fisher	ditto	45 00	
Lewis Saunders	ditto	45 00	
John W. Lee	ditto	60 00	
William Twine	ditto	45 00	
Alexander Bruce	ditto	45 00	
John V. Johnson	ditto	45 00	
A. Russell	ditto	45 00	
W. H. Smith	ditto	45 00	
			465 00
J. T. Chauncy	Winding clocks, quarter ending June 30, 1863		60 00
Lucretia Gardner	Washing 23 5-12 dozen towels in April		11 70
	Same, 16 dozen in May		8 00
N. D. Bangs	The World for—		
	Hon. J. S. Morrill	3 68	
	E. Ward	2 85	
	S. E. Ancona	3 66	
			10 19
E. T. Kidd	Cincinnati Gazette for—		
	Hon. W. M. Dunn	2 00	
	J. A. Bingham	1 00	
			3 00
J. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for July, 1863	100 00	
Ed. Spicer	ditto	100 00	
S. B. White	ditto	100 00	
D. R. Sperry	ditto	93 00	
Nelson Joy	ditto	93 00	
Theodore Blague	ditto	93 00	
J. Boyd	ditto	77 50	
J. M. Shomo	ditto	77 50	
L. Bess	ditto	77 50	
C. E. Thomson	ditto	77 50	
J. T. Chauncy	ditto	77 50	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. W. Pope	Folder, pay-roll for July, 1863	$77 50	
H. L. Bonsall	do do	62 00	
S. S. Seeley	do do	62 00	
J. S. Lansing	do do	46 50	
W. J. Harris	do do	46 50	
			$1,261 00
H. N. Carter	Folder, pay-roll for July, 1863	100 00	
Ezekiel Young	do do	100 00	
H. L. Hosmer	do do	100 00	
D. S. Bean	do do	100 00	
W. P. Clarke	do do	100 00	
S. P. Hanscom	do do	100 00	
J. F. Brandt	do do	77 50	
W. T. Evans	do do	77 50	
			755 00
Lloyd W. Emmarts	Engineer, pay-roll for July, 1863	125 00	
J. H. Clements	do do	100 00	
H. Campbell	do do	100 00	
George W. Dorsey	do do	100 00	
J. H. Barker	do do	62 00	
William Sanderson	do do	62 00	
J. B. Stanley	do do	62 00	
J. H. Garges	do do	62 00	
J. Mansfield	do do	62 00	
			735 00
Benjamin Ross	Laborer, pay-roll for July	46 50	
John Johnson	do do	46 50	
David Fisher	do do	46 50	
Lewis Saunders	do do	46 50	
J. W. Lee	do do	62 00	
William Twine	do do	46 50	
Alexander Bruce	do do	46 50	
John V. Johnson	do do	46 50	
A. Russell	do do	46 50	
William H. Smith	do do	46 50	
			480 50
A. D. Heston	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for July, 1863		150 00
	Same for August, 1863		150 00
	Same for September, 1863		150 00
William Averill	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for June, July, August, and September, 1863		600 00
A. J. Larner	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for July, August, and September, 1863		450 00
J. S. Wallace	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for July, August, and September, 1863		375 00
B. G. Wheeler	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for July, August, and September, 1863		375 00
J. T. Chauncy	Winding clocks, quarter ending September 30, 1863		60 00
H. N. Carter	Folder, pay-roll for August, 1863	100 00	
Ezekiel Young	do do	100 00	
H. L. Hosmer	do do	100 00	
D. S. Bean	do do	100 00	
W. P. Clarke	do do	100 00	
S. P. Hanscom	do do	100 00	
J. F. Brandt	do do	77 50	
J. R. Hood	do do	77 50	
			755 00
J. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for August, 1863	100 00	
Edward Spicer	do do	100 00	
S. B. White	do do	100 00	
D. R. Sperry	do do	93 00	
William Sanders	do do	93 00	
Theodore Blague	do do	93 00	
John Boyd	do do	77 50	
J. M. Shomo	do do	77 50	
C. E. Thomson	do do	77 50	
J. T. Chauncy	do do	77 50	
J. W. Pope	do do	77 50	
H. L. Bonsall	do do	62 00	
S. S. Seeley	do do	62 00	
H. Tidball	do do	77 50	
W. J. Harris	do do	46 50	
J. S. Lansing	do do	46 50	
			1,261 00
Benjamin Ross	Laborer, pay-roll for August, 1863	46 50	
John Johnson	do do	46 50	
David Fisher	do do	46 50	
Lewis Saunders	do do	46 50	
John W. Lee	do do	62 00	
William Twine	do do	46 50	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Alexander Bruce	Laborer, pay-roll for August, 1863	$46 50	
Aaron Russell	do do	46 50	
John V. Johnson	do do	46 50	
W. H. Smith	do do	46 50	
			$480 50
Lloyd W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll for August, 1863	125 00	
J. H. Clements	do do	100 00	
H. Campbell	do do	100 00	
George W. Dorsey	do do	100 00	
J. H. Barker	do do	62 00	
William Sanderson	do do	62 00	
J. B. Stanley	do do	62 00	
J. H. Garges	do do	62 00	
J. Mansfield	do do	62 00	
			735 00
H. N. Carter	Folder, pay roll for September, 1863	100 00	
Ezekiel Young	do do	100 00	
H. L. Hosmer	do do	100 00	
D. S. Bean	do do	100 00	
W. P. Clarke	do do	100 00	
S. P. Hanscom	do do	100 00	
J. F. Brandt	do do	75 00	
J. R. Hood	do do	75 00	
J. S. Read	do do	100 00	
Edward Spicer	do do	100 00	
S. B. White	do do	100 00	
D. R. Sperry	do do	90 00	
William Saunders	do do	90 00	
Theodore Blague	do do	90 00	
John Boyd	do do	75 00	
J. M. Shomo	do do	75 00	
H. Tidball	do do	75 00	
C. E. Thomson	do do	75 00	
J. T. Chauncy	do do	75 00	
J. W. Pope	do do	75 00	
H. L. Bonsall	do do	60 00	
S. S. Seeley	do do	60 00	
W. J. Harris	do do	45 00	
J. S. Lansing	do do	45 00	
			1,230 00
Benjamin Ross	Laborer, pay-roll for September, 1863	45 00	
John Johnson	do do	45 00	
David Fisher	do do	45 00	
Lewis Saunders	do do	45 00	
J. W. Lee	do do	60 00	
William Twine	do do	45 00	
Alexander Bruce	do do	45 00	
Aaron Russell	do do	45 00	
John V. Johnson	do do	45 00	
W. H. Smith	do do	45 00	
			465 00
Lloyd W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll for September, 1863	125 00	
J. H. Clements	do do	100 00	
H. Campbell	do do	100 00	
G. W. Dorsey	do do	100 00	
J. H. Barker	do do	60 00	
Wm. Sanderson	do do	60 00	
J. B. Stanley	do do	60 00	
J. H. Garges	do do	60 00	
J. Mansfield	do do	60 00	
			725 00
Jos. Shillington	3 dies for stamping documents		7 50
Stillman Moores	33 buckets paste for June, 1863		33 00
	44 do July, 1863		44 00
	53 do August, 1863		53 00
	65 do September, 1863		65 00
J. Berry	550 tons white ash coal, at $9 25		5,087 50
J. Berry	50 cords oak wood		475 00
J. W. Thompson & Co.	3 pairs brass hinges and screws	2 10	
	5 barrels charcoal	2 25	
	Leather for pump-valves	3 75	
	11 brass spiral springs and fitting, $2 25	24 75	
	16 lbs. solder	8 00	
	Plumber and assistant, 29½ days	148 75	
	Bricklayer and laborer, 7½ days	37 50	
	2½ barrels mortar	4 69	
	1 barrel cement	3 75	
	2 4½-inch steam globe valves, $56 75	113 50	
	28 pounds solder	14 00	
	28 pounds sheet-lead	4 48	
	10 pounds putty, 75 cents; 2½ barrels charcoal, $1 12	1 87	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. W. Thompson & Co.—Continued.	8 feet 5-inch cast-iron pipe	$5 00	
	1 trap	6 50	
	1 5-inch cast-iron bend	2 00	
	19 pounds pig lead	2 28	
	Plumber and assistant, 21½ days	107 50	
	29 feet 2½-inch steam-pipe	34 80	
	16 M iron fittings	24 00	
	80 feet Galt water supply-pipe	36 00	
	4 brass thimbles	2 40	
	82 feet 2-inch iron waste-pipe	53 30	
	6 barrels charcoal	2 70	
	2 4-inch hubs and sleeves	9 00	
	3 bolts and holdfasts	9 00	
	9 5-inch cast-iron bends	18 00	
	6 5-inch sleeves, topped	12 00	
	2 3-inch steam valves	65 00	
	10 feet 5-inch iron pipe	6 50	
	10 pounds gasket	3 00	
	3 barrels mortar	5 62	
	1½ barrel cement	5 62	
	26 pounds solder	13 00	
	3 stop and bibb cocks	9 75	
	44 pounds sheet lead	7 04	
	8 pounds putty	80	
	2 pumps, at $67 50	135 00	
	75 feet block-tin pipe	52 50	
	Bricklayer and laborer, 6½ days	32 50	
	Plumber and assistant, 34½ days	171 25	
	6 pounds candles	2 10	
	2 brass strainers	5 50	
	24 pounds sheet lead	3 84	
	Copper tacks	95	
	1 barrel cement	3 75	
	Repairing pillar stands	3 00	
	Plumber and laborer, 9½ days	47 50	
	Bricklayer & laborer, 4 days	20 00	
			$1,288 09
H. H. Brackett	4 horses and wagons for July, 1863		248 00
H. H. Brackett	4 horses and wagons for August, 1863		248 00
Robert Morris	2 horses and wagons for July and August, 1863		248 00
Robert Morris	2 horses and wagons for September, 1863		120 00
L. J. Middleton	7,152 pounds ice, delivered from May 1 to June 30, 1863, at 75 cents per 100		53 64
L. J. Middleton	9,230 pounds ice, delivered from July 1 to August 31, 1863, at 75 cents		69 22
D. C. Forney	Advertising proposals for wood and coal	9 00	
	.....do.....do....for stationery	50 25	
			59 25
W. J. Murtagh & Co.	Advertising proposals for stationery		59 00
W. D. Wallach	Advertising proposals for wood and coal	8 00	
	.....do.....do....for stationery	46 00	
			54 00
T. B. Florence	Advertising proposals for stationery		48 00
Gales & Seaton	Advertising proposals for wood and coal	6 00	
	.....do.....do....for stationery	34 00	
			40 00
L. Gardner	Washing 31 dozen towels in June, 1863		15 50
L. Gardner	Washing 12 dozen towels in July, 1863		6 00
L. Gardner	Washing 16½ dozen towels in August, 1863		8 25
L. Gardner	Washing 22 dozen towels in September, 1863		11 00
D. C. Forney	The Chronicle for—		
	Hon. J. P. C. Shanks	2 31	
	H. Maynard	2 34	
	T. Stevens	2 34	
	C. A. Trimble	2 34	
	Samuel Hooper	2 34	
	E. P. Walton	2 29	
	H. P. Bennett	2 43	
	J. S. Morrell	2 16	
	T. Stevens, Philadelphia Press	3 34	
			20 79
Latimer Bro. & Seymour	Sundry samples of stationery, amounting to		269 48
Andrew J. Larner	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for October, 1863		150 00
A. D. Heaton	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for October, 1863		150 00
J. S. Wallace	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for October, 1863		125 00
B. G. Wheeler	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for October, 1863		125 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for October, 1863	$100 00	
Ed. Spicer	do do	100 00	
S. B. White	do do	100 00	
D. R. Sperry	do do	93 00	
W. Saunders	do do	93 00	
Theo. Blague	do do	93 00	
John Boyd	do do	77 50	
J. M. Shomo	do do	77 50	
Harvey Tidball	do do	77 50	
C. E. Thompson	do do	77 50	
J. T. Chauncey	do do	77 50	
J. W. Pope	do do	77 50	
H. L. Bousall	do do	62 50	
S. S. Seeley	do do	62 50	
W. J. Harris	do do	46 50	
J. S. Lansing	do do	46 50	
			$1,261 00
H. N. Carter	Folder, pay-roll for October, 1863	100 00	
Ezekiel Young	do do	100 00	
H. L. Hosmer	do do	100 00	
D. S. Bean	do do	100 00	
W. P. Clarke	do do	100 00	
S. P. Hanscom	do do	100 00	
J. F. Brandt	do do	77 50	
J. R. Hood	do do	77 50	
			755 00
L. W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll for October, 1863	125 00	
J. H. Clements	do do	100 00	
H. Campbell	do do	100 00	
G. W. Dorsey	do do	100 00	
J. H. Barker	do do	62 00	
Wm. Sanderson	do do	62 00	
J. B. Stanley	do do	62 00	
J. H. Garges	do do	62 00	
J. Mansfield	do do	62 00	
			735 00
Benjamin Ross	Laborer, pay-roll for October, 1863	46 50	
John Johnson	do do	46 50	
David Fisher	do do	46 50	
Lewis Saunders	do do	46 50	
John W. Lee	do do	62 00	
Wm. Twine	do do	46 50	
Alex. Bruce	do do	46 50	
Aaron Russell	do do	46 50	
J. V. Johnson	do do	46 50	
W. H. Smith	do do	46 50	
			480 50
S. Moores	32 buckets paste in May, 1863	.....	32 50
S. Moores	35 buckets paste in October, 1863	.....	35 00
J. Shillington	3 dies for stamping documents	.....	7 50
J. W. Thompson & Co.	Plumber and assistant, 6¼ days	33 75	
	1 gauge cock for boiler	17 50	
	2 8-inch brass ocd. speeds	16 50	
	Plumber and assistant, 3½ days	17 50	
	95 grate bars for boilers	195 25	
	Renewing globe valve and oil cup	18 75	
	1 8-inch brass ocd. speed	8 25	
	Iron manhole and frame	23 75	
	Plumber and assistant, 1 day	5 00	
			396 25
J. D. Thompson	Varnishing furniture in room No. 6: 1 sofa, $1; 1 case, $1; 1 table, $1; 2 washstands, $1	4 00	
	1 desk, 50 cents; 8 chairs, $2; hanging 2 sets curtains, $2	4 50	
	Laying carpet, $3; removing furniture, $3	6 00	
	Varnishing in room of Committee of Elections: 1 table, $1; 1 sofa, $1; 1 case, $1; 1 desk, 50 cents; 2 washstands, $1	4 50	
	11 chairs, $2 75; hanging curtains, $4	6 75	
	Laying carpet, $4; removing furniture, $3	7 00	
	Varnishing in room of Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds: 1 case, $1; 2 washstands, $1; 1 sofa, $1; 1 large table, $1	4 00	
	9 chairs, $2 25; laying carpet, $4	6 25	
	Hanging 4 sets curtains, $4; removing furniture, $3	7 00	
	Varnishing in room of Committee on the Territories: 1 large table	1 00	
	1 case, $1; 1 hat-rack, 50 cents	1 50	
	1 map-rack, 50 cents; 2 washstands, $1	1 50	
	1 sofa, $1; 1 chair, $2 25; laying carpet, $3	6 25	
	Hanging 2 sets curtains, $2; removing furniture, $3	5 00	
	Varnishing in room of Committee on Public Expenditures: 1 large table $1; 2 sofas, $2	3 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thompson—Con..	1 hat-rack, 50 cents; 1 washstand, 50 cents	$1 00	
	9 chairs, $2 25; removing furniture, $3	5 25	
	Laying carpet, $3; hanging 2 sets curtains, $2	5 00	
	Varnishing railings in lobbies	4 00	
		83 50	
	Deducted	8 00	
			$75 50
H. H. Brackett	4 horses and carriages for September, 1863		240 00
L. J. Middleton & Co	10,107 pounds ice from September 1 to October 31, 1863, at 75 cents		75 80
L. Gardner	Washing 16 dozen towels for October, 1863, at 75 cents		12 00
J. D. Thomson	8 laborers, 15 days each, at $1 75 per day, taking up carpets, removing furniture, and cleaning hall, galleries, and 33 committee-rooms	210 00	
	Superintendent, 15 days, at $3 per day	45 00	
	Cleaning hall and gallery carpets, and packing same in tobacco	70 00	
	Cleaning 36 committee-rooms and clerk's office carpets, and packing away in tobacco	90 00	
	Taking down 84 sets curtains	84 00	
	Varnishing 250 desks and chairs in hall	625 00	
	Laying old carpet in ladies' and diplomatic galleries	50 00	
	1 large bookcase, $3, in Invalid Pension room	3 00	
	1 desk, 75 cents; 2 washstands, $1	1 75	
	1 large table, $1; 1 small table, 50 cents	1 50	
	1 sofa, $1; 10 chairs, $2 50; 1 hat-rack, 50 cents	4 00	
	95 yards tapestry carpet, at $2 25	213 75	
	Cutting, making, and laying same	23 75	
	Thread and tacks	1 50	
	Hanging 3 sets curtains	3 00	
	Removing furniture	3 00	
	Varnishing in committee-room of Revolutionary Pensions: 1 large case	3 00	
	1 small case, $1; 2 washstands, $1; 1 sofa, $1	3 00	
	1 large table, $1; 13 chairs, $3 25	4 25	
	1 hat-rack, 50 cents; laying old carpet, $4	4 50	
	Hanging 2 sets curtains, $2	2 00	
	Removing furniture	4 00	
		1,450 00	
	Deducted	145 00	
			1,305 00
J D Thomson	Varnishing in office of Sergeant-at-arms: 1 counter, $4; 1 large desk, $2 50; 1 washstand, 50 cents	7 00	
	2 small desks, $2; 1 hat-rack, 50 cents	2 50	
	1 sofa, $1; 9 chairs, $2 25	3 25	
	Hanging 2 sets curtains, $2	2 00	
	Removing furniture	4 00	
	94 yards best tapestry carpet	211 50	
	Cutting, making, and fitting the same	23 50	
	Thread, tacks, &c	1 50	
	Varnishing in Speaker's room: 2 sofas	2 00	
	1 large case, $5; 1 desk, $1 50; 1 washstand, $1	7 50	
	1 hat-rack, $1; 14 chairs, $3 50	4 50	
	Laying old carpet	6 00	
	Hanging 3 sets curtains	4 50	
	Removing furniture	4 00	
	Varnishing in west retiring-room: 2 washstands, $1; 1 table, $1	2 00	
	1 sofa, $1; 1 hat-rack, 50 cents	1 50	
	2 sets curtains, $2; removing furniture, $2	4 00	
	70 yards tapestry carpet	157 50	
	Cutting, fitting, and laying 70 yards carpet	17 50	
	Thread, tacks, &c	1 50	
	Varnishing in clerk's room: 1 case, $4; 1 sofa, $1; 1 desk, $1 50; 1 do., $1	7 50	
	1 hat-rack, 50 cents; 2 washstands, $1	1 50	
	10 chairs, $2 50; laying old carpet, $4	6 50	
	Hanging 3 sets curtains, $3	3 00	
	Removing furniture	4 00	
		490 25	
	Deducted	49 00	
			441 25
J. D. Thomson	Varnishing in committee-room of Roads and Canals: 1 table, $1; 1 sofa, $1; 1 hat-rack, 50 cents	2 50	
	1 case, $1 50; 1 desk, $1; 11 chairs, $2 75	5 25	
	2 washstands, $1; hanging 2 sets curtains, $2	3 00	
	Removing furniture, $3	3 00	
	135 yards tapestry carpet	303 75	
	Cutting, making, and laying same	33 75	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thomson—Con...	Thread, tacks, &c	$1 50	
	Varnishing in committee-room District of Columbia: 1 case, $2; 1 do., $1; 1 table, $1; 1 do., 50 cents	4 50	
	2 washstands, $1; 1 sofa, $1; 1 hat-rack, 50 cents	2 50	
	13 chairs, $3 25	5 75	
	Laying old carpet, $4; removing furniture, $3	7 00	
	Hangings 2 sets curtains	2 00	
	Varnishing in committee-room on Mileage: 1 large case, $3; 1 table, $1; 1 sofa, $1	5 00	
	2 washstands, $1; 6 chairs, $1 50	2 50	
	Hanging 3 sets curtains	3 00	
	Laying old carpet, $3; 2 cases, $6	9 00	
	Removing furniture	3 00	
	Varnishing 1 table, $1 50; 1 desk, 50 cents	2 00	
	2 washstands, $1; 2 sofas, $2	3 00	
	Hat-rack, 50 cents; 13 chairs, $3 25	3 75	
	Laying old carpet, $4; hanging 3 sets curtains, $3; removing furniture, $4	7 00	
		414 25	
	Deducted	41 00	
			$373 25
Robert Morris	2 horses and wagons for October and Nov., 1863, 61 days		244 00
Wm. Averill	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for October, 1863		150 00
A. D. Heaton	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for November, 1863		150 00
William Averill	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for November, 1863		150 00
A. J. Larner	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for November, 1863		150 00
J. S. Wallace	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for November, 1863		125 00
B. G. Wheeler	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for November, 1863		125 00
William Rutherford	150 reams Manilla paper, 27 × 37, (42 pounds)	975 00	
	800 reams Manilla paper, 19 × 24, (22 pounds)	2,800 00	
	800 reams Manilla paper, 12 × 19, (11 pounds)	1,400 00	
			5,175 00
Stillman Moores	28 buckets of paste, November, 1863		28 00
J. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for November, 1863	100 00	
Edward Spicer	....do....do	100 00	
S. B. White	....do....do	100 00	
D. R. Sperry	....do....do	90 00	
William S. Saunders	....do....do	90 00	
Theodore Blague	....do....do	90 00	
John Boyd	....do....do	75 00	
J. M. Shomo	....do....do	75 00	
Harvey Tidball	....do....do	75 00	
C. E. Thomson	....do....do	75 00	
J. T. Chauncy	....do....do	75 00	
J. W. Pope	....do....do	75 00	
H. L. Bonsall	....do....do	60 00	
S. S. Seeley	....do....do	60 00	
J. L. Lansing	....do....do	45 00	
W. J. Harris	....do....do	45 00	
			1,230 00
H. N. Carter	Folder, pay-roll for November, 1863	100 00	
Ezekiel Young	....do....do	100 00	
H. L. Hosmer	....do....do	100 00	
D. S. Bean	....do....do	100 00	
W. P. Clarke	....do....do	100 00	
S. P. Hanscom	....do....do	100 00	
J. R. Hood	....do....do	75 00	
J. F. Brandt	....do....do	75 00	
			750 00
Lloyd W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll for November, 1863	125 00	
J. H. Clements	....do....do	100 00	
H. Campbell	....do....do	100 00	
G. W. Dorsey	....do....do	100 00	
J. H. Barker	....do....do	60 00	
W. Sanderson	....do....do	60 00	
J. B. Stanley	....do....do	60 00	
J. H. Garges	....do....do	60 00	
J. Mansfield	....do....do	60 00	
			725 00
Benjamin Ross	Laborer, pay-roll for November, 1863	45 00	
John Johnson	....do....do	45 00	
David Fisher	....do....do	45 00	
Lewis Saunders	....do....do	45 00	
John W. Lee	....do....do	60 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
William Twine	Folder, pay-roll for November, 1863	$45 00	
Alexander Bruce	....do....do	45 00	
Aaron Russell	....do....do	45 00	
John V. Johnson	....do....do	45 00	
W. H. Smith	....do....do	45 00	
			$465 00
L. Gardner	Washing 17 dozen towels in November, 1863		12 75
L. Bartholomew	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives for November, 1862		150 00
J. D. Thomson	Varnishing, &c., in room of Committee on Agriculture:		
	2 sofas	2 00	
	2 washstands, $1; 1 large case, $2	3 00	
	1 large table, $1; 1 small case, $1	2 00	
	10 chairs, $2 50; hanging 2 sets curtains, $2	4 50	
	Removing furniture	3 00	
	Varnishing, &c., in room of Committee of Revolutionary Claims:		
	1 large table, $1; 1 sofa, $1; 1 case, $2	4 00	
	2 washstands, $1; 7 chairs, $1 75	2 75	
	Laying carpet, $3; hanging curtains, $3	6 00	
	Removing furniture	3 00	
	Varnishing, &c., in room of Committee of Accounts:		
	1 large table, $1; 1 case, 50 cents; 9 chairs, $2 25	3 75	
	2 washstands, $1; hanging curtains, $2	3 00	
	Removing furniture	2 00	
	90 yards best tapestry carpet, $2 25	202 50	
	Cutting, fitting, and laying 90 yards carpet	22 50	
	Thread, tacks, &c	1 50	
		427 25	
	Deducted	42 00	
			385 25
J. D. Thomson	1,580 yards English Brussels carpet for the hall, at $2 40	3,792 00	
	Cutting, fitting, and making 1,580 yards carpet	395 00	
	Binding 480 yards carpet	96 00	
	40 pieces binding	30 00	
	680 yards carpet for galleries, at $1 75	1,190 00	
	Cutting, fitting, and laying same	170 00	
	Time of four carpenter's setting desks in hall, 5 days each, at $2 75 per day	55 00	
	2 gross screws	3 00	
	Screwing down carpet strips in hall	12 00	
	160 feet walnut carpet strips	16 00	
	230 pounds sheet brass put down, at 50 cents	115 00	
	5 pounds brass nails, at $1 50	7 50	
	14 casters, and repairing chairs in hall	12 00	
	26 locks and keys for hall	52 00	
	78 keys for desks in hall	39 00	
	60 knobs for desks in hall	15 00	
	42 escutcheons for desks in hall	10 50	
	Repairing 6 hall desks	4 50	
	4 bolts on gallery doors	4 00	
	Repairing 3 desks in hall	3 00	
	Covering 38 desks with cloth	38 00	
		6,059 50	
	Deducted	600 00	
			5,459 50
D. Thomson	Varnishing, &c., in room No. 55:		
	3 large cases, $9; 4 large desks, $4	13 00	
	1 washstand, 50 cents; 1 hat-rack, 50 cents	1 00	
	7 chairs, $1 75; laying carpet, $4	5 75	
	Removing furniture	4 00	
	Varnishing, &c., in room No. 56:		
	1 large case, $3; 7 desks, $7	10 00	
	3 tables, $2 25; washstand, 50 cents	2 75	
	7 chairs, $1 75; laying carpet, $4	5 75	
	Removing furniture	4 00	
	Varnishing, &c., in room No. 57:		
	1 large case, $3; 1 desk, $1 50; 1 large counter, $4	8 50	
	Seal case, 50 cents; 1 small desk, 50 cents	1 00	
	2 washstands, $1; 1 hat-rack, 50 cents	1 50	
	7 chairs, $1 75; laying carpet, $4	5 75	
	Removing furniture	4 00	
	Varnishing, &c., in room of Committee on Patents:		
	1 sofa, $1; 1 table, $1; 1 hat-rack, 50 cents	2 50	
	1 case, $2; 2 washstands, $1	3 00	
	6 chairs, $1 50; hanging 3 sets curtains, $3	4 50	
	Removing furniture	3 00	
	90 yards best tapestry carpet, $2 25	202 50	
	Cutting fitting, and laying 90 yards carpet	22 50	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thomson—Con ...	Thread, tacks, &c	$1 50	
	Varnishing, &c., in room of Committee of Claims:		
	2 large cases, $8; 1 large table, $1	9 00	
	2 washstands, $1; 1 sofa, $1	2 00	
	11 chairs, $2 75; removing furniture, $3	5 75	
	115 yards best tapestry carpet, at $2 25	258 75	
	Cutting, fitting, and laying 112 yards	28 00	
	Hanging 2 sets curtains	2 00	
	Thread, tacks, &c	2 00	
		614 00	
	Deducted	61 00	
			$553 00
J. D. Thomson	Varnishing, &c., in Doorkeeper's room:		
	1 sofa, $1; 1 desk, $1 50; 1 case, 75 cents	3 25	
	4 chairs, $1; 1 table, 50 cents	1 50	
	Laying carpet, $2; hanging curtains, $1	3 00	
	Removing furniture	2 00	
	Varnishing, &c., in room of Committee of Ways and Means:		
	1 case, $5; 1 table, $1; 2 sofas, $2	8 00	
	1 washstand, 50 cents; 1 hat-rack, 50 cents	1 00	
	1 case, $2; 12 chairs, $3	5 00	
	Laying carpet, $4; hanging 4 sets curtains, $4; removing furniture, $4	12 00	
	Varnishing, &c., in room of Committee on Naval Affairs:		
	1 table, $1; 1 bookcase, $1 50	2 50	
	2 sofas, $2; 1 hat-rack, 50 cents	2 50	
	1 large case, $3; 6 chairs, $1 50	4 50	
	1 washstand, 50 cents; laying carpet, $3	3 50	
	Hanging 3 sets curtains	3 00	
	Removing furniture	3 00	
	Varnishing 18 sofas in hall	18 00	
	Varnishing 5 stools, Clerk's and Speaker's tables	5 00	
	Varnishing seats in lower water-closets	10 00	
	Varnishing seats in members' water-closets	8 00	
	Varnishing large washstand in members' water-closets	2 50	
	Varnishing washstands, &c., in cloak-room	10 00	
	Varnishing, &c., in post office:		
	1 large case of drawers	6 00	
	1 large case of letter-boxes	8 00	
	2 sofas	2 00	
	1 desk, $1 50; 1 desk, $1; 2 chairs, 50 cents	3 00	
	Removing furniture	1 00	
	110 yards best tapestry carpet	247 50	
	Cutting, fitting, and making same	27 50	
	Thread, &c	2 00	
		405 25	
	Deducted	40 00	
			365 25
Philp & Solomons	192,000 white envelopes, 6¼ × 3½	581 76	
	34,000.....do.....5¼ × 3½	161 46	
	48,000.....do.....5¼ × 3½	190 08	
	3,500.....do.....5¼ × 3½	16 38	
	47,000.....do.....5¼ × 3½	170 61	
	11,000 buff envelopes, 5¼ × 3½	30 25	
	19,000 white envelopes, A, 8⅛ × 3⅝	150 48	
	19,000.....do.....B, 8⅛ × 3⅝	135 85	
	10,000.....do.....A, 8⅛ × 3⅝	90 20	
	9,000.....do.....B, 8⅛ × 3⅝	70 29	
	59,000 buff document envelopes, 6¼ × 3½	150 98	
	124,000.....do.....A	375 73	
	12,000 buff envelopes, 5¼ × 3½	33 00	
	1 dozen office shears, 9 inches	12 10	
	.....do.....11 inches	17 60	
	4.....do.....6 inches	25 32	
	5 dozen ladies' plated handle, No. 6	50 62	
	5 dozen ladies' pocket scissors, No. 1	50 63	
	10 dozen Faber's red and blue pencils	15 60	
	5 gross Eagle pencils, round, No. 2	25 30	
	.....do.....octagon	27 50	
	5 gross rubber-head pencils	50 85	
	5 dozen rubber propeller, large	31 35	
	15.....do.....small	76 50	
	150 spools pink tape	247 50	
	5 dozen Ready Reference files, B	12 75	
	.....do.....do.....C	11 05	
	1 dozen portfolios, desk 9	63 00	
	.....do.....do..... 12	60 00	
	2.....do.....do.....121	138 00	
	1.....do.....do.....114	48 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Philp & Solomons—Con.	5 gross rubber rings	$8 25	
	....do.....bands	16 50	
	20 dozen silk braids	12 50	
	6 dozen rubber rollers, assorted	33 00	
	15 pounds erasing rubber	18 60	
	6 gross pen-wipers	9 90	
	6 dozen pencil-sharpeners	4 98	
	15 dozen packs visiting cards	41 25	
	200 gross steel pens	188 00	
	64 dozen black swan quill pens	46 08	
	75 boxes cut quills	34 75	
	1¼ gross 4-inch flat-bottom inks	61 88	
	15 gross penholders, assorted	57 75	
	13 dozen mucilage, large	30 29	
	12 dozen mucilage, small	13 20	
	500 boxes sand, 1½ cents	8 75	
	1 dozen glass paper weights	8 25	
	....do.....do	13 20	
	....do.....do	6 60	
	1 dozen rubber paper	9 00	
	2 dozen spring punches	26 40	
	1 dozen glass inkstands	16 50	
	....do.....do	5 50	
	....do.....do	11 55	
	11 dozen black swan quill pens	7 92	
	40 dozen pocket knives, assorted	709 98	
	1 dozen glass inks, A	26 40	
	.....do.....D	16 50	
	.....do.....B	16 50	
	.....do.....E	16 50	
	.....do.....F	11 55	
	25,500 buff envelopes, 7½ × 3½	123 42	
	79,200 buff envelopes, document, B	200 37	
	84,000 buff envelopes, document, A	254 52	
			$5,176 6
Philp & Solomons	12 dozen glass inks	108 00	
	12 dozen glass sands	108 00	
	18,000 buff envelopes, 7½ × 3½, C	87 12	
	117,300 buff document envelopes, B	296 77	
	44 reams white quarto post, ruled	159 72	
	33 reams commercial note, ruled wide	67 65	
	12 reams extra heavy note	24 60	
	2,000 buff envelopes	9 68	
	145,200 buff envelopes, 7½ × 3½	367 35	
	12 portfolio desks	60 00	
	7 pounds wax	9 66	
	10 reams exchange note	20 50	
	86½ reams white quarto post, ruled, 7	314 00	
	45 reams white quarto post, ruled, 8	163 35	
	20 reams white quarto post, plain	72 60	
	65 reams cap, ruled, 7	279 50	
	45 reams legal cap	222 75	
	10 reams commercial note, ruled, 7	20 50	
	15.....do.....do.....8	30 75	
	28,000 envelopes, (13,) 5½ × 3½	113 96	
	600 sheets parchment	450 00	
	45 reams commercial note, plain	92 25	
	35.....do.....do .....ruled, 7	71 75	
	12,000 white envelopes, 5½ × 2½, (A)	44 16	
	11,000.....do.....5½ × 2½, (B)	37 51	
	13,500 buff document envelopes, A, 7½ × 3½	65 34	
	45 gross red tape, assorted	252 95	
	5.....do.....do	24 75	
	1,500 white envelopes, 5½ × 3½, (B)	6 10	
			3,531 27
Philp & Solomons	2 dozen rubber propelling pencils	12 00	
	15 reams thin wrapping paper	15 00	
	1 box gum labels	50	
	1 memorandum book	40	
	10 reams wrapping paper	10 00	
	3½ reams extra large heavy paper	21 00	
			58 90
James W. Clayton	Horse and wagon from July 1 to November 29, 1863	.....	304 00
H. H. Brackett	4 horses and wagons for October, 1863	.....	248 00
H. H. Brackett	.....do.....November, 1863	.....	240 00
J. D. Thomson	5 dozen Mount Eagle tripoli	10 00	
	25 pounds Venetian red, $2 50; 50 pounds white lead, $7	9 50	
	2 gallons boiled oil, $3 40: 2 gallons linseed oil, $3	6 40	
	1 gallon turpentine, $1 50; 20 gallons sperm oil, $52 50	57 00	
	10 pounds litharge, $3; 2 paint brushes, $1 50	4 50	
	10 pounds nails, $1; 50 pounds red lead, $12 50	13 50	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thomson—Cont'd.	25 pounds whiting, $5; 15 pounds nails, $1 50	$6 50	
	2 gallons linseed oil, $3; 2 gallons alcohol, $4	7 00	
	10 pounds glue, $4; 2 gallons boiled oil, $3 40	7 40	
	2 gallons benzole, $2 50; 20 gallons sperm oil, $52	54 50	
	Whitewashing basement passage, engine and boiler room	60 00	
	Painting and decorating boiler front, pipes, 2 engine pumps, &c	440 00	
	100 pounds glue, $4; 2 large whitewash brushes, $3	7 00	
			$683 30
J. T. Chauncy	Amount paid for repairing clocks in the old hall, $2 50; in post office $2; in engine room, $2; in library, $2 50		9 00
J. D. Thomson	1 dozen paste brushes	6 00	
	1 gallon turpentine	4 50	
	2 dozen chamois, $18; 100 pounds Castile soap, $40; 100 pounds Babbit's soap, $12 50	70 50	
	10 pounds sponge, $30; 2 gallons turpentine, $9	39 00	
	1 newspaper file, $2; awl and stone, 75 cents	2 75	
	1 dozen paste brushes, $3; 1 hatchet, $1 50	4 50	
	1 sharpening stone	50	
	Picture frames for Speaker's room	12 00	
	2 dozen paste brushes	6 00	
	12 dozen musk soap, $18; 12 dozen honey soap, $21	39 00	
	10 dozen Kossuth soap, $10; 12 dozen trasparent soap, $18	28 00	
	12 dozen French soap, $15; 12 dozen Windsor soap, $18	33 00	
	12 dozen Low's brown Windsor soap, $18, 12 hair brushes, $9	27 00	
	12 hair brushes, $12; 12 hair brushes, $15	27 00	
	24 hair brushes, $36; 12 inlaid hair brushes, at $3	69 00	
	6 clothes brushes, $4 50; 5 dozen nail brushes, $22 50	27 00	
	6 dozen dressing combs	54 00	
	4 dozen feather dusters, $144; 6 dozen paste brushes, $4 50	148 50	
	2 dozen hair brooms, $30; 2 dozen counter brushes, $18	48 00	
	3½ dozen scrub brushes, $17 50; 1½ dozen hat brushes, $9	26 00	
	12 Pope's head brushes, $18; 6 dozen double dusters, 72	90 00	
	10 dozen chamois skins, $90; 12 dozen brooms, $72	162 00	
	200 pounds brown soap, $20; 50 pounds Castile soap, $20	40 00	
	5 dozen whisps, $25; 60 pounds sponge, $180	205 00	
			1,169 75
J. D. Thomson	40 pounds Babbit's soap, $6; 5 gross wax matches, $20	26 00	
	150 spittons, $112 50; 36 painted tin buckets, $63	175 50	
	4 dozen water pitchers, $48; 4 dozen tumblers, $12	60 00	
	3 dozen dust pans, $15; 3 dozen soap dishes, $13 50	28 50	
	12 mop handles	2 40	
			292 40
	Daily National Republican for—		
W. J. Murtagh & Co.	Hon. J. M. Bernhisel	1 50	
	G. W. Julian	1 60	
			3 10
George Bergner	Harrisburg Telegraph for Hon. Thaddeus Stevens		1 25
G. A. & H. H. Brackett	Cartage of 2,022 loads of documents, from April 1 to Nov. 1, 1863		1,011 00
D. W. Bartlett	Clerk to Committee of Elections, from Dec. 14 to 31, 1863		72 00
H. L. Hosmer	Clerk to Committee on Territories, from Dec. 14 to 31		72 00
James McIntire	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Affairs, from Dec. 14 to 31, 1863		72 00
J. T. Williams	Clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs, from Dec. 14 to 31, 1863		72 00
Samuel D. Lord	Clerk to Committee on Accounts, from Dec. 14 to 31, 1863		72 00
R. K. Elliott	Clerk to Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, from December 17 to 31, 1863		60 00
F. Finch	Clerk to Committee on Commerce, from Dec. 19 to 31, 1863		52 00
William Averill	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for December, 1863		150 00
A. J. Larner	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for December, 1863		150 00
A. D. Heaton	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives, from December 1 to 15, 1863		71 74
W. W. Hegeman	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives, from December 17 to 31, 1863		73 37
B. G. Wheeler	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for December, 1863		125 00
J. S. Wallace	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives, from December 1 to 18, 1863		69 86
John B. Clark, jr	Temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives, from December 19 to 31, 1863		52 98
H. N. Carter	Folder, pay-roll for December, 1863	100 00	
Ezekiel Young	do ... from December 1 to 14, 1863	44 50	
And. J. Morey	do ... do ... 15 to 31, 1863	55 44	
Hez. L. Hosmer	do ... do ... 1 to 13, 1863	41 30	
Samuel G. Bugh	do ... do ... 14 to 31, 1863	58 70	
Joseph L. Buffinton	do ... do ... 22 to 31, 1863	32 61	
W. P. Clarke	do ... do ... 1 to 16, 1863	51 09	
Edwin Clark	do ... do ... 17 to 31, 1863	48 91	
S. P. Hanscom	do ... do	100 00	
James R. Hood	do ... do ... 1 to 8, 1863	20 00	
R. J. Bennett	do ... do ... 24 to 31, 1863	20 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. F. Brandt	Folder, pay-roll from December 1 to 15, 1863	$37 50	
Edwin Giddings	....do....do....16 to 31, 1863	40 00	
			$650 11
L. W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll for December, 1863	125 00	
J. H. Clements	....do....do	100 00	
H. Campbell	....do....from December 1 to 17, 1863	54 35	
Abraham Shoff	....do....do....18 to 31, 1863	45 65	
James Simpson	....do....do....11 to 31, 1863	68 48	
John H. Barker	....do....do	62 00	
William Sanderson	....do....do....1 to 13, 1863	30 00	
James O'Brien	....do....do....16 to 31, 1863	32 00	
J. R. Stanley	....do....do	62 00	
J. H. Garges	....do....do	62 00	
J. Mansfield	....do....do....1 to 24, 1863	48 00	
Richard Moreland	....do....do....29 to 31, 1863	6 00	
			695 48
Bracketts	4 horses and wagons for December, 1863, at $2 50		310 00
Ira Goodnow	1 horse and wagon from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1863, 153 days		306 00
Ira Goodnow	1 saddle horse from Nov. 7 to Dec. 7, at $2	60 00	
	1 saddle horse from December 7 to 31	50 00	
	1 horse and wagon for December, at $2 50	77 50	
			187 50
Emerson Etheridge	1 horse and wagon from December 1 to 7		14 00
R. Morris	1 horse and wagon from December 1 to 21		42 00
Clinton Lloyd	1 horse and wagon from Dec. 8 to 31, 24 days, at $2 50	60 00	
	1 horse and wagon from Dec. 22 to 31, 10 days, at $2 50	25 00	
			85 00
James W. Clayton	1 horse and wagon for December, 1863		62 00
J. D. Ward	Services in the old hall and attending furnaces under the folding-room of the House, from March 1, 1863, to November 30, 1863, 275 days, at $3		825 00
James C. Walker	Additional compensation from Mar. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863		300 00
L. J. Middleton	13,620 pounds ice delivered from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863		102 15
J. T. Channey	Winding the clocks for Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1863		60 00
L. Gardner	Washing 83¼ dozen towels in December, 1863		62 44
G. W. Embree	Witness before select committee, 2 days' travel, 470 miles		47 00
Fred. Rader	Repairing locks on safe doors in the offices of the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms		39 50
M. V. Throop	Printing 120 sheets of parchment bill heads		34 28
Wm. M. Ellis & Bro	Repairs and materials furnished in the engine-room, March 13 to November 27, 1863		25 66
L. Gardner	Services in the ladies' retiring-room, December 7 to 31, 1863		25 00
Ira Goodnow	500 horse railroad tickets		25 00
J. T. Callan	5 copies Military Law for library		25 00
Andrew Boyd	10 copies Washington and Georgetown City Directory		20 00
Thomas Lindsay	Freight on 8 boxes stationery from Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1864		15 55
Charles F. Holbrook	Laborer, pay-roll for December, 1863	37 50	
George C. Brown	....do....do	37 50	
John Johnson	....do....do	46 50	
Lewis Saunders	....do....do	46 50	
David Fisher	....do....do	46 50	
Thomas Bell	....do....do	46 50	
Henry Hall	....do....do	37 50	
Lewis Cartwright	....do....do	37 50	
Robert Seymour	....do....do	37 50	
W. H. Smith	....do....do	46 50	
W. Twine	....do....do	46 50	
Alexander Bruce	....do....do	46 50	
John V. Johnson	....do....do	46 50	
Aaron Russell	....do....do	46 50	
John W. Lee	....do....do	62 00	
			668 00
Gales & Seaton	8 copies Intelligencer for 1864		80 00
Hon. A. H. Coffroth	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
A. J. Rogers	....do....do		50 00
John D. Stiles	....do....do		50 00
John D. Baldwin	....do....do		50 00
Arch. Perry	....do....do		50 00
John Ganson	....do....do		50 00
C. H. Winfield	....do....do		50 00
M. F. Odell	....do....do		50 00
Myer Strouse	....do....do		50 00
Henry G. Stebbins	....do....do		50 00
Francis Kernan	....do....do		50 00
E. B. Washburne	....do....do		50 00
John B. Steele	....do....do		50 00
Sidney Perham	....do....do		50 00
M. Russell Thayer	....do....do		50 00
James T. Hale	....do....do		50 00
Wm. H. Miller	....do....do		50 00
J. R. McBride	....do....do		50 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Hon. Glenni W. Schofield	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		$50 00
J. M. Broomall	do do		50 00
John H. Rice	do do		50 00
A. W. Clark	do do		50 00
E. H. Webster	do do		50 00
J. B. Blair	do do		50 00
K. V. Whaley	do do		50 00
J. A. Cresswell	do do		50 00
Aug. Frank	do do		50 00
James M. Marvin	do do		50 00
Francis Thomas	do do		50 00
H. A. Nelson	do do		45 00
W. S. Holman	do do		40 00
S. H. Boyd	do do		39 50
Beals, Green & Co	Boston Post for Hon. A. H. Rice		8 00
E. S. Tappan	Boston Daily Advertiser for—		
	Hon. H. L. Dawes	$2 00	
	A. H. Rice	6 00	
			8 00
J. W. Forney	Press for—		
	Hon. Wm. Higby	3 50	
	T. B. Shannon	3 50	
			7 00
H. P. Bennett	Harper's Weekly, 2 copies		6 00
Dobbin & Fulton	Amount paid for the Baltimore American for Hon. Wm. Higby		4 00
J. L. Elliott	New York Observer for Hon. J. S. Rollins		2 50
John W. Forney	Press during the 37th Congress for—		
	Hon. S. Colfax	50	
	J. Lazear	25	
	S. Colfax	1 00	
	H. P. Bennett	60	
			2 35
J. H. Richards	The Independent for Hon. H. G. Blake		75
W. F. Corbett	Temporary mail boy for November, 1863	50 00	
J. A. Renshaw	do do do	50 00	
			100 00
Maulsby Hewitt	Page, pay-roll from December 7 to 14, 1863	16 00	
J. L. Sikken	do do 15 to 31, 1863	34 00	
S. S. Stone	do do 7 to 14, 1863	16 00	
Wm. Hinkley	do do 15 to 31, 1863	34 00	
John K. Richards	do do 7 to 14, 1863	16 00	
Hugh A. Ernst	do do 15 to 31, 1863	34 00	
Wm. R. Bradford	do do 7 to 14, 1863	16 00	
Edward R. Crosby	do do 15 to 31, 1863	34 00	
W. H. Boughter	do do 7 to 31, 1863	50 00	
Alfred P. Reeves	do do do	50 00	
John H. Kaufman	do do do	50 00	
A. S. Pillsbury	do do do	50 00	
Charles Alford	do do do	50 00	
Robert H. Stewart	do do do	50 00	
C. L. Kimball	do do do	50 00	
P. W. Madison	do do do	50 00	
Henry Cushing	do do do	50 00	
Wm. F. Kenney	do do do	50 00	
Alex. Bielaski	do do do	50 00	
Sidney Nealy	do do do	50 00	
Wm. Kingman	do do do	50 00	
P. B. Prince	do do do	50 00	
W. A. Jenks	do do do	50 00	
Aug. F. McKay	do do do	50 00	
			1,000 00
A. B. Claxton	Page in clerk's office December, 1863		50 00
G. L. Ordway	Page to Sergeant-at-arms December, 1863, 23 days		46 00
Charles E. White	Page, pay-roll from December 7 to 31, 1863	50 00	
F. B. De Fronville	do do do	50 00	
M. E. Burris	do do do	50 00	
			150 00
T. M. Pomeroy	Amount paid for newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
W. G. Browne	do do do do		41 00
E. G. Bowdoin	Clerk to Committee on the Judiciary from December 15 to 31		68 00
George D. Kellogg	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs from Dec. 15 to 31		68 00
Edward Ball, (late Sergeant-at-arms.)	For mourning weeds for the funeral of—		
	Hon. J. R. Thompson, Senator	70 00	
	Luther Hanchett, Representative	70 00	
	Jos. A. Pearce, Senator	70 00	
			210 00

B.

Account of stationery furnished the Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
6¼ reams letter paper ..... per ream.	$4 00	$26 00
4½ ..... do ..... do....	2 50	11 25
65 ..... do ..... do....	3 63	235 95
25 1-20 ... do ..... do....	5 50	137 77½
20 ..... do ..... do....	3 25	65 00
3 ..... do ..... do....	2 75	8 25
15½ ..... do ..... do....	4 75	73 62½
4 ..... do ..... do....	3 00	12 00
9 ..... do ..... do....	2 00	18 00
14 ..... do ..... do....	2 80	39 20
5½ ..... do ..... do....	2 60	14 30
7½ ..... do ..... do....	4 18	32 38½
1 ..... do ..... do....	4 50	4 50
1½ ..... do ..... do....	6 00	9 00
1 ..... do ..... do....	6 75	1 68½
90 1-20 reams note paper ..... do....	2 05	184 60
50½ ..... do ..... do....	4 00	203 00
26½ ..... do ..... do....	3 50	93 62½
12½ ..... do ..... do....	4 50	84 37½
10 1-5 .... do ..... do....	2 75	28 05
9 ..... do ..... do....	2 39	21 51
4 ..... do ..... do....	5 50	22 00
4 ..... do ..... do....	5 00	20 00
3½ ..... do ..... do....	3 00	9 75
8½ ..... do ..... do....	2 25	19 12½
2 ..... do ..... do....	2 50	5 00
1 ..... do ..... do....	6 50	6 50
1 ..... do ..... do....	2 00	2 00
4½ ..... do ..... do....	1 70	7 65
10½ ..... do ..... do....	1 35	14 17½
9 ..... do ..... do....	1 00	9 00
5 ..... do ..... do....	1 25	6 25
7 ..... do ..... do....	1 60	11 20
11 reams foolscap paper ..... do....	4 00	44 00
16 ..... do ..... do....	4 30	68 80
11 ..... do ..... do....	5 20	57 20
9 ..... do ..... do....	2 00	18 00
2½ ..... do ..... do....	3 00	7 50
1½ ..... do ..... do....	3 50	5 25
1 ..... do ..... do....	1 50	1 50
½ ..... do ..... do....	4 50	2 25
13 reams flat cap paper ..... do....	2 50	32 50
9 reams legal cap paper ..... do....	5 60	50 40
12 ..... do ..... do....	4 95	59 40
4 reams Bath post paper ..... do....	2 20	8 20
1½ reams bill cap paper ..... do....	4 50	6 75
50 reams thin Manilla paper ..... do....	50	25 00
82 ..... do ..... do....	1 00	82 00
2 boxes blotting paper ..... per box..	2 63	5 26
28 packages blotting paper ..... per pkg..	7½	2 10
46 13-20 reams Manilla paper ..... per ream.	10 00	466 50
56 ..... do ..... do ..... do....	9 20	515 20
100 ..... do ..... do ..... do....	2 80	280 00
53 ..... do ..... do ..... do....	9 20	487 60
280 ..... do ..... do ..... do....	3 84	1, 075 20
100 ..... do ..... do ..... do....	1 92	192 00
178 ..... do ..... do ..... do....	6 40	1, 139 20
610 ..... do ..... do ..... do....	3 50	2, 135 00
120 ..... do ..... do ..... do....	6 40	768 00
580 ..... do ..... do ..... do....	1 75	1, 015 00
15 gross envelopes ..... per gross..	2 50	37 50
5 ..... do ..... do....	87½	4 37½
12½ ..... do ..... do....	1 25	15 62½
15 ..... do ..... do....	2 25	33 75
11 ..... do ..... do....	1 50	16 50
51 ..... do ..... do....	2 00	102 00
5½ ..... do ..... do....	1 12½	6 18½
28 ..... do ..... do....	1 00	28 00
6 ..... do ..... do....	27½	1 65
4, 375 envelopes ..... per 1,000..	6 95	30 40
10, 300 .... do ..... do....	7 20	74 16
308, 200 ... do ..... do....	5 00	1, 541 00
96, 500 .... do ..... do....	3 50	337 75
94, 175 .... do ..... do....	4 00	376 70
15, 100 .... do ..... do....	4 50	67 95
47, 000 .... do ..... do....	2 85	133 95

B.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
21,500 envelopes.....per 1,000..	$6 50	$139 75
10,100....do.....do....	6 00	60 60
21,025....do.....do....	4 75	99 86
7,000.....do.....do....	2 60	18 20
29,850....do.....do....	2 80	83 58
6,700.....do.....do....	2 75	18 42
7,000.....do.....do....	7 00	49 00
5,000.....do.....do....	1 45	7 25
35,750....do.....do....	3 63	129 77
5,000.....do.....do....	3 41	17 05
6,850.....do.....do....	3 96	27 12
22,000....do.....do....	4 29	94 38
18,500....do.....do....	4 84	89 54
16,000....do.....do....	4 07	65 12
9,500.....do.....do....	4 68	44 46
2,500.....do.....do....	9 02	22 55
2,000.....do.....do....	7 50	15 00
10,500....do.....do....	3 03	31 81½
12,500....do.....do....	7 92	99 00
2,000.....do.....do....	7 81	15 62
3,000.....do.....do....	1 65	4 95
2,150.....do.....do....	3 25	6 98½
7,050.....do.....do....	5 50	38 77½
5,750.....do.....do....	2 50	14 37½
1,000.....do.....do....	8 00	8 00
1,000.....do.....do....	2 48	2 48
250.....do.....do....	3 68	92
500.....do.....do....	9 00	4 50
200.....do.....do....	12 00	2 40
125.....do.....do....	3 00	37½
500.....do.....per 100..	7 00	35 00
55 Congress tie envelopes.....do....	6 00	3 30
1 dozen pocket-knives.....per dozen..	22 00	22 00
1.....do.....do....	33 00	33 00
½.....do.....do....	20 35	10 17½
½.....do.....do....	13 20	6 60
½.....do.....do....	17 88	8 94
½.....do.....do....	17 05	8 52½
½.....do.....do....	24 47	12 23½
½.....do.....do....	14 85	7 42½
½.....do.....do....	15 40	7 70
½.....do.....do....	16 50	8 25
½.....do.....do....	3 30	1 65
½.....do.....do....	11 20	5 60
½.....do.....do....	26 40	13 20
½.....do.....do....	28 60	14 30
½.....do.....do....	7 70	3 85
½.....do.....do....	25 58	12 79
½.....do.....do....	30 80	15 40
½.....do.....do....	19 80	6 60
½.....do.....do....	18 70	9 35
1.....do.....do....	15 50	15 50
1.....do.....do....	22 37	22 37
2....pocket knives.....each...	1 33	2 66
6.....do.....do....	1 84	11 04
6.....do.....do....	2 09	12 54
6.....do.....do....	2 13	12 78
6.....do.....do....	2 67	16 02
9.....do.....do....	1 75	15 75
8.....do.....do....	1 83	14 64
3.....do.....do....	2 75	8 25
11.....do.....do....	3 75	41 25
5.....do.....do....	4 50	18 00
8.....do.....do....	4 00	32 00
6.....do.....do....	4 25	25 50
6.....do.....do....	2 50	15 00
5.....do.....do....	2 57	12 85
9.....do.....do....	1 60	14 40
3.....do.....do....	1 85	5 50
3.....do.....do....	1 50	4 50
6.....do.....do....	1 46	8 76
2.....do.....do....	1 24	2 48
1.....	84	84
1.....	94	94
1.....	1 17	1 17
1.....	2 66	2 66
1.....	2 20	2 20
1.....	2 38	2 38
1.....	93	93
6....gold pens.....each...	2 50	15 00
9.....do.....do....	3 00	27 00

B.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
2....gold pens ..... each..	$4 50	$9 00
9.....do ..... do....	2 75	24 75
1.....do ..... do....	1 50	1 50
1.....do ..... do....	3 50	3 50
1.....do ..... do....	2 00	2 00
1.....do ..... do....	4 00	4 00
3 gross steel pens ..... per gross.	1 25	3 75
65.....do ..... do....	40	26 00
23.....do ..... do....	60	13 80
5.....do ..... do....	3 00	15 00
12.....do ..... do....	2 75	49 50
44.....do ..... do....	45	19 80
22.....do ..... do....	35	7 70
123.....do ..... do....	94	115 62
12.....do ..... do....	21	2 52
53.....do ..... do....	33	17 49
4.....do ..... do....	50	2 00
4.....do ..... do....	43	1 72
2.....do ..... do....	4 00	8 00
1.....do ..... do....	85	85
1.....do ..... do....	25	25
24 dozen steel pens ..... per dozen.	75	18 00
18.....do ..... do....	72	12 96
1.....do ..... do....	8	8
7 boxes cut quills ..... per box..	37½	2 62½
50 quills ..... per 100..	2 50	1 25
500 quills ..... do....	2 40	12 00
27....inkstands ..... each...	1 00	27 00
37.....do ..... do....	1 25	46 25
25.....do ..... do....	42	10 50
12.....do ..... do....	33½	4 00
2.....do ..... do....	30	60
7.....do ..... do....	75	5 25
3.....do ..... do....	96	2 88
3.....do ..... do....	99	2 97
3.....do ..... do....	2 20	6 60
12.....do ..... do....	46	5 52
4.....do ..... do....	58	2 32
12.....do ..... do....	63	7 56
6.....do ..... do....	1 37	8 22
8.....do ..... do....	27½	3 00
6.....do ..... do....	84	5 04
184.....do ..... do....	29	53 36
1.....do	1 38	1 38
1.....do	79	79
1.....do	2 25	2 25
1.....do	2 50	2 50
1.....do	62	62
1.....do	60	60
2 dozen inkstands ..... per dozen..	9 00	18 00
4.....do ..... do....	3 00	12 00
11-12.....do ..... do....	3 80	3 48
6....bottles ink ..... each...	25	1 50
12.....do ..... do....	20	2 40
4.....do ..... do....	42	1 68
10.....do ..... do....	21	2 10
9.....do ..... do....	45	4 05
4.....do ..... do....	75	3 00
18.....do ..... do....	37½	6 75
31.....do ..... do....	24	7 44
9.....do ..... do....	52	4 68
1 dozen bottles ink ..... per dozen..	2 45	2 45
3.....do ..... do....	4 50	13 50
2.....do ..... do....	2 88	5 76
1.....do ..... do....	1 75	1 75
7.....do ..... do....	1 50	10 50
2 pounds stamping ink ..... per pound..	2 50	5 00
1 bottle ink	15	15
4 11-12 dozen gutta percha pencils ..... per dozen..	6 50	31 96
4.....do ..... do ..... do....	5 10	20 40
2.....do ..... do ..... do....	5 75	11 50
1 7-12....do ..... do ..... do....	6 00	9 50
1.....do ..... do ..... do....	6 27	6 27
5 gutta percha pencils ..... each...	1 25	6 25
8.....do ..... do....	87½	7 00
12.....do ..... do....	43	5 16
5.....do ..... do....	52	2 60
1.....do	42	42
12 rubber and gold pencils ..... each...	3 50	42 00
6.....do ..... do....	4 00	24 00
16 ivory and gold pencils ..... do....	2 50	40 00

B.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
2 rubber and gold pencils, with pens ..... each...	$6 50	$13 00
1½ gross lead pencils ..... per gross..	5 50	8 25
1½ .....do..... do....	5 06	7 59
1 .....do..... do....	10 17	10 17
5½ dozen lead pencils ..... per dozen..	42	2 31
2½ .....do..... do....	73	1 82½
2 .....do..... do....	62½	1 25
2 .....do..... do....	46	92
13 7-12 ...do..... do....	83⅓	11 32
3 .....do..... do....	1 00	3 00
1 .....do..... do....	85	85
1 dozen color pencils ..... do....	1 20	1 20
1 gross penholders ..... per gross..	5 50	5 50
7 .....do..... do....	3 85	26 95
1 .....do..... do....	75	75
1 dozen penholders ..... per dozen..	6 00	6 00
2 .....do..... do....	7 50	15 00
½ .....do..... do....	4 50	2 25
1 .....do..... do....	5 00	5 00
7½ .....do..... do....	3 00	22 50
8½ .....do..... do....	32	2 72
5 .....do..... do....	46	2 30
3 .....do..... do....	31	93
1 .....do..... do....	22	22
1 7-12 ....do..... do....	4 00	6 33
2 1-6 ....do..... do....	54	1 17
11 penholders ..... each...	33⅓	3 67
1 .....do..... do....	24	24
2 ..dozen mucilage ..... per dozen..	4 00	8 00
1 1-6 ....do..... do....	4 50	5 25
8 .....do..... do....	2 33	18 64
5 .....do..... do....	1 10	5 50
9 bottles mucilage ..... per bottle..	1 00	9 00
11 .....do..... do....	22	2 20
2 7-12 dozen stationery boxes ..... per dozen..	33 00	85 25
6 dozen packs visiting cards ..... do....	5 00	30 00
2 .....do..... do....	2 75	5 50
24 spools red tape ..... per spool..	77	18 48
15 .....do..... do....	1 00	15 00
23 .....do..... do....	1 65	37 95
3 ..gross red tape ..... per gross..	1 00	3 00
1 .....do..... do....	90	90
1 .....do..... do....	4 51	4 51
1 .....do..... do....	4 95	4 95
6 ..boxes tapers ..... per box..	50	3 00
6 .....do..... do....	25	1 50
7 ..pairs shears ..... per pair..	1 47	10 29
43 .....do..... do....	53	22 79
12 .....do..... do....	1 01	12 12
5 .....do..... do....	1 00	5 00
6 .....do..... do....	4 00	24 00
2 .....do..... do....	62½	1 25
1 .....do..... do....	1 12	1 12
60 .....do..... do....	84	50 40
1 .....do.....	50	50
1 .....do.....	40	40
2 boxes wafers ..... per box..	15	30
31 pounds sealing-wax ..... per pound..	1 88	58 28
4 .....do..... do....	1 65	6 60
7 .....do..... do....	1 38	9 66
2½ .....do..... do....	1 50	3 75
1 .....do.....	1 75	1 75
17 punches ..... each...	1 00	17 00
1 ....do.....	1 10	1 10
5 erasers ..... each...	25	1 25
21 ...do..... do....	50	10 50
7 diaries ..... do....	2 25	15 75
9 ....do..... do....	1 50	13 50
4 ....do..... do....	2 37	9 48
2 ....do..... do....	1 75	3 50
2 ....do..... do....	2 75	5 50
8 ....do..... do....	1 12½	9 00
6 ....do..... do....	2 00	12 00
6 ....do..... do....	75	4 50
7 ....do..... do....	2 50	17 50
2 ....do..... do....	3 00	6 00
6 ....do..... do....	1 60	9 60
6 ....do..... do....	65	3 90
1 ....do.....	35	35
1 ....do.....	55	55
1 ....do.....	85	85

B.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.		Price.	Amount.
6 pocket-books	each	$3 50	$21 00
2 do	do	87½	1 75
16 do	do	1 25	20 00
3 do	do	75	2 25
4 do	do	1 00	4 00
5 do	do	2 00	10 00
22 do	do	1 50	33 00
2 do	do	1 62	3 24
6 do	do	2 50	15 00
5 do	do	3 25	16 25
2 do	do	7 50	15 00
8 do	do	1 75	14 00
2 do	do	2 25	4 50
1 do		9 50	9 50
1 dozen pocket-books		15 00	15 00
8 portfolios	each	5 00	40 00
8 do	do	3 00	24 00
3 do	do	3 25	9 75
2 do	do	4 25	8 50
2 do	do	3 50	7 00
6 do	do	5 75	34 75
7 do	do	4 00	28 00
4 do	do	2 50	10 00
5 do	do	2 75	13 75
1 do		4 50	4 50
1 do		6 00	6 00
1 do		3 58	3 58
2 memorandum books	each	64	1 28
8 do	do	50	4 00
4 do	do	75	3 00
17 do	do	1 25	21 75
13 do	do	60	7 80
6 do	do	1 00	6 00
6 do	do	62½	3 75
4 do	do	30	1 20
1 do		40	40
1 do		84	84
1 do		54	54
1 do		83	83
1 do		65	65
82 paper knives	each	37½	30 75
4 do	do	40	1 60
2 do	do	32	64
6 do	do	1 25	7 50
9 do	do	2 75	24 75
2 do	do	2 25	4 50
6 do	do	1 00	6 00
1 do		92	92
1 do		50	50
1 do		94	94
1 do		1 75	1 75
1 do		75	75
1 dozen paper knives	per dozen	4 67	4 67
1 do	do	7 70	7 70
173 papers writing sand	per paper	06	10 38
100 do	do	01½	1 75
2 dozen sand-boxes	per dozen	9 00	18 00
3 sand-boxes	each	25	75
6 do	do	42	2 52
3 do	do	62	1 86
1 do		15	15
13 pen-racks	each	25	3 25
3 dozen rulers	per dozen	5 50	16 50
6 rulers	each	46	2 76
1 dozen Ready Reference files	per dozen	2 21	2 21
1 do do		2 40	2 40
3 Ready Reference files	each	19	57
11 paper-weights	do	1 10	12 10
6 do	do	48	2 88
3 do	do	55	1 65
3 do	do	69	2 07
1 do		75	75
6 dozen pen-wipers	per dozen	1 65	9 90
6½ do	do	2 25	14 62½
14 pieces sponge	each	08	1 12
6 letter clips	do	44	5 28
1 do		26	26
1 do		28	28
86 pieces erasing rubber	each	04	3 44
12 do	do	02	24

B.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
12 pieces erasing rubber ..... each	$0 03	$0 36
3 pounds erasing rubber ..... per pound	1 24	3 72
2 dozen rubber rings ..... per dozen	20	40
4 ..... do	50	2 00
12½ ..... do	14	2 17
1 gross rubber bands ..... per gross	3 30	3 30
3 dozen rubber bands ..... per dozen	25	75
1 dozen braid ..... do	32	32
13 letter stamps ..... each	50	6 50
2 dozen letter stamps ..... per dozen	5 00	10 00
3 balls twine ..... each	08	24
1 pencil sharpener	07	07

C.

Account of stationery furnished the Clerk's office.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
4½ reams letter paper ..... per ream	$4 75	$21 37½
1 ..... do	4 50	4 50
5 3-5 ..... do	5 50	30 80
½ ..... do	4 87½	2 44
3½ ..... do	3 25	11 37½
2 ..... do	2 60	5 20
¼ ..... do	2 80	70
1 ..... do	2 00	2 00
1-20 ..... do	6 00	30
10 ..... do	3 63	36 30
¼ ..... do	4 18	1 04½
1 ream Bath post ..... do	2 20	2 20
5 14-20 reams note paper ..... do	4 00	22 80
2¼ ..... do	3 00	6 75
3 2-5 ..... do	3 50	11 90
3½ ..... do	1 70	6 37½
2½ ..... do	2 50	6 87½
11 7-8 ..... do	2 05	24 34
1½ ..... do	2 25	3 37½
½ ..... do	2 39	1 19½
½ ..... do	4 50	2 25
1 quire note paper ..... do	2 00	10
6½ reams note paper ..... do	1 35	8 77½
2 ..... do	2 75	5 50
5 14-20 reams foolscap paper ..... do	5 20	29 64
2½ ..... do	4 30	10 75
1-5 ..... do	3 00	60 00
2 reams flat cap paper ..... do	3 16	6 32
1-20 ream legal cap paper ..... do	5 60	28
1-20 ream engrossing paper ..... do	20 00	1 00
21 packages blotting paper ..... per package	07½	1 57½
550 envelopes ..... per 1,000	7 00	3 85
5,325 ..... do	5 00	26 62
4,725 ..... do	4 50	21 26
1,025 ..... do	2 80	2 87
3,600 ..... do	6 95	25 02
1,000 ..... do	12 00	12 00
1,000 ..... do	5 50	5 50
500 ..... do	7 15	3 57½
500 ..... do	9 02	4 51
5,450 ..... do	6 00	32 70
100 ..... do	2 90	29
650 ..... do	4 68	3 04
500 ..... do	3 68	1 84
6,300 ..... do	3 96	24 95
125 ..... do	4 00	50
250 ..... do	7 20	1 80
1,050 ..... do	3 50	3 67½
1,375 ..... do	2 75	3 78
100 ..... do	3 40	34
250 ..... do	2 50	62½
650 ..... do	3 63	2 35
25 ..... do	3 41	08½
25 ..... do	3 25	08
1 gross envelopes ..... per gross	1 50	1 50
1 ..... do	2 00	2 00

C.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
3 1-6 dozen lead pencils ..... per dozen ..	$0 62½	$1 98
2 1-6 ... do ..... do	50	1 08
5½ ..... do ..... do	83½	4 80
4 5-12 .. do ..... do	1 00	4 41½
2½ ..... do ..... do	42	1 12
1 ..... do ..... do	73	73
2 ..... do ..... do	85	1 70
1 ..... do ..... do	37½	37½
10-12 .. do ..... do	46	39
⅓ ..... do ..... do	93	31
9 gutta-percha pencils ..... each ...	42	3 78
1 ..... do ..... do	87	87
10 ..... do ..... do	43	4 30
1 ..... do ..... do	48	48
1½ dozen color pencils ..... per dozen ..	1 56	2 34
½ dozen rubber pencil heads ..... do	35	17½
2 gross steel pens ..... per gross ..	50	1 00
1 ..... do ..... do	14	14
10 ..... do ..... do	60	6 00
14 ..... do ..... do	75	10 50
11 ..... do ..... do	40	4 40
3 ..... do ..... do	35	1 05
11 ..... do ..... do	94	10 34
1 ..... do ..... do	74	74
2 ..... do ..... do	34	68
1 ..... do ..... do	1 25	1 25
1 ..... do ..... do	2 75	2 75
4 ..... do ..... do	45	1 80
2 ..... do ..... do	85	1 70
2 ..... do ..... do	33	66
1 ..... do ..... do	30	30
1 ..... do ..... do	3 00	3 00
7 gold pens ..... each ...	2 00	14 00
1 ... do ..... do	2 25	2 25
1 ... do ..... do	3 50	3 50
1 dozen penholders ..... per dozen ..	22	22
1 ..... do ..... do	19	19
2 ..... do ..... do	32	64
3½ ..... do ..... do	46	1 61
1½ ..... do ..... do	54	72
1 ..... do ..... do	31	31
2 penholders ..... each ...	62	1 24
3 .... do ..... do	02	06
6 pocket-knives ..... do	2 04	12 24
3 ..... do ..... do	1 75	5 25
4 ..... do ..... do	1 46	5 84
3 ..... do ..... do	1 50	4 50
2 ..... do ..... do	1 77	3 54
4 ..... do ..... do	1 83	7 32
3 ..... do ..... do	2 20	6 60
1 ..... do ..... do	1 37½	1 37½
1 ..... do ..... do	2 15	2 15
1 ..... do ..... do	1 65	1 65
1 ..... do ..... do	4 50	4 50
1 ..... do ..... do	3 75	3 75
1 ..... do ..... do	4 00	4 00
1 ..... do ..... do	1 35	1 35
10 bottles ink ..... per bottle ..	20	2 00
4 ..... do ..... do	75	3 00
4 ..... do ..... do	12½	50
1 ..... do ..... do	38	38
2 ..... do ..... do	42	84
4 ..... do ..... do	21	84
4 ..... do ..... do	15	60
6 bottles mucilage ..... do	37½	2 25
5 ..... do ..... do	20	1 00
1 ..... do ..... do	33½	33½
1 ..... do ..... do	1 00	1 00
5 blank books ..... each ...	83	4 15
2 ..... do ..... do	65	1 30
2 ..... do ..... do	50	1 00
2 ..... do ..... do	15	30
1 ..... do ..... do	30	30
1 ..... do ..... do	54	54
1 ..... do ..... do	5 50	5 50
100 sheets parchment ..... per sheet ..	75	75 00
32 ..... do ..... do	70	22 40
3 pieces erasing rubber ..... each ...	10	30
12 ..... do ..... do	03	36
2 ..... do ..... do	06	12
3 stationery boxes ..... do	2 75	8 25

C.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
8 paper-knives ..... each	$0 37½	$3 00
3 ..... do ..... do	1 00	3 00
3 ..... do ..... do	50	1 50
1 ..... do ..... do	92	92
9 papers writing sand ..... per paper	06	54
75 quills ..... per 100	2 50	1 87½
100 quills ..... do	2 40	2 40
2 bottles pounce ..... per bottle	06	12
2 inkstands ..... each	1 37	2 74
2 ..... do ..... do	1 25	2 50
4 ..... do ..... do	42	1 68
1 ..... do ..... do	63	63
1 ..... do ..... do	50	50
1 ..... do ..... do	96	96
1 ..... do ..... do	1 08	1 08
11 spools pink tape ..... do	1 00	11 00
6 ..... do ..... do	1 65	9 90
3 gross pink tape ..... per gross	4 95	14 85
1 portfolio	5 00	5 00
1 ..... do	5 75	5 75
1 ..... do	4 25	4 25
3 pairs scissors ..... per pair	2 00	6 00
1 ..... do	1 47	1 47
1 ..... do	53	53
1 ..... do	62½	62½
9 erasers ..... each	50	4 50
1 letter stamp	42	42
2 pounds sealing-wax ..... per pound	1 88	3 76
1 scrap-book	1 75	1 75
6 packs visiting cards ..... per pack	33½	2 00
5 ..... do ..... do	23	1 15
1 ..... do	20	20
8 pieces sponge ..... per piece	08	64
1 paper-weight	1 10	1 10
1 ..... do	75	75
2 pen-racks ..... each	25	50
1 ruler	46	46
1 sand-box	15	15
1¼ gross rubber rings ..... per gross	1 65	2 06
1 gross rubber bands	3 30	3 30
2 newspaper files ..... each	1 00	2 00

D.

Balance of unexpended appropriations in the treasury $161,212 68

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

MEMORIALIZING

Congress to grant school lands to the State of Kansas.

FEBRUARY 15, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 10.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION memorializing Congress to grant school lands to the State of Kansas in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections sold as trust lands by the United States for the benefit of certain Indian tribes.

Whereas great injustice has been done the State of Kansas by the sale of 16th and 36th sections of certain public lands within said State for the benefit of certain Indian tribes to the great prejudice of the educational interests of said State; and whereas the children of said State are thus deprived of what is justly their birthright: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the house, (the senate concurring,) That the President and Congress of the United States are hereby earnestly requested to grant to the State of Kansas, in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections of the public lands sold for the benefit of said Indian tribes, other lands, equal in quality to those so sold, to be selected from any surveyed lands of the United States within this State, subject to sale or pre-emption in such manner and subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to introduce a bill into Congress for the purpose herein indicated.

Adopted by the house of representatives, February 4, 1864.

ALEX. R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, February 5, 1864.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office.

[SEAL.]

W. W. H. LAWRENCE,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 32.

CLAIMS OF CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,

IN RELATION TO

The adjustment and payment of claims of citizens of that State against the United States.

FEBRUARY 16, 1864.—Referred to the Committee of Claims and ordered to be printed.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION in relation to the adjustment and payment of claims of citizens of Kentucky against the United States.

Whereas the armies of the United States, in the present war to suppress the rebellion in the southern States, have, necessarily and rightfully, occupied the State of Kentucky, and, in so doing, have greatly damaged the property of, and otherwise injured pecuniarily, many loyal citizens thereof, by encampments being made upon farms, whereby the same have been laid waste by the taking and using forage and subsistence without paying or furnishing proper vouchers therefor, by the erection of fortifications, the destruction of ferries, the impressment of stock, and in divers other ways, all of which constitute just claims against the United States; and whereas in a great majority of instances, those who sustained losses are poor persons, many of whom are reduced to absolute want thereby; and whereas the mode, as at present provided by Congress, for the adjudication and payment of said claims, by prosecuting an action in the United States Court of Claims, at Washington, effectually deprives many meritorious claimants of any hope of payment, by reason of the necessary expenses attending their prosecution in that court, which would, not unfrequently, exceed the amounts of the claims, and, in all cases, must result in long delay, greatly to the prejudice of the interest of claimants: Therefore, be it

1. *Resolved by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky*, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our members of the House of Representatives requested, to introduce and urge the passage of such law as will afford adequate relief to the loyal sufferers within this State, either by providing for a branch Court of Claims within and for the State of Kentucky, regulated as the Court of Claims is now by law regulated; or by giving to the United States district court for the district of Kentucky jurisdiction in such cases, and making the necessary appropriation to provide for the immediate payment of such judgment as may be awarded thereby; or authorizing the State of Kentucky, through the medium of her own courts, to adjudicate, allow, and pay

such claims of the character aforesaid as may be just, and providing for he reimbursement.

2. That the governor be requested to memorialize Congress upon the matters hereinbefore set forth, urging attention to and action thereon.

3. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions, together with the memorial of the governor, be printed, and a copy forwarded by the governor to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of our senators and members of Congress.

Approved January 20, 1864.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, Kentucky, January 25, 1864.

To the President of the Senate, and Congress of the United States:

I herewith transmit joint resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky in regard to the payment of claims of loyal citizens of Kentucky, and most earnestly urge the national government to provide, as early as practicable, some expeditious and equitable mode of ascertaining said claims, and have their prompt payment secured.

In many instances the sufferers are reduced to absolute want, and reparation is demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 33.

LOSS TO KENTUCKY BY REBEL RAIDS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,

IN RELATION TO

Loss by rebel raids in that State.

FEBRUARY 16, 1864.—Referred to the Committee of Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTION requesting our senators and representatives in Congress to procure the passage of a bill to reimburse Kentucky for loss sustained by rebel raids.

Whereas a bill has been introduced, or is about being introduced, into the Congress of the United States, to reimburse the States of Indiana and Ohio for their losses sustained in the Morgan raid; and whereas Kentucky is one of the United States, and as loyal as any State in the Union, and has been subjected, not only to Morgan raids, but rebel raids of every kind, since the beginning of this accursed rebellion, a large portion of her territory having been devastated and many of her citizens having lost their all: Therefore,

1. *Resolved by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky*, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their every effort to procure the passage of a bill to reimburse Kentucky for losses sustained by rebel raids of all kinds.

2. That our governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions immediately, to our senators and representatives in Congress.

Approved January 20, 1864.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, January 30, 1864.

DEAR SIR: By order of the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, I herewith transmit you a joint resolution of the legislature of this State.

Very truly,

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

Hon. AARON HARDING.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 34.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS OF ARMY CHAPLAINS AND SURGEONS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

RELATIVE TO

Pensions to widows of deceased army chaplains and surgeons.

FEBRUARY 18, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

No. 3.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS of instructions to our senators and representatives in Congress in relation to pensions to widows of deceased chaplains and surgeons in the army.

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Iowa, That our senators in Congress are instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence to procure the passage of an amendment to the pension laws of the United States allowing pensions to the widows of chaplains and surgeons in the army who die or may be killed while in the service of the United States.

Resolved, That the secretary of state forward copies of this joint resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

ENOCH W. EASTMAN,
President of the Senate.
JACOB BUTLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February 9, 1864.

W. M. STONE.

STATE OF IOWA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the original roll now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 35.

CALVIN DURAND.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

ADDRESSED TO

The Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, relative to a discriminating duty exacted at the custom-house, New York, from Calvin Durand, &c.

FEBRUARY 19, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a series of documents, of which a list is appended, being the correspondence between Mr. Molina, the minister from Nicaragua, and this department, and between the latter and the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to a discriminating duty of $268 10 in gold exacted at the custom-house of New York from Calvin Durand, consignee of the Nicaraguan schooner "Frances," upon merchandise imported in that vessel.

In view of the fact stated by Mr. Molina, that no discriminating duties are, or have been, levied in ports of Nicaragua upon the commerce and flag of the United States, notwithstanding the termination of the treaty of 1825, under which such immunities were guaranteed, and of the assurance made by the Secretary of the Treasury that he has no authority to refund the duties paid in this case, I have no hesitation in recommending that provision be made by Congress, through the instrumentality of the Committee on Commerce, for the reimbursement of these duties.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE,
Chairman of the Committee on Commerce,
of the House of Representatives.

List of enclosures.

A. Mr. Molina to Mr. Seward, November 28, 1863, three accompaniments.
B. Mr. Seward to Mr. Chase, December 2, 1863.
C. Mr. Chase to Mr. Seward, December 14, 1863.
D. Same to same, one accompaniment, December 15, 1863.

E. Proclamation of the President of the United States, December 16, 1863.
F. Mr. Seward to Mr. Chase, January 30, 1864.
G. Mr. Chase to Mr. Seward, February 3, 1864.
H. Mr. Seward to Mr. Molina, February 12, 1864.
I. Mr. Molina to Mr. Seward, February 16, 1864.

Mr. Molina to Mr. Seward.

A.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF NICARAGUA,
Washington, November 28, 1863.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to bring to your knowledge that the schooner Frances, Captain O'Donnell, belonging to the Central American Transit Company, a schooner sailing under the flag of Nicaragua, where she has been provisionally nationalized, as appears in the annexed certified copy of the respective patents of nationality marked with the letter A, having arrived at New York on the 19th of October last, her consignee, Mr. Calvin Durand, complains that he has been compelled to pay $268 10 in gold, of differential duties upon merchandise imported for account of citizens of Nicaragua, all which appears by the copy annexed, taken and signed by Mr. Durand himself, of the relative account at the custom-house in New York, and the annexed summary marked with the letter B.

Mr. Durand informs me that the said differential duties have been exacted from him because there is no treaty of reciprocity existing between Nicaragua and the United States, and that he made payment under protest, presented within the ten days prescribed by law; and solicits my interposition near your government for the pupose of obtaining the return of the said sum paid for additional duties, and the necessary declaration that the flag of Nicaragua may enjoy in the future the same advantages as that of the most favored nation—taking the ground that if it be true that no direct treaty exists between Nicaragua and the United States, it is proper to hold as existent, in everything relative to commerce, the treaty made between the Central American republic, of which Nicaragua was an integral portion, and the United States; and that in consideration of the friendly relations existing between both countries, and that in Nicaragua the commerce and flag of the United States never have been subject to differential duties, it therefore seems just that republic should enjoy equal favor, and it would be equitable to retain the payment which had been exacted by reason only of a want of formalities.

The petition of Mr. Durand seems to me to be well founded, if not in a perfect right, on reasons of equity, which I hope will merit the favorable consideration of your government, and a solution compatible with existing laws and in conformity with the liberal spirit which distinguishes its policy.

I should not fulfil my duty to maintain Nicaraguan interests which are confided to me, if, in sustaining the said petition of Mr. Durand, and for the purpose o assuring to the flag of Nicaragua the same advantages which the most favored nation enjoys, were I not to make the following reflections.

Practically the treaty of the 5th of December, 1825, between Central America and the United States, has continued, regulating until now the commercial relations between both countries. And this proposition appears especially true when applied to the policy and conduct of Nicaragua in respect to the navigation and commerce of the United States. The validity of this treaty is doubtless

questionable on the supposition of the dissolution of the federal Centro-American league; but the affirmative proposition conforms, in my opinion, to the principles which govern the matter, and is more conducive to the maintenance of the friendly relations between the nations interested, saving the case of denegation, or of substitution of the old for a new treaty.

In Nicaragua not only have the commerce and the flag of the United States been exempted from all differential duties, but practically have enjoyed the special favors conceded to the transit companies, the principal agents of said commerce. In this view it would be contrary to the principles of equity and reciprocity which should govern the relations between friendly nations to impose a differential duty on the Nicaraguan flag. And I must rely on the justice of your government, that either by applying to this business the aforesaid treaty of 1825, or by a declaration of reciprocity in accordance, as I understand, with a law of the United States, the flag and commerce of Nicaragua may in future be treated in this country on the footing of perfect equality with the most favored nations.

Hoping also, from the liberality of your excellency, that you may interpose your influence in favor of the return which Mr. Durand solicits, either as a special favor, or in such manner as there may be place for,

I have the honor to reiterate to your excellency the assurances of my distinguished esteem and consideration.

LUIS MOLINA.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Secretary of State of the United States.

(A.)

[Translation.]

Provisional patent of nationalization of the Nicaraguan schooner "Frances," Captain J. O'Donnell.

In the name of the republic of Nicaragua:

I, governor intendant of the port and city of San Juan del Norte, declare that the Central American Transit Company having sufficiently shown, on the tenth of February of the current year, before the consul general of Nicaragua at New York, Mr. Royal Phelps, that the schooner named Frances, of burden of one hundred and twenty-two $\frac{73}{95}$ tons, is their property, and that they purpose to employ it in carrying on trade from this country by nationalizing her as Nicaraguan:

Therefore, I *grant license* and *permission, provisionally*, to the said Central American Transit Company, that the schooner Frances may hoist the flag of Nicaragua and sail under it, on the express condition to make her route from the port of New York to that of San Juan del Norte, in the republic of Nicaragua.

In consequence, I request all friendly governments and allies of the supreme government of that republic, and I charge the functionaries, commandants, and authorities of the maritime dependencies thereof, to recognize this vessel as belonging to the merchant marine of Nicaragua, and to allow free passing to the captain and crew described by name in the roll, and to give them aid in case of need. In faith whereof, I give these presents on the condition that this schooner, on her return to this port, shall take out from the supreme government of the republic the permanent patent, which should serve in place of this provisional one, which I issue only for the purpose of making a voyage from this port to that of New York.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and seal at San Juan del Norte, September the twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

R. SAENZ.

CONSULATE OF NICARAGUA AT NEW YORK

I certify that the antecedent is an exact copy of the patent of navigation of the Nicaraguan schooner Frances, under which said vessel sailed from San Juan del Norte to this port, which document is now in deposit at this consulate.

[SEAL.] In faith whereof, I sign and seal at New York, November 5, 1863.

ROYAL PHELPS,
Consul General of Nicaragua.

(B.)

Mem.—C. Durand.

The S. M. goods belong to Santiago Morales; the D. J. goods belong to Domingo Tarquin; native residents of Grenada, Nicaragua.

The C. C. goods belong to Clement Cantin, of San Iago, Nicaragua.

IMPORT ENTRY.—ON FILE IN CUSTOM-HOUSE, IN PAPERS OF FILE—SCHOONER "FRANCES."

B.—*Entry of merchandise imported by C. Durand, in the Nicaraguan schooner "Frances," Captain O'Donnell, from San Juan, C. A.*

Marks.	Numbers.	Goods.			Duty 10 per ct., and 10 per ct. additional discriminating duty.
D. J.	1–5	Five bales deerskins, per invoice held by C. Durand, charges and commissions included	$214 47		
		Freight deducted	7 75		
				$206 72	
C. C.		One hundred and forty-four hides, charges and commissions included	400 68		
		Freight deducted	21 60		
				379 08	
S. M.		Forty-three bales deerskins	1,989 00		
"		Two hides	4 00		
		Charges and commissions	160 50		
			2,153 50		
		Freight deducted	58 35		
				2,095 15	
					$2,680 95

* Duty on $2,681, at 10 per cent	$268 10	Cost in greenbacks, at 147 per cent	$394 11
* Discriminating duty on $2,681, at 10 per ct.	268 10	Do ..... do	394 11
Paid in gold	536 20		788 22

C. DURAND.

NEW YORK, *October* 21, 1863.

* This $268, in red, added by custom-house.

[Indorsed.]

C. Durand's protest against paying this extra duty was handed the custom-house officers within the ten days prescribed by law.

C. DURAND,
Office 159 Maiden Lane, residence Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The "Frances" entered at New York custom-house October 19–20, 1863

B.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Chase.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a translation of a note of the 25th ultimo, addressed to this department by Mr. Molina, the minister from Nicaragua, on the subject of a charge of discriminating duties at New York on the cargo of the Nicaraguan schooner Frances. Mr. Molina asks that the amount exacted in that instance may be refunded, and that in future, similar charges on merchandise imported in Nicaraguan vessels may be discontinued. No doubt is entertained that the custom-house officers were legally warranted in making the charge referred to. The treaty of 1825 with Central America, the equitable operation of which is claimed by Mr. Molina, expired by its own limitation in 1838. In 1849, and at subsequent periods, separate treaties have been negotiated with Nicaragua, stipulating, among other things, for a revival, as to that republic, of the commercial articles of the Central American treaty, but no such instrument has yet gone into operation.

There is no reason for questioning the statement of Mr. Molina, that vessels of the United States and their cargoes now enjoy and have, since the termination of the Central American treaty, continued to enjoy in Nicaraguan ports the same privileges and immunities which were secured to them by that treaty. Under these circumstances the expediency of refunding the charge in the case of the schooner Frances, and of the President's issuing the proclamation authorized by law, exempting Nicaraguan vessels and their cargoes from discriminating duties in our ports, is submitted to your consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

C.

Mr. Chase to Mr. Seward.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of 2d instant, covering the despatch of Mr. Molina, minister of Nicaragua, of the 25th ultimo, relating to the discriminating duty enforced by the collector of New York on the Nicaraguan schooner Frances, in which you ask my views of the expediency of refunding the tonnage collected on said schooner, and of issuing by the President a proclamation exempting Nicaraguan vessels and cargoes from discriminating duties in ports of the United States.

The collector at New York reports that there are no tonnage or differential duties exacted on vessels or their cargoes in vessels of the United States in the ports of Nicaragua, as he is informed by the president of the Central American Transit Company, and by Royal Phelps, consul of Nicaragua; all of which confirm the statement made by Mr. Molina in his despatch; and such a proclamation as you suggest would be in full accordance with the comity expressed by the United States to other States.

Whenever such a proclamation shall have been issued, it will cover the duties

levied on vessels of Nicaragua, and the duty collected of the schooner Francesca, and will then, on application, be refunded.

With great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

D.

Mr. Chase to Mr. Seward.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 15, 1863.

SIR: Since writing to you my letter of yesterday's date, relative to the claims of Nicaragua to a proclamation of exemption of all tonnage and differential duties on their vessels in the ports of the United States, I have received the accompanying despatch from B. Squire Cotrell, esq., the commercial agent of the United States at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, dated 30th October last.

The tonnage tax of 15 cents per ton spoken of by Mr. Cotrell, on page 4, as levied on *all* vessels which enter the harbor, it is presumed, include those of Nicaragua as well as other nations.

With great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY, U. S. A.,
San Juan d l Norte, Nicaragua, October 30, 1863.

SIR: I submit the following report regarding the trade and commerce *via* this port, which embraces all the information I have been able to obtain.

The department is already aware that there is no custom-house at this port. The governor of the port collects 5 per cent. duties on all merchandise imported for consumption and sale here, with the exception of the two articles of gunpowder and manufactured tobacco, on the former of which is imposed a duty of 15 per cent., and on the latter 20 per cent. Merchandise sent into the interior is entered at the custom-house at San Carlos, where the same duties are collected as have been paid for years past.

IMPORTS.

All kinds of general merchandise are imported into the country, the greater portion of which consists of English and French dry goods and Italian and French wines, oils and liquors. Very small quantities of foreign provisions pass into the interior *via* this port, and the greater part of the provisions sold and consumed here are imported direct from New York. The following is the estimated amounts of the value of the importations for the year ending with the 30th September last:

Merchandise of all kinds imported from Europe, the United States, and St Thomas, and sold and consumed at this port	$64,403 82	
Merchandise sent to the interior	159,122 59	
		$223,526 41
Money imported for this port	15,125 00	
Money sent to the interior	3,500 60	
		18,625 60
Jewelry imported *via* this port		140 00
Total amount of imports		242,292 01

EXPORTS.

Beef hides, valued at		$38,677 90
Deerskins, valued at		18,591 44
Indigo		73,996 50
India-rubber, procured here	$51,121 47	
India-rubber, brought from interior	900 30	
		52,021 76
Cacao, brought from the interior		5,787 50
Brazil wood, procured here	2,339 30	
Brazil wood, brought from interior	5,996 40	
		8,335 70
Tortoise shell, procured here		1,927 25
Sarsaparilla, procured here		13 00
Cotton, brought from the interior		936 70
Old copper, procured here		40 00
Coffee, brought from the interior	14,925 70	
Coffee, procured here	60 00	
		14,985 70
Gold, uncoined procured here	2,358 50	
Gold, brought from the interior	34,404 35	
		36,762 85
Money, procured here	5,695 47	
Money, sent from the interior	63,045 70	
		68,741 17
Total amount of exports		320,817 48

The products of the country are principally bought in the interior and sent to this port for shipment. The commission merchants here generally charge 5 per cent., which usually covers all expenses.

VALUATION OF PRODUCTS.

Beef-hides, each $2; coffee, quintal, $14; deerskins, each 75 c.; cotton, per pound, 10 c.; Brazil wood, per ton, $30; sarsaparilla, per pound, 25 c.; indigo, per quintal, $100; tortoise-shell, per pound, $2; cacoa, per quintal, $20; India-rubber, per pound, 28 c. average.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Arrived, 11 vessels—aggregate tonnage 11,519$\frac{33}{95}$; departed, 11 vessels—aggregate tonnage 11,519$\frac{33}{95}$.

N. B.—Vessels other than American not ascertained.

FREIGHTS.

Hides to the United States, 25 c. each; deerskins, to the United States, 2 c. each; Brazil wood, to the United States, $10 per ton; indigo, to the United States, per scroon $137½ for 160 pounds; India-rubber, to the United States, per pound, ¾ c.

TONNAGE DUES.

There is a duty of 15 cents per ton levied on all vessels which enter the harbor, excepting ships of war, the English mail steamers, and the steamers of the "Central American Transit Company" which are free. But these last cannot at present enter the harbor, in consequence of the shoalness of the water on the bar at the entrance.

CURRENCY.

The currency is calculated here at 100 cents to the dollar, (United States gold and silver being at par,) and is made up of the moneys of all nations, thus:

Ounce of Nueva Granada	$15 50
Ounce of new issue, Nueva Granada	14 00
Dollar piece, Granada	95
French 20-franc piece	3 80
French 10-franc piece	1 90
English sovereign	4 80
English half sovereign	2 40
Nueva Granada $10 piece	9 50
Chili $10 piece	9 00

1 franc, 20 c.; 5-franc piece, 95 c.; 1 English shilling, 25 c., &c., &c.

The principal silver in use here at the present is the English shilling pieces. Exchange, no fixed rate. Warehouses, none. Sanitary regulations, none.

Cotton-growing does not appear to have flourished very extensively during the first year, but there are a number of persons engaged in the enterprise who seem sanguine that they will produce a considerable quantity for exportation the coming year.

Indigo, coffee, and cacao, are being cultivated quite extensively, and the quantity of each of these products will naturally increase yearly.

Gold mining is almost entirely confined to the natives at present, the attempts of the foreigners who have engaged in this enterprise having proved very disastrous in nearly every instance.

The harbor is in a most deplorable condition, notwithstanding the efforts of the "Central American Transit Company" to improve it. Some eight old hulks of schooners, brought here expressly for the purpose, have been sunk at the approaches of the river San Juan which empty into the bay, with the view of confining the waters to a single channel; but as yet no visible increase in the depth of water at the entrance from the sea is discoverable. For the past four months there has been only about 8½ feet of water on the bar, with a very narrow and crooked channel for vessels to pass in and out. It is asserted, however, by those considered competent to judge, that with the necessary machinery and implements, a good harbor can still be made, and without any extraordinary expense.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

B. SQUIRE COTRELL,
United States Commercial Agent.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of the United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

E.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States of the 24th of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled 'An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost,' and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes," it is provided that, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the said nation upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into the United States in the same from the said foreign nation, or from any other foreign country, the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, as aforesaid, shall be continued, and no longer:

And whereas satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me, through an official communication of Señor Don Luis Molina, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Nicaragua, under date of the 28th of November, 1863, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost have been imposed or levied since the second day of August, 1838, in the ports of Nicaragua, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, and from any foreign country whatever, than are levied on Nicaraguan ships and their cargoes in the same ports under like circumstances:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that so much of the several acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of Nicaragua, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the United States in the same from the dominions of Nicaragua, and from any other foreign country whatever, the said suspension to take effect from the day above mentioned, and to continue thenceforward so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the dominions of Nicaragua in the same, as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the government of Nicaragua.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the eighty-eighth of the independence of the United States.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

F.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Chase.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 30, 1864.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 14th ultimo, in reply to mine of the 2d of the same month, relating to a discriminating duty enforced by the collector of New York on the Nicaraguan schooner Frances, I have now the honor to request you to inform me what measures are necessary to procure the refunding of the discriminating duties mentioned, in view of the President's proclamation of the 16th ultimo, issued pursuant to the suggestion contained in the last paragraph of your letter.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

G.

Mr. Chase to Mr. Seward.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 30th ultimo, relating to a discriminating duty enforced by the collector of New York on the Nicaraguan schooner Frances, and requesting to be informed what measures are necessary to procure the refunding of the discriminating duties mentioned.

The proclamation of the President of the 16th of December last, made in accordance with the 4th section, act of January 7, 1824, and May 28, 1828, takes effect from November 28, 1863. The schooner Frances entered the port of New York in October last, and the duties paid cannot be refunded under this proclamation. Congress alone can grant the relief requested.

With great respect, &c.,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

H.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Molina.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 12, 1864.

SIR: Upon receipt of your note of the 28th November last, respecting a discriminating duty exacted by the collector of customs at New York from the Nicaraguan schooner Frances, the department addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the object of procuring, if practicable, a restitution of the duties thus levied.

That officer did not feel himself authorized, under existing laws, to interfere with the proceedings of the custom-house officials.

To remedy the condition under which the Frances paid a discriminating duty the President issued a proclamation on the 16th December last, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose.

Referring the subject again to the Secretary of the Treasury under the terms of that proclamation, I have received a reply from him under date of the 3d instant, in which he expresses the opinion that the duties paid by the Frances cannot be refunded under its provisions, and that relief can only be obtained from Congress. I enclose also a copy of that letter.

It remains now to make application to that body in the manner suggested, and I have the honor to acquaint you that a copy of the correspondence will be submitted to Congress, with a recommendation that provision be made by law for the restitution of the duties.

I avail, &c.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don LUIS MOLINA, *&c., &c., &c.*

I.

Mr. Molina to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF NICARAGUA,
Washington, February 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, and the copies therein referred to of the proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 16th of December ultimo, and the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 3d instant, respecting discriminating duties on Nicaraguan ships and cargo, and the return of those already collected in the case of the schooner Frances.

A printed copy of the proclamation has already been received in Nicaragua, and I have the pleasure to communicate to you that it has elicited the satisfaction and friendly feelings which the prompt action of the President in the matter could not fail to produce.

It only remains for me to await with confidence the result of your communication to Congress for the restitution of the extra duties paid, and to thank you for all the attention given to this affair in order to see it equitably determined.

I improve the occasion to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my very high consideration.

LUIS MOLINA.

His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c.*

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 36.

JOHN H. McHENRY, JR., vs. GEORGE H. YEAMAN.

MEMORIAL

OF

JOHN H. McHENRY, JR., OF KENTUCKY,

CONTESTING

The seat of the Hon. George H. Yeaman, representative from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

DECEMBER 14, 1863.—Referred to the Committee of Elections.
FEBRUARY 23, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable House of Representatives of the 38th Congress of the United States:

The undersigned would respectfully state to your honorable body that he is a contestant for the seat in your house now occupied by the Hon. George H. Yeaman, representative from the second congressional district of Kentucky; that the grounds upon which he claims his seat are set forth in a notice duly served upon the said George H. Yeaman, and that the said notice, together with depositions taken by him in proof of these grounds, are now on file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to which he respectfully calls your attention.

He states that the election for representative in Congress from the second district of Kentucky, held August 3, 1863, was unconstitutional, and in violation of the laws of the United States and the State of Kentucky.

Wherefore he prays that this house will vacate the seat now occupied by the said George H. Yeaman, and refer this election back to the people, or take such other action in the matter as may be deemed right and proper.

JOHN H. McHENRY, JR., *Contestant.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *December* 9, 1863.

A.

OWENSBORO', *August* 30, 1863.

You are hereby notified that I will contest your right to a seat in the House of Representatives of the next Congress of the United States, as the representative from the second congressional district of Kentucky, on the following grounds:

1. That you did, on the 28th day of July, 1863, have an interview with Colonel John W. Foster, 65th Indiana volunteers, (mounted infantry,) in the town of Owensboro', Kentucky, and was an accomplice in an unlawful scheme by which thousands of legal and lawful voters were illegally defrauded of their elective franchise, who would have voted for me.

2. That Colonel John W. Foster did, upon that day, cause to be issued "General Order No. 12," purporting to be from his "Headquarters United States forces, Henderson, Kentucky," prescribing "an oath to be taken at the election," which order and oath had no foundation in the constitution or laws of Kentucky; that said order was printed in Owensboro', and not in Henderson, and that you instigated the publication of said order and oath, with a view of fraudulently and

violently preventing a full and fair expression of public opinion at the polls on the 3d of August, 1863.

3. That said "General Order No. 12" was issued before the State of Kentucky was declared under martial law, by the general commanding the department of the Ohio, and that said Colonel John W. Foster had no right, either civil or military, to issue "General Order No. 12."

4. That Brigadier General James M. Shackelford, "commanding 1st brigade, 2d division, 23d army corps," at Russellville, Kentucky, did, on the 30th July, 1863, issue "General Order No. 23," from his headquarters, similar to "General Order No. 12" of Colonel Foster, and by which the election in several of the counties of the second congressional district was controlled; that he published said order before the State of Kentucky was declared under martial law by the general "commanding department of the Ohio," and that said General J. M. Shackelford had no right, either civil or military, to issue "General Order No. 23."

5. That "General Order No. 120," from "Headquarters department of the Ohio," from the commanding general, (A. E. Burnside,) declaring "martial law" in Kentucky, and also declaring that it was not his "intention to interfere with the proper expression of public opinion," did supersede, and render null and void, the "General Order No. 12," of Colonel Foster, and "General Order No. 28," of General Shackelford; yet the election in the second congressional district was controlled by the above-named "General Order No. 12," of Colonel Foster, and "General Order No. 28," of General Shackelford, in defiance of civil law, and in direct violation of the orders of their superior officer.

6. That your election in the second congressional district was carried by fraud, intimidation, threats, and violence.

7. By armed soldiers placed at the polls for the purpose of intimidating and frightening the people from voting against you.

8. By the application of test oaths of loyalty, unknown to any law, military, civil, or divine.

9. By threatening to arrest men, who were legal and authorized voters, for offering to cast their votes for me.

10. By threats made at the polls by military officers, to legal voters, that "they (the voters) would be arrested if they cast their votes for me."

11. By erasing my name from the poll-books in McLean county without authority from me, and by order of persons acting under the authority of Colonel John W. Foster.

12. By the unlawful seizure of the poll-books in Henderson county, by order of Colonel Foster, thus preventing the people from voting for me.

13. By threats to seize and impress horses and other property from persons because of voting for me, which threat was afterwards carried into execution by Captain Cummings, 3d Kentucky volunteer cavalry, without a shadow of right or authority.

14. By causing or requiring legal voters and loyal citizens who voted for me, in certain counties, to wit, Daviess, Henderson, Hopkins, Hancock, McLean, Muhlenburg, Christian, and Breckenridge, to take an oath unknown to the law, and allowing voters to cast their votes for you untrammelled and undisturbed.

15 By the granting of furloughs (unauthorized) to large numbers of soldiers from the 11th Kentucky volunteers, 26th Kentucky volunteers, and 3d Kentucky cavalry, for the express purpose of voting against me, while soldiers who desired to vote for me were refused furloughs.

16. By requiring every voter who desired to cast his vote against you to take an oath to "support the policy of the present federal administration," as at Curdsville, in Daviess county.

17. By applying different oaths at different voting precincts

18. By establishing false, unreasonable, and illegal test oaths and standards of loyalty.

19. By closing the polls before the time specified by law, in order to prevent legal voters from voting for me, as at Owensboro', Daviess county.

20. That said election was in violation of the constitution of Kentucky and the statute laws made in pursuance thereof.

21. That it was in violation of the spirit of the proclamation of the governor of Kentucky, of July 20, 1863, and in violation of "General Order No. 120," from "Headquarters department of the Ohio."

22. That the reasons given by General A. E. Burnside, commanding department of the Ohio. for declaring the State of Kentucky under martial law, to wit, "That the State is invaded by a rebel force with the avowed intention of overawing the judges of elections; of intimidating the loyal voters, keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates," &c., had no foundation in fact, as will appear from a telegram of General Burnside to General Halleck, dated Cincinnati, August 3, 1863, to the effect that the rebel force "came into Kentucky to make a diversion in favor of Morgan."

23. That large numbers of legal and loyal voters in this district went to the polls, claimed the privilege of voting, offered to take any oath prescribed by the constitution or laws of Kentucky, or of the United States, and were refused by the judges of the election, in violation of law.

24. That not one-half of the legal voters in the second congressional district cast their votes, and a sufficient number to have elected me were prevented from voting for me through military and illegal interference.

JOHN H. McHENRY, Jr.

Hon. George H. Yeaman.

Executed on George H. Yeaman, by delivering him a true copy of the within, this 22d of September, 1863. JO. G. HARRISON, *S. D. C.*

B.

Owensboro', *Kentucky, October* 1, 1863.

You are hereby notified that I will on Wednesday, 14th October, 1863, commence the examination of the following witnesses, all residents of Daviess county, Kentucky, before his honor A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, at his office in court-house at Owensboro', Kentucky, touching matters to be examined by the next Congress of the United States, with regard to the election in the 2d congressional district of Kentucky, in which you are the returned member and I am contestant, and will continue the said taking from day to day till all of said depositions are taken, to wit: A. G. Botts, James Littell, John O'Brien, William M. Harvey, Jo. G. Harrison, J. B. Higgins, M. McIntyre, S. M. Wing, W. S. Brittain, J. P. Fuqua, R. L. Boyd, W. C. Woolfork, W. N. Sweeney, T. H. Pointer, Jesse Moore, Henry M. Woodruff, J. H. Blair, L. C. Anderson, J. Sinnett, G. B. Hinton, John A. Robinson, Louis Burns, N. S. Anderson, Charles Crabtree, Hayden Mullican, John Onan, F. Blanford, J. H. Hodgkins, W. W. Hancock, F. Fenwick, Ed. Hawes, W. S. Boothe, J. H. Jean, A. J. McAtee, J. R. O'Brien, J. R. Sharp, R. P. Sharp, A. B. Alsop, George Mattingly, Josephus Turnham, Henry Thompson, Henry Thompson, John D. Ogden, William Prottsman, John G. McFarland, J. W. Sutherland, George Hudson, W. H. Talbott, J. H. Hill, Richard Barrett, J. C. Ashby, Thomas Monarch, E. Comstock, Sidney Anderson, C. L. Balee, George Murphy, Anderson Owen, James Weir, and other citizens of Daviess county.

JOHN H. McHENRY, Jr.

Hon. George H. Yeaman.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Daviess county, or marshal of Owensboro':

You are commanded to summon A. C. Sutherland to appear before A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, on the 14th day of October, 1863, at his office at the court-house in Owensboro', Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness A. G. Botts, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 2d day of October, 1863.

Executed by delivering a true copy on the 5th day of October, 1863.

A. J. McATEE, *J. P. D. C*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Daviess county, or marshal of Owensboro':

You are commanded to summon John G. McFarland to appear before A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, on the 14th day of October, 1863, at his office at the court-house in Owensboro', Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness A. G. Botts, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 2d day of October, 1863.

Executed by delivering a true copy on the 5th day of October, 1863.

A. J. McATEE, *J. P. D. C.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Daviess county, or marshal of Owensboro':

You are commanded to summon N. S. Anderson to appear before A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, on the 15th day of October, 1863, at his office at the court-house in Owensboro', Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness A. G. Botts, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 2d day of October, 1863

Served on the 12th of October, 1863.

T. N. LEE, *C. D. C.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Daviess county, or marshal of Owensboro':

You are commanded to summon J. H. Hodgkins to appear before A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, on the 15th day of October, 1863, at his office at the court-house in Owensboro', Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness A. G. Botts, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 2d day of October, 1863.

Served on the 12th of October, 1863.

T. N. LEE, *C. D. C*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Daviess county, or marshal of Owensboro':

You are commanded to summon J. F. Blandford to appear before A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, on the 15th day of October, 1863, at his office at the court-house in Owensboro', Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness A. G. Botts, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 2d day of October, 1863.

Served on the 12th of October, 1863. T. N. LEE, *C. D. C.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Daviess county, or marshal of Owensboro':

You are commanded to summon R. Fendrick to appear before A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, on the 15th day of October, 1863, at his office at the court-house in Owensboro', Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness A. G. Botts, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 2d day of October, 1863.

Served on the 12th of October, 1863. T. N. LEE, *C. D. C.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Daviess county, or marshal of Owensboro', Kentucky:

You are commanded to summon W. N. Sweeney, J. H. Blair, R. L. Boyd, W. S. Brittain, L. Burns, J. D. Ogden, J. A. Robinson, T. Monarch, W. C. Woolfork, Jesse Moore, Ben. Alsop, J. H. Hill, H. M. Woodruff, J. H. Pointer, J. Littell, H. Thompson, J. B. Higgins, E. Comstock, S. M. Wing, F. Blanford, A. J. McAtee, G. Murphy, C. L. Balee, A. Glover, to appear before A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, on the 14th day of October, 1863, at his office at the court-house in Owensboro', Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness A. G. Botts, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 2d day of October, 1863.

A. G. BOTTS.

OWENSBORO', *October* 12, 1863.

Executed the within subpœna by delivering a copy of the within on 3d October, 1863, to W. N. Sweeney, J. H. Blair, R. S. Boyd, W. S. Brittain, L. Burns, J. D. Ogden, J. A. Robinson, T. Monarch, W. C. Woolfork, Jesse Moore, B. Alsop, J. H. Hill, H. M. Woodruff, J. H. Pointer; on the 5th October by delivering a copy to Jas. Littell, H. Thompson, J. B. Higgins, E. Comstock, S. M. Wing, F. Blanford, and A. McAtee; on the 7th by delivering a copy to Geo. Murphy, on the 9th by delivering a copy to A. Glover, and on the 10th by delivering a copy to C. L. Balee.

DAVID WEBB, *Marshal of Owensboro'.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Daviess county, or marshal of Owensboro':

You are commanded to summon Jo. Sinnett to appear before A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, on the 15th day of October, 1863, at

his office at the court-house in Owensboro', Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness A. G. Botts, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 2d day of October, 1863.

Executed October 14, 1863. R. K. PURSELL, *C. D. C.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff or constable of Ohio county, or marshal of ———:

You are commanded to summon J. C. Sutton, Isaac Westerfield, Edmund Roach, and Wm. H. Yates to appear before D. S. Hill, presiding judge of the Ohio county court, on the 7th day of November, 1863, at his office at the court-house in Hartford, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness D. S. Hill, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 2d day of November, 1863.

D. S. HILL.

Executed in full this 6th of November, 1863.

G. S. HAMILTON, *C. O. C.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Daviess county, or marshal of Owensboro':

You are commanded to summon C. Crabtree to appear before A G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, on the 15th day of October, 1863, at his office at the court-house in Owensboro', Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness A. G. Botts, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 2d day of October, 1863.

Served on the 12th of October, 1863. T. N. LEE, *C. D. C.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Daviess county, or marshal of Owensboro':

You are commanded to summon A. J. McAtee to appear before A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, on the 14th day of October, 1863, at his office at the court-house in Owensboro', Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness A. G. Botts, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 2d day of October, 1863.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Daviess County, sct:

The deposition of H. M. Woodruff, taken before the undersigned, presiding judge of Daviess county, at my office in Owensboro', on the 14th day of October, 1863, according to notice herewith filed, marked "A," to be read as evidence in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contest for a seat in the Congress of the United States of America, between the said McHenry, contestant, and George H. Yeaman, the present member elect for the second district of Kentucky.

The contestant, John H. McHenry, jr., filed before me, and as a part of the papers in this controversy, a list of the witnesses, &c., marked "B."

Hon. George H. Yeaman appeared before me, by G. W. Ray, his attorney, and Colonel John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, appeared in person, and thereupon I proceeded to take proof as hereafter follows:

Mr. H. M. Woodruff, being of lawful age, and first duly sworn, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question by McHenry. State your residence, and present occupation.

Answer. Owensboro', Kentucky; editor of "Owensboro' Monitor."

By same. State the circumstances connected with the visit of Colonel John W. Foster, 65th Indiana mounted volunteers, to Owensboro', on or about the 28th July last.

Answer. As I have been informed, he was induced to make that visit to confer with the Union citizens in regard to the approaching election.

By same. By whom were you informed?

Answer. By several of the citizens.

By same. Mention the names of as many as you know.

Answer. I consider the question irrelevant.

The contestant, McHenry, here requested the witness to be compelled to answer the question, and state the names of the citizens as far as he knew them, who gave him this information; which motion was overruled, and McHenry objected.

By same. Do you know of a letter being written from this town to Colonel Foster, soliciting him to come here; if so, who wrote the letter, who signed it, and what did the letter contain?

Answer. I know nothing about it.

By same. Were you ever present at any meeting held here at which Colonel Foster was present?

Answer. I was not.

By same. Did you not state in your paper that a meeting was held between him and certain citizens, when and where it was determined to interfere by military orders in this election; if so, how did you get your information?

Answer. I did not state that the purpose was to "interfere by military authority with the election," but the object was to request the military authorities to carry out the laws of Kentucky pertaining to elections, which there was a design by disloyal citizens to prevent. This was the spirit of the article. The statement was made on the representation of others, not as a matter of my own personal observation or knowledge.

By same. Did you have any conversation with Colonel Foster with reference to the interference of the military at the election, or were you present at any interview between him and any of the citizens with reference to this matter? State all you know about it.

Answer. I do not remember to have conversed with Colonel Foster on this subject; I was present at no interview of Colonel Foster with any of the citizens.

By same. Where did Colonel Foster stop when visiting Owensboro'?

Answer. I cannot say.

By same. Was Colonel Foster's General Order No. 12 printed at your office; and is this paper, marked C, a copy of it?

Answer. It was, and the paper C is a copy.

By same. Who draughted that order?

Answer. I cannot say. It was put in my hands to be printed by Captain Hornbrook, of Colonel Foster's regiment.

By same. Who paid for the publication and printing of this order?

Answer. Captain Hornbrook.

By same. Do you know whether Hon. G. H. Yeaman and Colonel Foster had an interview before he, Foster, left this town?

Answer. I do not.

By same. To whom did you deliver the orders after they were printed?

Answer. They were taken from the office by various persons in my absence.

By same. You state in your paper of September 30, 1863, that "a number of Union citizens of this place held a meeting, and determined to request the military authorities to defeat a certain conspiracy, and that in compliance with this request Colonel Foster visited the town, and after consultation with the Union men, issued his General Order No. 12." Is such your understanding of the matter?

Answer. That is my information.

By same. Mention the names of some or all of these Union men alluded to.

Answer. I was not present at these interviews, and therefore can give no name as a matter of my personal knowledge.

By same. Did you ever hear one say that he was present?

Answer. I did.

By same. Who was it?

Answer overruled.

By same. You stated in the same editorial, that "it was explicitly stated that there was no intention to *martyrize Colonel McHenry*." Why, then, was not an exception made in favor of Colonel McHenry?

Answer. Not being present, I cannot say.

By same. Were you present at the polls in Owensboro', on Monday, August 3, 1863?

Answer. I was.

By same. Did you see any soldiers stationed around the polls?

Answer. I saw some soldiers in the court-house yard.

By same. Were they armed?

Answer. I think they were.

By same. To what regiment did these soldiers belong?

Answer. Sixty-fifth Indiana mounted infantry.

By same. State all you know with reference to the conduct of the election that day; whether there were or not large numbers of voters come to town who did not vote; was an oath required at the polls; if so, by whom was it required; what oath was prescribed?

Answer. I remember of seeing but one person come to the polls to vote that did not. The oath appended to "Order No. 12" was read to him and he declined taking it. The oath was required by one of the officers of the election.

By same. Was he told by the officers of the election that he could not vote unless he did take that oath?

Answer. I think he was.

By Yeaman's counsel. State if you know that Colonel John H. McHenry, after he declined submitting his claims to the convention called at his instance, with others, to be held at Calhoun, was in very frequent intercourse with the leading secessionists about this town.

Answer. I cannot say.

By same. Did not the election pass off very quietly, and was any person interrupted by the few soldiers who were present on the Court square?

Answer. The election was a remarkably quiet one, and I saw or heard no interruptions of citizens by the soldiers.

And further this deponent saith not.

H. M. WOODRUFF.

The deposition of J. H. Blair, taken at the same time and place, and for the same purpose. Being duly sworn, deposeth as follows:

Question by McHenry. State your age, residence, and occupation; how long you have resided in Owensboro', and in Kentucky.

Answer. My age is fifty the 18th of next month; I reside in Owensboro',

Daviess county, Kentucky; my occupation is selling goods; and I have lived in Owensboro' thirty years, and in Kentucky since I was about six years old.

By same. State the circumstances connected with your attempting to vote on the 3d of August last.

Answer. I came to the polls to vote in Owensboro'. Mr. Comstock, one of the judges of the election, asked me how I voted. I told him that I voted for Wickliffe and Read, and he said I could not vote for these men, because their names had been stricken from the polls; but he said he knew me to be a legal voter, and that I could vote for Mr. McHenry. I then said I would vote for McHenry, and he and C. L. Balee, the other judge, said I would have to be sworn; and then I declined to vote, and did not vote.

By same. Do you or not know that large numbers of persons came to Owensboro' on election day to vote, and went home without doing so?

Answer. I do; I heard several say so.

Question by Yeaman's counsel. Did you not go to the polls to vote for McHenry for Congress?

Answer. I did.

By same. Were you not unwilling to take any oath to enable you to vote?

Answer. I was.

By same. How long since you were in favor of the rebellion against the federal government?

Answer. I never was in favor of it.

By same. Have you rejoiced a single time at any victory or success of the federal forces during their contest with the rebels?

Answer. I never rejoiced at any sort of victory particularly that I remember.

By same. Are you not an ardent advocate of the so-called southern confederacy?

Answer. I am not an ardent advocate in any particular way that I know. I have very little interest in the present politics of the day.

By same. You answer you have very little interest in the present politics of the day. Is not that interest on the side of the southern confederacy?

Answer. I do not know that it is particularly so.

By same. Have you not advocated the propriety of the rebellion heretofore?

Answer. I do not know that I ever, at any time, advocated the rebellion.

By same. Is it not your wish that the southern confederacy may be established?

Answer. Not at all, if we could have the government that we once had.

By same. Have you ever been a member of the K. G. C.?

Answer. No.

By same. Was it not the understanding and agreement of the leading secessionists or southern rights men about town to support Colonel McHenry for Congress?

Answer. I do not know.

By same. Had you not, previous to the last August election, directly or indirectly, contributed anything in the way of clothing, food, money, or other property to any person or persons who were engaged or were to engage in the confederate service in a civil or military capacity?

Answer. None that I remember.

Question by McHenry. Are you or not in favor of the restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution; and would you not vote for a candidate advocating that principle in preference to one who advocated the secession of Kentucky?

Answer. I would.

Question by Yeaman. Would you prefer a candidate who was in favor of voting men and money to carry on vigorously the war for the preservation of the government to one who was against men and money?

Witness declined answering the last question, and the court would not compel him; and further this deponent saith not. J. H. BLAIR.

October 14, 1863, adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

OCTOBER 15, 1863.

Met according to adjournment. A. G. Botts, judge.

The deposition of E. Comstock, taken for the same purpose, at the same place, on Thursday, 15th October, 1863.

Question by McHenry. State what connexion you had with the election on the 3d of August, 1863.

Answer. I was one of the judges of the election at the polls of the lower town precinct No. 1.

By same. Who appointed you judge, and when did you receive notice that you should act as judge?

Answer. I was summoned by the sheriff a few minutes before the opening of the polls, and I was sworn in by Judge Botts.

By same. Did you receive any orders to conduct the election according to military law? If so, who gave you those orders, and was the election so conducted? State all the circumstances.

Answer. Orderly Sergeant Farris, of the 65th Indiana infantry, came up with a file of soldiers, before the polls had opened, and ordered the Wickliffe ticket, as it was termed, to be stricken from the polls; but McHenry's name, as a candidate for Congress, was permitted to stand. The election was conducted according to the several orders of General Burnside, Colonel Foster, and General Shackelford; and I, as one of the judges of said election, aimed to conduct the same in strict conformity thereto. The order marked C, and on file, is one of the orders before us. This order is similar to General Shackelford's order; and the form of the oath at the bottom of order marked C was used and administered when an oath was required.

By same. Was this oath administered to all persons who voted for McHenry?

Answer. It was not.

By same. Was it administered to any who voted for Yeaman?

Answer. I think not; I am not positive.

By same. To what class of men was it administered?

Answer. To men that I believed to be disloyal, and were identified with the party engaged in war against the existence of the national government; and by this I mean not only men under arms, but such as were, in purpose, aim, and object, opposed to the Union.

By same. What was considered a test of loyalty by the judges of the election in August last; and how did you, as one of the judges at said election, determine whether a voter was loyal or disloyal?

Answer. We were governed by those who refused to take the oath already herein described in part, and by a knowledge of their antecedents.

By same. Was or not the oath above referred to required of every voter with whom the judges at said election were not acquainted; and was there or not a great many persons who voted at said election who were strangers to the judges at said election, who were allowed to vote, who voted for honorable George H. Yeaman?

Answer. I believe it was. I do not know that any strangers were allowed to vote for Yeaman.

By same. What time did you close the polls?

Answer. I had no time-piece, but when we closed it was barely light enough to see how to make out and sign the certificate.

By same. Were there not a large number of persons who applied to vote, and were refused because they would not take an oath.

Answer. The number was not large; it might have ranged from 20 to 30. I can't say.

By same. Do you know anything of a letter written to Colonel Foster from this town by Union citizens a short time before the election.

Answer. I do not.

By same. How many soldiers were around the polls you judged; were they armed, and how far from the clerk's desk were they?

Answer. I think about ten or twelve armed with muskets and fixed bayonets. The guns were loaded in our presence. I think they were about ten or twelve feet from the window through which we received the votes.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Was there any obstruction placed in the way of voters who desired to vote for Colonel McHenry at the late election?

Answer. None, unless the military oath was considered such.

By same. Was that oath required of any except where the loyalty was suspected by the judges.

Answer. It was not, except when strangers applied to vote.

By same. State whether or not a majority of the votes cast for Yeaman were southern rights, so far as you know their politics.

Answer. There were no southern rights votes cast for Yeaman that I know of.

By same. What was the political status of the majority of votes cast for Colonel McHenry?

Answer. I do not know that I can say, but I am inclined to think that there was a majority of disloyal voters, though some loyal men voted for him; and further this deponent saith not. ELIJAH COMSTOCK.

Also the deposition of J. H. Hodgkins, taken for the same purpose at the same time and place.

Question by McHenry. State what connexion you had with the last election.

Answer. I was one of the judges at Curdsville precinct, in Daviess county.

By same. Was the election controlled there by usual civil law, or by orders from the military?

Answer. It was controlled by military orders; order marked C was observed and carried out.

By same. Was there or not any additional oath than Colonel Foster's prescribed by the officers of the polls at Curdsville to voters?

Answer. There was.

By same. Was not the following additional oath tendered to voters and made a condition upon their voting: "You do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States, the present administration, and the enforcement of its laws, the constitution of Kentucky and the enforcement of its laws;" and did not voters apply to vote and offer to take Colonel Foster's oath or the expatriation oath of Kentucky, and were refused because they would not take the above oath?

Answer. That is correct.

By same. Was not Colonel McHenry present and protested against the administering of the above oath, and claimed the privilege of his friends to vote?

Answer. He was, and did claim that his friends should be allowed to vote without taking the last above-named oath.

By same. Were not some of the officers at your polls opposed to allowing any man to vote who was opposed to the present war policy of the federal administration?

Answer. Some of the officers of the election were opposed to allowing any persons to vote unless they were in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

By same. Were there or not persons who applied to vote and offered to take any oath prescribed by the laws of the United States, or of Kentucky, and were refused?

Answer. There were persons who offered to take the oath prescribed by Colonel Foster, but were refused because they would not take the other oaths.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. How many votes were polled at Curdsville

Answer. I do not remember; I think about 70 or 80 votes.

By same. Was the additional oath, of which you have spoken, required of any except where their loyalty was suspected by the judges.

Answer. I think not.

By same. How many voters were turned off because of their refusal to take the additional oath?

Answer. I think between ten and fifteen.

By same. Was the oath of Foster offered or administered to any except where their loyalty was suspected?

Answer. It was neither offered nor administered to any except those whose loyalty was suspected.

By same. Was or was not the additional oath overruled; if yea, what time in the day?

Answer. It was not overruled. I was in favor of overruling it; was overruled myself; and further saith not.

J. H. HODGKINS.

The deposition of John R. O'Bryan, taken for the same purpose, and at the same place and time.

Question by McHenry. State your age, residence, and how long you have lived in Daviess county.

Answer. I am fifty-three years old; have lived in Daviess county about twenty-four years, and in the Knottsville district all the time.

By same. Are you not a loyal man, and been regarded so by your neighbors since the commencement of the present rebellion?

Answer. I am a loyal man, and have been so regarded, and I am still loyal yet.

By same. State the circumstances connected with the impressment of your horse by Captain Cummings, of the 3d Kentucky cavalry.

Answer. A lieutenant in Captain Cummings's company came to my house about ten days after the election in the night, with nine other soldiers and fifteen horses, and asked to stay all night. I permitted them to stay, and fed them and their horses. The lieutenant said he intended to take two of my horses for public service. I replied, I suppose you will pay me for them. He said no; and I asked him why, and he said because you are a rebel. I told him I had always been a Union man, and said to him, if all my Union neighbors except one, and all the home guards, did not say I was a Union man, he might take all my horses and all I had, and me with them. He replied, I am not going to give you that chance. He said, you voted for McHenry, who, he said, was a rebel, and said in the morning he would take one of my horses any how. I should have stated above that in the conversation with the lieutenant I told him McHenry had been in the Union army, and I considered him, therefore, the best sort of a Union man. He took one of my horses away, for which I have a receipt signed by Captain Cummings. It was stated at Knottsville that the horses of all those who voted for McHenry would be taken from them, and I know that a number of persons would not vote on this account.

By same. Did you see soldiers at the polls in Knottsville on the day of election?

Answer. I did; they were standing around the polls with arms.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Who put out the report that all who voted for Colonel McHenry would have their horses taken?

Answer. The citizens.

By same. Was there any interruption of the voting by the soldiers?

Answer. None that I ever heard of or saw.

By same. Was there any restriction upon the voting that day?

Answer. None that I know of.

And further this deponent saith not.

JOHN R. O'BRYAN.

The deposition of R. H. Fenwick, taken for the same purpose, and at the same time and place.

Question by McHenry. State your age, residence, and place of voting. Did you vote at last election; and if not, why?

Answer. I am 46 years old; I reside in Daviess county, Kentucky; my place of voting is at Curdsville. I did not vote at the last election because Colonel Spray, judge of election, said in my hearing that no man was allowed to vote unless he would support the administration, and give the last man and the last dollar in support of the prosecution of this war.

By same. Do you or not know that persons applied to vote who would have voted for McHenry, and expressed a willingness to take any oath prescribed by the laws of the United States, or of Kentucky, and were refused?

Answer. Fifteen or twenty of us saw Colonel Foster's order; examined it and were willing to take it. We went to the polls with Foster's order, and were willing to take the oath therein required; but Spray said we could not vote unless we would also take an oath to give the last man and the last dollar in support of the administration.

By same. Were there or not large numbers of persons, legal voters, there on the 3d August, who did not vote, and would not a majority of those persons have cast their vote for McHenry?

Answer. I believe so. There was a large number who did not cast their votes.

Question by Yeaman. State if you were acquainted with all of the fifteen or twenty you have spoken of.

Answer. With most of them.

By same. Were they southern rights or Union men?

Answer. Most of them were considered southern rights men.

By same. Who were Union men then?

Answer. Benedict Hardisty is considered a Union man, and he was one.

By same. Which are you?

Answer. I am considered a southern man.

By same. Are you in favor of the rebellion succeeding?

Answer. I am not.

By same. Are you in favor of the Union?

Answer. I am in favor of a restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution.

By same. What are the names of the men who were prevented from voting by what Spray said?

Answer. Buck McAtee, George Roberts, and the two Mullicans.

By same. Can you name any other man or men who was prevented from voting, except as above? If yea, name them.

Answer. I do not now recollect their names. There was James Smith—Spray would not let him vote.

By same. You have said large numbers were in attendance who did not vote: was that statement made upon your knowledge. or upon information given you by others?

Answer. Partly from information, and partly upon my own knowledge.

By same. How many can you say, upon your own knowledge, were prevented from voting?

Answer. I have already stated the names of all that I remember.

Furthermore this deponeth saith not.

R. H. FENWICK.

Also the deposition of J. A. Robertson, taken for same purpose, at same time and place.

Question by McHenry. State your age, residence, and what connexion you had with the election on the 3d of August, 1863.

Answer. I am about 45; my residence is Daviess county; I was one of the judges of the late election at precinct No. 8.

By same. Was the election controlled by military or civil law? If by military, whose order, and from whom did you receive the order?

Answer. Partly by both. It commenced under the military and ended under the civil authority. It commenced under the order of Colonel Foster, No. 12. I do not remember who brought the order there.

By same. Were there any soldiers present, and what regiment did they belong to?

Answer. There were soldiers present, and belonged to the 3d Kentucky cavalry, most of them.

By same. Were these soldiers guarding the polls, or were they on furlough?

Answer. They did not disturb the polls. Some of them said they were on furlough, and that they came there to vote.

By same. For whom did these soldiers vote—Yeaman or McHenry?

Answer. All voted for Yeaman but one, so far as I recollect.

By same. To what regiment did that one belong?

Answer. He belonged to the 17th Kentucky, formerly commanded by Colonel McHenry.

By same. Did you or not hear soldiers of the 3d Kentucky cavalry denounce and abuse McHenry to the people?

Answer. I heard a good deal of abuse by them, but cannot repeat all of it. I heard one of them say he was a damned liar. We were taking votes under Foster's order when Colonel McHenry asked leave to address the crowd for a few minutes, which was granted him, and we suspended taking votes for this purpose. Colonel McHenry then denied that he was a rebel, saying that he was about the first to raise the national flag, and to call for volunteers in Green River country, and his regiment was about the first to fire a gun in battle, when Marion Iglehart, of the 3d Kentucky cavalry, said he was a damned liar.

By same. Do you not know, and was it not generally known by the people present, that Colonel McHenry's statement was true?

Answer. I do; and it was generally known.

By same. Did any person apply to vote and was refused?

Answer. There were persons who refused to be sworn in order to vote; and I know of some who did not vote, because they said they were afraid to vote for McHenry, fearing that they would be arrested and their property confiscated.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Who and how many made the above statement?

Answer. I cannot tell how many; there were a good many who did not vote on account of the oath; most of them I cannot remember. John L. Daviess told me he should vote for Yeaman for protection, saying he was too old to be put in prison, and too poor to be robbed.

By same What were the politics of the men who would not vote on account of the oath?

Answer. They are generally termed southern rights, but were in favor, as they said, of the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution.

By same. Was Colonel Foster's oath required of any man whose loyalty was not doubted?

Answer. I think not; no man there was required to swear who was known to be a Union man.

By same. Was there any interruption of voting that day?

Answer. No; none.

Furthermore this deponent saith not.

J. A. ROBERTSON.

The deposition of L. Burns, who, being sworn, deposes as follows:

Question by McHenry. State what connexion you had with the election, August 3, 1863.

Answer. I was sheriff at Vanover's precinct, No. 8.

By same. Were there any furloughed soldiers present; from what regiment; for whom did they vote?

Answer. There were some soldiers there, and I understood they were of the 3d Kentucky cavalry. I do not remember for whom they voted.

By same. From whom did you receive the order of Colonel Foster?

Answer. I received it from Warner Crow, in the presence of Judge Botts, who read it over to me.

By same. Did you conduct the election in accordance with Colonel Foster's order?

Answer. These men, according to my recollection, were sworn under Foster's order, or rather the oath appended to it.

By same. Did you hear soldiers abusing and denouncing Colonel McHenry there that day to the people?

Answer. I heard one, and might have heard more, but do not remember more.

Furthermore this deponent said not.

LEWIS T. BURNS.

The deposition of Charles Crabtree, who, being duly sworn, deposes at same time and place.

Question by McHenry. State your age, and where you voted.

Answer. I will be thirty-eight years old next March, and I voted at the Curdsville precinct.

By same. State if you do or not know that persons at Curdsville desired to vote for McHenry and were refused by the officers because they would not swear to "support the policy of the present federal administration?"

Answer. I do.

By same State the names of some of them.

Answer. Harry Clay, Nelson Beard, George Clark, and N. Beard went up and claimed a right to vote. But they were refused their votes because they would not take the oath to support the administration. They were old men,

and Nelson Beard was ordered away from the polls. He left with tears in his eyes.

By same. Do you not know that large numbers of voters at Curdville applied to vote, offered to take any oath prescribed by the laws of the United States or Kentucky, and were refused?

Answer. I do.

By same. Give your opinion as to whom these men would have voted for.

Answer. They would have voted for McHenry.

By same. Was not the whole Wickliffe ticket scratched off the poll-books.

Answer. It was.

By same. Were any of Judge Yeaman's friends challenged by the judges, or required to take an oath?

Answer. None, as I heard of.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. You have said all who did not vote would have voted for Colonel McHenry. Now, do you state that as a fact, or do you give it as your opinion?

Answer. I state it as a fact.

By same. How do you know that fact?

Answer. I know it, because there is not a Yeaman voter left that did not vote.

By same. Have you heard from each of the men in the district how they would have voted if they could have got the chance?

Answer. I saw them on the ground.

By same. Was any Union man required to take the oaths you have referred to?

Answer. Of those who are called Union men, there was not.

By same. What were the men whose votes you have spoken in politics, or what are they called?

Answer. They were called southern rights.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

C. CRABTREE.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock, October 16.

OCTOBER 16.

Met according to adjournment. W. S. Brittain, having been duly sworn, deposed for the same purpose, at the same place.

Question by McHenry. State your age and residence, and how long you have been a voter in Daviess county.

Answer. Forty-five years in February next; my residence, in Owensboro'; I vote at the upper town precinct, (No. 2,) Daviess county.

By same. State the circumstance connected with the impressment of your horse by Captain Cummings, 3d Kentucky cavalry, and what conversation occurred between him and you at that time.

Answer. I can't state exactly the time, but it was a few days after the election. I told Captain Cummings that he had my horse. He asked me what my politics were; I told him I was as good a Union man as he was. He then asked me who I voted for at the late election; I told him that I wanted to vote for Wickliffe, and did vote for McHenry. He then said that I was the kind of man he wanted to get horses from.

By same. State if it was not the only horse you had, and whether you did not furnish a horse to the government once before, or the value of a horse. Did you ever get any pay for these horses?

Answer. He was the only horse I had. He was a valuable family horse, but not fit for a cavalry horse. I had furnished a horse before this to government, but I have got no pay for him. The first horse was restored to me.

By same. State what you know with reference to the closing the polls at Owensboro'. What time were they closed?

Answer. I don't know.

By same. Did you see soldiers around the polls at Owensboro'.

Answer. I did.

By same. Do you or not know that there were many persons in town that day who did not vote? and give your opinion how they would have voted, between McHenry and Yeaman.

Answer. I heard a good many say that they would have voted for McHenry if the polls had not been interfered with by the soldiers.

Question by Yeaman. Do you know that any loyal citizen who was entitled to vote applied to vote and was prevented from casting his vote?

Answer. I do not.

By same. Who were the persons whom you heard say that they would have voted for McHenry if the polls had not been interfered with by the soldiers?

Answer. I cannot now name them.

By same. Were they or not men commonly known as sympathizers, or southern rights men?

Answer. I did not pay any attention to that.

By same. In the rebellion now going on, on which side are your sympathies?

Answer. I am in favor of the Constitution as it was, precisely.

By same. Do you not desire the success of the southern confederacy?

Answer. I have no desire about it.

By same. Have you not frequently expressed yourself in favor of the southern confederacy, and have you not been pleased and rejoiced with the success of the confederate forces?

(To this question the contestant objected, and the judge sustained the objection.)

By same. Did you not decline to answer the previous question before the contestant objected?

(To this question the contestant objected, and the objection was sustained.)

By same. Had you not been acting with the southern rights party in this county previous to the time you say above that Captain Cummings impressed your horse?

Answer. I had not. I have not been acting with any party.

By same. You have said you "had furnished a horse before this to government." State when it was, and to what government, and for what purpose.

Answer. I cannot give the time. It was when Foster first went through this place after Morgan. It was to the federal government. Colonel Foster's men took the horse. They did not tell me how they were going to use him. I understood they were in pursuit of Morgan.

By same. You say above you were as good a Union man as Captain Cummings. State if you have, for the last three years, acted with the Union party, or voted for Union candidates for office; and if so, when was it, or for whom did you vote?

Answer. I have not voted for some time until the last election; then I voted for McHenry, believing him to be a Union man. I have acted with no party. I have voted for one Union man in the last three years, to wit: John H. McHenry, jr.

By same. Had you, previous to the last August election, contributed or given anything in food, clothing, money, ammunition, or other thing, directly or indirectly, to any person or persons who were in, or were going or preparing to go to join the confederate forces?

(Contestant objected to this question, and the objection was sustained, which

is excepted to. Witness, however, expressed his willingness to answer the question, but it was ruled out as irrelevant.)

Furthermore this deponent saith not.

W. S. BRITTAIN.

The deposition of J. H. Hill, who, being duly sworn, testified for the same purpose, at the same time and place.

Question by Mr. McHenry. State your connexion with the election on the 3d of August last.

Answer. I was one of the judges of the election at precinct No. 9.

By same. State whether there were any soldiers at the polls there that day, and what military orders you received.

Answer. There were six, and we conducted the election according to the order of Colonel Foster, No. 12.

By same. From whom did you receive that order?

Answer. We received this order from one of the soldiers.

By same. Was the ticket known as the Wickliffe ticket erased, and who did it?

Answer. The Wickliffe ticket was erased by the order of the commanding officer of the soldiers present.

By same. Was McHenry's name erased?

Answer. It was not.

By same. Was the officer in command a commissioned or non-commissioned officer?

Answer. I do not know, but the commanding officer said he was an orderly sergeant.

By same. State what conversation occurred between the sergeant and the officers of the election.

Answer. The commanding officer of the soldiers said he came down there for the purpose of enforcing Foster's order.

By same. Was there a full vote polled there August 3?

Answer. There was not.

By same. Are you or not acquainted with a majority of the voters of that precinct?

Answer. I am.

By same. Give your opinion as to who would have received a majority there had a full and fair vote been polled between McHenry and Yeaman.

Answer. I cannot answer this question, but the majority of the district, I think, is southern rights.

Question by Mr. Yeaman. Did not the election pass off quietly, and was any one interrupted by any soldier present?

Answer. The election was a quiet one, and no one was interrupted.

And further saith not.

JOHN H. HILL.

A. C. Sutherland, being duly sworn on the part of contestant, deposeth as follows, at the same time and place, and for the same purpose:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State your age, residence, and where you vote.

Answer. I am twenty-eight years old, and reside in Daviess county, and vote at Murry's precinct.

By same. State the circumstances connected with the attempt to cast your vote.

Answer. I went to the polls to vote, and I was asked if I was willing to take the oath prescribed by Colonel Foster's order. I would not take the oath, because it did not distinguish between voluntary and involuntary aid. I told them I was

willing to take any oath prescribed by the constitution of Kentucky or required by her laws; but this not being satisfactory, I did not vote.

By same. Do you or not know of any other persons who failed to vote under the same circumstances as yourself?

Answer. I do know several. That is, several persons went up at the same time with me, and, seeing how I came out, went away without voting.

By same. Were there soldiers at the polls?

Answer. Two men came there in soldier's uniform with muskets and voted and went away. They did not take any further part in the election.

By same. Was there a full vote polled there?

Answer. There was not a full vote polled.

By same. Was the Wickliffe ticket scratched off; was McHenry's name erased?

Answer. I do not know whether Wickliffe's name was scratched off or not. I know McHenry's was not.

By same. Do you or not know that many voters went to the polls and claimed the right to vote and were refused?

Answer. Robert Claybrook did not; and several others whose names I do not recollect.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Do you know of your own knowledge that any other than Robert Claybrook was prevented from voting?

Answer. I do not know that I can give the names of any others, but several others went up, and, on account of the oath, went away and did not vote. I am not very well acquainted with the voters in the district.

By same. Was the oath, of which you have spoken, required of all voters; if not, of whom was it required?

Answer. It was required of those, as I suppose, who voted the Wickliffe ticket. I did not see any one sworn who voted the Bramlett ticket.

By same. Were not the men who were refused a vote Union men?

Answer. I do not know.

By same. Was the oath required of any Union man, so far as you know? If yea, state who.

Answer. I do not know.

By same. State what is your politics—Union or southern rights?

Answer. I am for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

By same. Was the election interrupted in any manner or by any one?

Answer. I did not see any interruption in the election, except the objection to take the oath.

By same. What was the vote cast, and what the full vote of the precinct?

Answer. I do not know.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

A. C. SUTHERLAND.

Also the deposition of J. C. Ashby, who, being duly sworn, deposes for the same purpose, at the same time and place.

Question by Mr. McHenry. State what connexion you had with the election on the 3d August, 1863.

Answer. I was sheriff of the election at Boston precinct, No. 5, Daviess county.

By same. State whether the election was controlled by military or civil law?

Answer. After we had taken some twenty-five or thirty votes, we swore persons whom we supposed to be southern sympathizers, and persons whose politics we did not know.

By same. What caused you to change the order of the election?

Answer. The lieutenant of the home guard brought in the order of Colonel Foster, and we changed the mode of conducting the election.

By same. Did the lieutenant threaten to arrest the officers of the election if you did not swear the voters?

Answer. He did not. He handed us the order of Colonel Foster, and we conducted the election according to it.

By same. Was the Wickliffe ticket erased?

Answer. It was. It was done by the clerk of the election, being ordered by the military authority.

By same. Was McHenry's name erased?

Answer. It was not.

By same. Why was it not?

Answer. We received a written authority authorizing his name to stand.

By same. Were McHenry's friends sworn?

Answer. We were ordered to swear all southern sympathizers, and we generally showed the voters the oath, and asked them if they were willing to take it; and if they were, we swore them, and they voted for whom they pleased, and also all persons whose politics we did not know.

By same. Did any person vote for Yeaman who was sworn?

Answer. Two men, J. Cook and Mr. Gordon, and several others that I do not remember; they were sworn on account of their politics not being known to the officers.

By same. Was there a full vote polled at your precinct?

Answer. Not a full vote, but as large as has been polled since the rebellion commenced.

By same. Did any person refuse to vote because they had to take an oath?

Answer. One man.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Was the election in any way interrupted except as you stated by the oath?

Answer. No, sir.

By same. Was there a free and fair vote for Colonel McHenry?

Answer. I heard of no objections made to anybody voting for him.

And further this deponent saith not.

J. C. ASHBY.

Also the deposition of M. McIntire, who, being duly sworn, testified as follows, for the same purpose and at the same time and place:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State what connexion you had with the election August 3, 1863, and at what precinct.

Answer. I was clerk of the election at precinct No. 2.

By same. State whether that election was conducted by civil or military law, if by the latter, by whose order?

Answer. At first it was governed by Colonel Foster's order, but after a few votes were cast the State oath was administered.

By same. Were you appointed clerk by the county court?

Answer. I was first appointed sheriff by the sheriff of the county, probably a week before the election, but acted as clerk of the election owing to the failure of the first appointed clerk to be present.

By same. State from whom the officers of the election received the military order.

Answer. I cannot tell.

By same. Were there any soldiers around the polls; how many, and under whose command?

Answer. I saw several armed soldiers about the court-house, under the command of Sergeant Phares, company H, 65th Indiana volunteer infantry.

By same. To what class of voters was the oath administered?

Answer. To such as the judges believed to be disloyal.

By same. What was made a test of loyalty in the opinion of the judges?

Answer. The belief that they were "southern rights" men.

By same. Was the Wickliffe ticket erased?

Answer. It was.

By same. Was McHenry's name erased?

Answer. It was not.

By same. Why was it not?

Answer. Because it was not considered as coming under the order to erase the names of men supposed to be disloyal.

By same. Was any person allowed to vote for McHenry who was not sworn?

Answer. I think several persons did so.

By same. State as near as you can how many?

Answer. Hon. George H. Yeaman was one, and several others, not over ten, to the best of my recollection.

By same. What time was the polls closed?

Answer. About five or ten minutes past six p. m.

By same. Was any reason given by the judges for closing the polls at that hour?

Answer. The sheriff of the county stated to the judges that six o'clock was the time for closing the polls.

By same. Did any person claim to vote after the polls had been closed, and before seven o'clock?

Answer. Several persons came and claimed a right to vote after the polls were closed, and before seven o'clock.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Was the oath administered or required of any except where their loyalty was questioned or doubted?

Answer. It was not.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

MALCOLM McINTIRE.

And then the court adjourned till 9 o'clock a. m. 17th October.

OCTOBER 17.

Court met at 9 a. m., pursuant to adjournment.

William N. Sweeney, being duly sworn, testified as follows, at the same time and place, and for the same purpose:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State your age and residence, and how long you have lived in Daviess.

Answer. I am thirty-one years old; reside in Owensboro', Daviess county, Kentucky, and have for above ten years.

By same. State if you do or not know that Hon. George H. Yeaman did, in the summer of 1861, address a communication to a committee of gentlemen, in Daviess county, setting down his views upon the political *status* of the country, and proposed to become a candidate for Congress in this district upon the views thus set forth. Have you a copy of said communication in your possession?

Answer. A communication was addressed by Judge Yeaman to certain gentlemen, declaratory of his views on some of the then pending questions; and at the time it was my understanding he did have some thought of running for Congress in this district. I am unable to answer whether or not I have a copy of the said communication in my possession; can only say I did have such copy.

By same. State whether or not the following sentiment was in said communication, or words to that effect: "I would allow time for reflection and reconciliation, and if then a reconstruction is impossible on the bases of consent, honor, and interest, I would have no reconstruction on the basis of force, and would

rather acknowledge the independence of the southern confederacy than to urge a war of subjugation against them."

Answer. The document, if in existence, will speak for itself. I would not undertake, from memory, to give either the language or the substance of it, though I might come very nearly a correct statement as to the latter.

By same. State whether or not there were many persons in Owensboro' on 3d August who came to town to vote, and failed to do so.

Answer. I talked with some few persons on that day with reference to their voting, who said to me they had come to town to vote, but declined to do so on account of oaths prescribed by the judges of the election. I suppose there was quite a number here in this fix, but have no idea as to the precise number.

By same. Give your opinion whether or not a majority of votes would have been polled for McHenry *versus* Yeaman, in Owensboro', provided there had been a full, free, and interrupted election, as was formerly the case, before the rebellion commenced.

Answer. I do not think I was sufficiently acquainted with public sentiment to justify me in giving an opinion. I have an opinion as to the political complexion of the voting population in the two districts whose voting places are in Owensboro'; but how the men of either political party would have voted, as between you and Judge Yeaman, I am not sufficiently advised to say.

W. N. SWEENEY.

It is argued, on the part of the contestant and the attorney present for Hon. G. H. Yeaman, that the further investigation of the political position of the two gentlemen shall be deferred until a future time—30th October—at the time Judge Yeaman has given notice to take evidence; and that McHenry shall have the privilege of introducing such witnesses as he sees proper, without the legal notice being served.

G. W. RAY,
Attorney for Yeaman.

The deposition of T. H. Pointer, taken same time and place:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State what you know of the circumstances of the impressment of horses, by Captain Cummings, 3d Kentucky cavalry, from citizens of this county, and when it was done.

Answer. On the Monday after the election alluded to in this deposition, it being county court day, there was a squad of cavalry here pressing horses. They collected here that day some twenty or thirty horses. The squad was, I suppose, commmanded by Captain Cummings, as I heard him called, and answered to that name and title. I afterwards saw some of the receipts signed by Captain Cummings.

T. H. POINTER.

Deposition continued on page 23.

Also the deposition of Hon. A. G. Botts, presiding judge and examiner, taken by consent of parties, who, being duly sworn by the clerk of the Daviess county court, testified as follows:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State what office you hold in this commonwealth.

Answer. I am the presiding judge of Daviess county.

By same. State the circumstances connected with the interference of the military at the polls, August 3. Why did not the judges appointed by you act at the election? Did you or not request some of them not to act, and why did you do so? By what rule were you guided in the appointment of officers of the election?

Answer. I know but very little about the interference of the military forces with the election. I do not live in town. When I came into town I found

soldiers around the polls; but what they did, in the way of interference with the election, I do not fully know. I saw one or two, or perhaps three, in the court-house about the time the polls were about to be opened, and I heard one of them, who seemed the commandant at the time, say to one, or perhaps more, of the officers of the election, that the Wickliffe ticket, as it was called, must be stricken from the polls; but he said Colonel McHenry's name, as a candidate, could remain. In the appointment of the officers of the election I was controlled by the laws of Kentucky, according to my best construction and interpretation thereof. Some of the officers whom I appointed did not act: why I do not know that I can positively state further than this. After I had made the appointments, my attention was called to an article in the Louisville Journal upon the subject of the appointment of officers of the election, and I was asked if I had seen it. I said I had not; neither had I, at the time I made the appointments, seen any of the military orders upon the subject of the election. I said to the gentlemen who showed me the article in the journal, that I did not believe I had the power to revoke the appointments. Finding that there was dissatisfaction among the Union men, I requested some of them—two in number—whose appointment seemed to be most exceptionable, not to act as officers of the election. These men did not act, and this is all I know about the matter. I will further state that I have always been, and am now, a decided Union man. And further saith not.

A. G. BOTTS.

The contestant here offered to file, as exhibits, General Shackleford's General Order No. 23, marked "D," also a certificate of clerk of the Daviess county court, and a copy of order of county court, marked "E" and "F," respectively, which was allowed by the court, and accordingly filed.

The above and foregoing deposition of A. G. Botts was taken, by consent, on the 17th day of October, 1863—said A. G. Botts having been first sworn by me, clerk of the Daviess county court.

JOHN O'BRIEN, *Clerk*.

NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

Pursuant to agreement between J. H. McHenry and G. W. Ray, attorney for G. H. Yeaman, the court met at 9 a. m., November 4, 1863, to continue the taking of depositions on the part of John H. McHenry, jr., contestant. Thomas H. Pointer, having been previously sworn as witness for contestant, continues his deposition as follows:

Questions by McHenry.

No. 1. State who were candidates for Congress in the 2d congressional district of Kentucky in the summer of 1861.

Answer. James S. Jackson and John T. Bunch.

No 2. Who was the Union candidate, and which the "southern rights" candidate.

Answer. James S. Jackson, Union, and Bunch, southern rights.

No. 3. State whether or not the Hon. George H. Yeaman was also a candidate for a time for that office.

Answer. Yeaman was a candidate for a while.

No. 4. After Mr. Yeaman had declined being a candidate, do you know whether he was solicited by a committee of "southern rights" men in Daviess county to run against Jackson as their candidate and on their platform of political principles?

Answer. He was solicited to run in opposition to Jackson on the southern rights platform.

No. 5. State the circumstances connected with this solicitation.

Answer. It has been so long I cannot recollect all the circumstances in full detail, but think I can, from memory, the prominent points after Yeaman had withdrawn from the congressional contest as a Union candidate. Jackson made a speech here of an ultra character, as was thought at that time. After the speech was over Judge Yeaman made some remarks as to the character of the speech, condemning its coercive character, &c., and regretting that he had not continued an independent candidate in opposition to Jackson, as he would be very able to beat him, if he, Jackson, was in favor of men and money for coercing the south. Some of a committee were present who were authorized to solicit and get some one to make the race for Congress on the southern rights ticket, solicited Yeaman to run against Jackson upon a platform they called a southern rights platform; he did not accept, and asked time to consider the subject, saying that if he was to run upon that he would be called a secessionist, and the time was so short that he could not fully explain that objection to the people of the district, but would submit an article upon which he would make the race, if acceptable to the committee, and he should consent to run.

No. 6. Was that article submitted to the committee by Mr. Yeaman, and is the article in your possession at the present time.

Answer. There was a writing submitted to the committee by Judge Yeaman, and is in my possession.

(The contestant here produced the article from Judge Yeaman to the committee alluded to above, and offered to file it as evidence in this case, to which filing Hon. G. H. Yeaman objected, and the court sustained the objection, to which ruling of the court contestant excepts.)

(Questions Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, by McHenry to Pointer, being asked in Yeaman's absence, he now, on appearing, excepts to the questions and answers.)

Questions by Mr. Yeaman.

No. 1. You say I refused to run on what was called the southern platform; is it not also true that I refused to oppose Jackson even on the platform of my own principles?

Answer. You did.

No 2. You speak of Mr. Jackson's speech to which I made some objection; can you or not state that he made in that speech a statement in language or substance as follows: "I will go for all the men and all the money necessary to hold and repossess the forts and other public property, but, if necessary, will go for the conquest, the subjugation, and even the extermination of the south."

Answer. I do not think that I heard Jackson's speech that you allude to.

No. 3. Did not both parties at that time claim to stand on what was called the neutrality platform.

Answer. I think both parties claimed to accept the doctrine of neutrality.

No. 4. Did not you, and the other gentleman alluded to, at that time claim to be for the Union, or a restoration of the Union, and for the preservation of Kentucky neutrality?

Answer. The committee was divided upon that. The most of them were for the Union upon the Crittenden compromise.

No. 5. Was there at that time any secession in the writing or platform of mine of which you speak, or in my speeches or conversation?

(The contestant here excepted to this question, which exception was sustained by the court, and Yeaman excepted to the ruling.)

No. 6. Did not all these things occur when politics and political parties were very unsettled in Kentucky.

Answer. I think the people were in a very feverish and excited condition.

No. 7. Did not you, and all the gentlemen alluded to as a committee, vote against me when I was a candidate for the legislature in 1861?

Answer. I cannot answer positively as to all, but think most probably they did. I did.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

T. H. POINTER.

Also the deposition of R. M. Hathaway, who, by consent of Mr. Yeaman, deposeth as follows, at the same time and place, for contestant, after first being duly sworn:

Questions by Mr. McHenry.

No. 1. State your age and residence.

Answer. I am fifty-one years old; residence, Daviess county, and have lived here eight years.

No. 2. State all the circumstances within your knowledge connected with the visit of Colonel John W. Foster, 65th Indiana mounted infantry, to Owensboro', on or about July 28, 1863.

Answer. I know nothing of it.

No. 3. Did you see him here about that time?

Answer. I did not.

No. 4. State if you heard anything of a letter being written to him about that time soliciting his presence here.

Answer. I did not.

No. 5. Do you remember of having a conference or conversation with Lieutenant Colonel Weir, 35th Kentucky volunteers, with reference to the election, and with reference to military interference in said election, August 3?

Answer. I do not recollect having any such conversation.

No. 6. Were you in Daviess county the week preceding the election?

Answer. I do not remember exactly.

Questions by Mr. Yeaman.

No. 1. Have you or not just had read to you, in the presence of A. G. Botts, before whom it was taken, the deposition of John O'Brien, taken in this case, on the 30th of October, 1863, and contained on pages 1 to 13 inclusive?

Answer. I have certain questions and answers to which my attention was called.

No. 2. From your own knowledge state whether you agree or disagree with him in the facts he has stated in his responses to questions put by me, and numbered severally 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 34 and 35; and, considering the same questions now here asked you separately and severally, how do you answer them?

Answer. I agree with him in the facts stated and answers given, and do now here answer the same questions as he has done, except as to No. 14, I answer I don't know a single rebel who voted for you; and as to No. 20, the regiments were sometimes placed in camp in this district for the purpose of recruiting and organizing; and as to No. 34, I answer every man had a chance to vote who wanted to, and would comply with the law and the oath required; and in answer to No. 8, I answer I have never seen any difference between the so-called southern rights men and the rebels and secessionists.

No. 3. From the beginning of the present difficulties and civil war, what have been the politics and political associations, conduct and opinions of J. H. Blair and W. P. Brittain?

Answer. I have always regarded them as decidedly secessionists, and am convinced they are so universally regarded by the Union party.

No. 4. Since Colonel McHenry's dismissal from the army, and his refusal to

go into the Union convention, how has he been regarded by the Union party and loyal men generally?

Answer. The Union men gradually lost confidence in Colonel McHenry from the time of his dismissal from the army; and since he avowed himself opposed to furnishing any more money or men, taken in connexion with his associations with the secesh party, I am convinced a very large majority of the Union party have lost all confidence in him as a Union man.

Question 5. Have you or not heard read to you the deposition of H. M. Woodruff, taken before A. G. Botts, in this case, on the 31st of October, 1863, and contained from page 13 to 19 inclusive?

Answer. I have certain questions and answers to which my attention was drawn.

No. 6. From your own knowledge state whether you agree or disagree with said Woodruff in the facts stated by him in response to questions put by me, and numbered severally 7 and 8; and, considering the same questions here now asked to you, how do you answer them?

Answer. I agree with him in the facts stated in answer to said questions, and do now answer them myself as he did, except as to No. 7, that I am thoroughly convinced the peace could not have been preserved and Union men protected without such force and assistance, and it was not always done with that assistance, but much outrage committed on them; and as to No. 8, I answer that such threats were openly made before any military force was posted here or organized among the citizens; such threats were made about me in person.

No. 7. What is the reason such threats and schemes are not now carried out by the secession party of this district and State?

Answer. I know of no other reason except they are afraid to do it, and have not the power; it is not for the want of the will.

And further this deponent saith not.

R. M. HATHAWAY

S. M Wing, who having been duly sworn and deposition taken by consent of G. W. Yeaman, testified on behalf of contestant as follows:

Questions by Mr. McHenry.

State your age, residence, occupation, and how long you have lived in Daviess county.

Answer. Age, forty-nine; residence, Owensboro'; occupation, a merchant and trader; have lived here twenty-eight years.

No. 2. State if you saw Colonel John W. Foster, of the 65th Indiana mounted volunteers, in Owensboro', on or about July 28, 1863.

Answer. I saw him here before the election; don't recollect the date.

No. 3. At whose house did he stop?

Answer. I can't tell.

No. 4. Did you have any conversation with him at that time with reference to the election and with reference to the interference of the military with the election?

Answer. I had some conversation with regard to the election and with regard to the military interference with the election.

No. 5. Do you or not know that he was solicited to visit Owensboro', by the Union citizens of the county, for the purpose of interfering with the election, and preventing the rebels from carrying the county at the election?

Answer. I do not.

No. 5. Do you know whether a letter was written to him from this town, soliciting his presence here?

Answer. I do not.

No. 6. Did you not see his General Order No. 12 before it went to press, and was not said order submitted to you or others before it was printed?

Answer. I did see it. He read it to us before it was printed.

No. 7. Do you know whether Hon. G. H. Yeaman saw it before it was printed?

Answer. I do not.

No. 8. Was there or not a conference of Union men with Colonel Foster, in Owensboro', with reference to this matter?

Answer. There was.

No. 9. Do you know that Hon. G. H. Yeaman was in Owensboro' at the time Colonel Foster was here, and do you know whether they had an interview or not?

Answer. I think he was here, but do not know that they met.

No. 10. Was there not some apprehension expressed by the Union citizens here that the rebels would carry the county if the military did not interfere to prevent it at the election?

Answer. There was.

No. 11. Was this or not the reason of Colonel Foster's visit to this town, as you understood it?

Answer. I can't say that it was.

No. 12. Was the conference alluded to solicited on the part of Colonel Foster or the Union citizens?

Answer. I don't know that it was solicited by either. Colonel Foster expressed a desire to meet with the Union citizens.

No. 13. How many of the Union citizens were conferred with in regard to this matter?

Answer. Some five or six.

No. 14. Were they citizens of the town or county?

Answer. They were of the town and neighborhood.

No. 15. Do you know whether Mr. Yeaman was made acquainted with this matter several days before the election?

Answer. I do not. He had been absent some time, and I did not see him that day.

No. 16. Did not Judge Yeaman come home on the day before he and McHenry spoke at Yellington?

Answer. I can't state.

No. 17. State if Colonel Foster was not urged to publish and enforce his order throughout this county by Union men, and that his actions in the matter were known before the election to them and approved by them.

Answer. Colonel Foster stated that he would enforce Governor Robinson's proclamation, and wanted to consult with the Union men in regard to the best manner of doing so, and his order was published with that view. That was my understanding.

No. 18. How long before the election was this?

Answer. About a week.

No. 19. Examine Colonel Foster's General Order No. 12, a copy of which is on file, and state if it is the same order which you allude to above as having seen.

Answer. I have examined it, and state that I think the copy is the same order I have alluded to.

Questions by Mr. Yeaman.

No. 1. Give some of the reasons why it was feared the rebels would carry the county.

Answer. It was believed by some they would endeavor to vote by force, as some had declared they would, and create a disturbance.

No. 2. Was there not reason to believe, from their conduct and avowals, they

intended to attempt to vote regardless of the oath required by Governor Robinson's proclamation and the law of Kentucky?

Answer. Such was the apprehension of some of the Union men.

No. 3. Was not Colonel Foster's only object to enforce the laws of Kentucky, preserve the peace, and guard the polls from violence?

Answer. So he stated.

No. 4. Was his conduct in the premises caused and governed by the Union men of this place, or was it upon his own responsibility and the orders of his superiors?

Answer. I understood he acted on his own responsibility. He only consulted with us.

No. 5. Did the anxiety of the Union men refer entirely to the race for Congress, or did they not feel equally as much interest in the result of the elections for governor and representative in the legislature?

Answer. Equally as much.

No. 6. Are they satisfied with the result?

Answer. I think they are.

And further deponent saith not.

S. M. WING.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Daviess County, ss:

I, A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, do certify that the foregoing depositions of H. M. Woodruff, J. H. Blair, E. Comstock, J. H. Hodgkins, J. R. O'Bryan, R. H. Fenwick, J. A. Robertson, Lewis Burns, Charles Crabtree, W. S. Brittain, J. H. Hill, A. C. Sutherland, J. C. Ashby, M. McIntire, W. N. Sweeney, T. H. Pointer, A. G. Botts, R. M. Hathaway, and S. M. Wing, were taken before me, read to and subscribed by them in my presence at the time and place in the captions mentioned, the said deponents having been first sworn that the evidence they should give should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and their statements were reduced to writing in their presence, the contestant, Colonel J. H. McHenry, being present, and George H. Yeaman, part of the time in person and part of the time by attorney, being present at the examination.

Given under my hand this 4th day of November, 1863.

A. G. BOTTS,
Presiding Judge of Daviess County Court.

I also certify that the enclosed exhibits were filed.

A. G. BOTTS.
Presiding Judge Daviess County Court.

N. B.—I wrote my own deposition and subscribed the same in the presence of John O'Brien, clerk of the Daviess county court, by whom I was sworn to the same in due form of law.

A. G. BOTTS,
Presiding Judge Daviess County Court.

McHenry, contestant, paid my fee.

A. G. BOTTS.

List of officers of the August election, 1863.

Lower Town precinct, No. 1.—E. Comstock, J. H. Chissom, judges; C. S. Balee, sheriff; T. Sidney Anderson, clerk.

Upper Town precinct, No. 2.—James Littell, W. M. Haney, judges; J. B. Higgins, sheriff; Malcolm McIntire, clerk.

Yelvington precinct, No. 3.—Willis Finsley, J. G. D.; William T. Evans, J. G. D.; W. S. Booth, C. L. R.; J. H. Jean, S. F.

Knottsville precinct, No. 4.—G. B. Hinton, Joseph Sinnett, judges; Tapley Maddux, sheriff; L. C. Anderson, clerk.

Boston precinct, No. 5.—J L. B. Shively, R. C. Barrette, judges; J. C. Ashby, sheriff; S. B. Ashby, clerk.

Murry's precinct, No. 6.—J. S. H. Kigel, clerk; Samuel B. Lashbrook, sheriff; W. D. Richardson, N. M. Russell, judges.

Curdsville precinct, No. 7.—A. S. Pray, Jos. H. Hodgkins, judges; W. W. Hancock, clerk; R. C. Travis, sheriff.

Vanover's precinct, No. 8.—J. A. Robertson, Beverly Childers, judges; Lewis Burns, sheriff; V. L. Moseley, clerk.

Oakford precinct, No. 9.—T. Mitchell, John W. Hill, judges; J. D. Talbutt, sheriff; W. H. Talbutt, clerk.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Daviess County, sct:

I, John O'Brien, clerk of the Daviess county court, do certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate list of the officers who acted at the August election in Daviess county, Kentucky, in the year 1863, as taken from the poll-books returned to this office.

Witness my hand this 15th day of October, 1863.

JOHN O'BRIEN, *Clerk*,
By HENRY ROBERTS, *D. C.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Daviess County Court.

July term, 1863.

Ordered, that the following persons be, and they are hereby, appointed officers of the election for Daviess county:

Precinct No. 1: F. L. Beers, Edward Berry, judges; James M. Hughes, clerk. Precinct No. 2: Stephen V. Rogers, Thomas Monarch, judges; C. R. Tyler, clerk. Precinct No. 3: William G. Evans, D. D. Jewell, judges; Gip Taylor, clerk. Precinct No. 4: A. J. Philpott, Joseph Sinnett, judges; L. C. Anderson, clerk. Precinct No. 5: Jno. L. B. Shireley, J. C. Barrett, judges; S. B. Ashby, clerk. Precinct No. 6: A. J. McAtee, N. M. Russell, judges; Darius Field, clerk. Precinct No. 7: A. Spray, J. H. Hodgkiss, judges; William M. Hancock, clerk. Precinct No. 8: J. A. Robertson, Beverly Childress, judges; V. L. Mosely, clerk. Precinct No. 9: Daniel McFarland, Alfred Grissom, judges; William Talbott, clerk.

Attest: JOHN O'BRIEN, *Clerk.*

Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN:

Take notice that I will, on Tuesday, 27th October, 1863, at the office of C. W. Hutchen, presiding judge, Henderson county court, Kentucky, commence to take the depositions of the following witnesses, all residents of Henderson county, Kentucky, and will continue from day to day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., until completed. In case the said Judge Hutchen is not at

home or unable to attend there, the depositions will be taken before his honor Mr. Banks, mayor of the city of Henderson, to wit:

S. B. Vance.	W. W. Shelby.
E. D. McBride.	T. F. Cheany.
P. Laine.	B. F. Gibson.
G. W. Scantland.	R. G. Rouse, jr.
H. T. Priest.	W. S. Holloway.
W. C. Breen.	T. S. Knight.
R. T. Glass.	Y. E. Allison.
John McCormack.	Jno. W. Folden.
Hiram Turner.	T. P. Long.
L. W. Powell.	C. T. Starling.

At which time and place any witnesses desired to be introduced and examined by you, or your attorney, can be so examined. All legal objections to the same being hereby waived, the said witnesses to be examined in reference to a contested election case now pending between you and myself from the 2d congressional district of Kentucky.

JOHN H. McHENRY, JR.

OWENSBORO', *October* 16, 1863.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Henderson county, or marshal of Henderson:

You are hereby commanded to summon J. Laine, T. S. Knight, Hiram Turner, W. H. Green, Benjamin F. Gibson, and T. P. Long, to appear before C. W. Hutchen, presiding judge of the Henderson county court, on the 27th day of October, 1863, at his office, in Henderson, Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the 2d congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness C. W. Hutchen, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 20th day of October, 1863.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Henderson county, or marshal of Henderson:

You are commanded to summon S. B. Vance, E. D. McBride, R. T. Glass, L. W. Powell, R. G. Rouse, jr., W. S. Holloway, Y. E. Allison, C. T. Starling, John McCormack, to appear before C. W. Hutchen, presiding judge of the Henderson county court, on the 27th day of October, 1863, at his office, in Henderson, Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the 2d congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness C. W. Hutchen, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 20th day of October, 1863.

C. W. HUTCHEN, *C. J. H. C.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff of Henderson county, or marshal of Henderson:

You are commanded to summon H. T. Priest, G. W. Scantland, W. W. Shelby, T. F. Cheany, and John W. Folden, to appear before C. W. Hutchen, presiding judge of the Henderson county court, on the 27th day of October, 1863, at his office, in Henderson, Kentucky, to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the 2d congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness C. W. Hutchen, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 20th day of October, 1863.

The deposition of George W. Scantland, taken on the 27th day of October, 1863, at the office of C. W. Hutchen, presiding judge of Henderson county court, in the city of Henderson, to be read as evidence in the contested election case between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, returned member from the 2d congressional district of Kentucky.

Present: John H. McHenry, jr., in person.

George W. Scantland, being duly sworn, deposeth as follows:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State your age, residence, and what position did hold at the election August 3?

Answer. I am fifty-two years old; I was sheriff of the August election at the Tillotson precinct, in Henderson county, made so by the appointment of the judge of the county court.

By same. Were there any soldiers at the precinct, and did you conduct that election by military or civil law?

Answer. There were about eight or ten soldiers present, and the election was conducted partly by both civil and military law.

By same. Were there any oaths prescribed to voters; and if so, what kind of oaths were they?

Answer. I do not think there was any oath prescribed as a test, as I recollect; there might have been.

By same. State the circumstances connected with the interference of the military at the polls.

Answer. About the time of the opening of the polls a lieutenant came in and handed to the clerk of the election a list of names to be enrolled as candidates. Some one present inquired of him, (the lieutenant,) whether or not they would be allowed to vote for Colonel McHenry. He answered they could if they wanted to, or in substance the same thing.

By same. To what regiment did the lieutenant belong?

Answer. I cannot tell; I saw the same officer in Henderson.

By same. Was there a large or small vote cast?

Answer. A very small vote.

And further deponent saith not.

GEORGE W. SCANTLAND.

Also the deposition of T. S. Knight, taken at the same time and place and for the same purpose, who being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State your age and residence, and how long you have lived in Henderson.

Answer. I am forty-five years; was raised in Henderson county, Kentucky.

By same. What connexion did you have with the election August 3, 1863, and where?

Answer. I was sheriff of the election at the Walnut Bottom precinct, in Henderson county, Kentucky.

By same. State all the circumstances connected with the interference of the military at the polls.

Answer. The election was opened by the officers of the election and some 16 votes cast, when Captain Childs, (of the 65th regiment Indiana volunteers, under command of Colonel Foster,) with a squad of about 16 men and officers, took the clerk aside, and after a short interview handed him a list of names to be voted for as candidates. He showed me an order from General Shackelford, and asked me if I was loyal. I replied affirmatively, but pointing to a paragraph in the said order having reference to the vigorous prosecution of the war, dissenting from it, saying I was for peace. The captain then said I could not serve as an officer of the election, as he knew where my sympathies were; the voting was then suspended. Captain Childs said the Wickliffe ticket could not be voted for under oath. He demanded of the clerk the poll-book, saying his instruction was to bring it to town; the clerk called the people to witness that he gave it up under protest.

By same. For whom were the 16 votes cast, Yeaman or McHenry?

Answer. They were all cast on the Wickliffe ticket; all who voted for Congress voted for McHenry.

By same. Give your opinion as to who would have carried the precinct, if there had been a full, free, and fair election.

Answer. I think McHenry would have carried it by a large majority.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

THOS. S. KNIGHT.

Also the deposition of H. Turner.

Question by Mr. McHenry. State what connexion you had with the election August 3d.

Answer. I was one of the judges of the election in the Walnut Bottom precinct, Henderson county. Thomas S. Knight was sheriff.

By same. You have heard the deposition of Mr. Knight read. State whether you can corroborate that statement, and do the facts as set forth by him accord with your recollection of the matter?

Answer. I heard the deposition of T. S. Knight read, and corroborate its statements.

By same. Do you or not know that there are many legal voters in your precinct who would have voted for McHenry for Congress, had they been allowed?

Answer. I think there are many voters in the district who would have voted for him had they been permitted, who did not vote at all.

And furthermore the deponent saith not.

HIRAM TURNER.

Also the deposition of H. P. Randolph, who being duly sworn for the same purpose:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State what connexion you had with the election August 3d, 1863.

Answer. I was one of the judges of the election at the Walnut Bottom precinct, in Henderson county, Kentucky.

By same. You have heard the depositions read of the last two witnesses. State if their statements agree with your recollection.

Answer. Their statements are correct, to the best of my recollection.

And further deponent saith not.

H. P. RANDOLPH.

Also the deposition of W. C. Green, who being duly sworn, testified as follows, at the same time and place, for the same purpose:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State what connexion you had with the election of August 3, 1863; state the circumstances connected with the election.

Answer. I was clerk of that election. The polls were opened at 6 o'clock in the morning, and some votes had been cast—cannot state the exact number—when Lieutenant Brown of the 8th Regiment Kentucky cavalry came up, and presented to the judges of the election General Shackelford's order in regard to the same, and asked if they were conducting it in accordance with said order. The judges told him (Lieutenant Brown) that they were conducting the election according to the laws of Kentucky, upon which the lieutenant said that they would have to conduct the election in accordance with the above-mentioned order; one of the judges consented to it, and said that he should conduct the election according to the order. During the day the oath annexed to General Shackelford's order was administered to two voters, and two voters were not allowed to vote, who, according to the laws of Kentucky, I know were entitled to vote.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

W. C. GREEN.

W. W. Shelby, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State what connexion you had with the election of August 3, 1863; state the circumstances connected with the election.

Answer. I was one of the judges at the Point precinct, Henderson county, Kentucky. About nine o'clock some six soldiers of the ninety-first Indiana volunteers made their appearance; the lieutenant presented an order from Brigadier General Shackelford, and wanted to know of the officers if they were willing to take the oath annexed. On replying in the affirmative, he said he had orders to suppress the name of Mr. Wickliffe. In the afternoon he consented for the names of the democratic nominees to be placed on the poll-book; but nine votes were cast, all voting for Mr. McHenry, to the best of my knowledge; many left without voting, and others staid at home that would have voted under other circumstances. From the expression of opinion among the voters of the Point precinct, I feel safe in saying G. H. Yeaman would not have received a vote.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

W. W. SHELBY.

Also the deposition of Governor L. W. Powell, who, being duly sworn, testified at the same time and place, and for the same purpose, as follows:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State all the circumstances connected with the interference of the military at the election in Henderson town, on the 3d August, 1863; state also your place of residence, occupation, &c.

Answer. I am a resident of the county of Henderson, State of Kentucky, and have resided in said county for over fifty years; my occupation is that of an attorney-at-law; I am at present a senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Kentucky. I was at the place of voting in the city of Henderson, county of Henderson, Kentucky, on the 3d day of August, 1863. A part of the 65th regiment Indiana volunteers, of the army of the United States, were present at the place of voting. During the morning several persons were arrested as soon as they voted the democratic ticket, and taken to Colonel John W. Foster's headquarters; two of the persons thus arrested were imprisoned, and kept in the military prison until the next day; the others were in a short time released; only two were kept under arrest until the next day. Colonel John W. Foster was commanding the post at Henderson at the time, and was colonel of the aforesaid 65th regiment. Those arrests caused the democrats to cease voting; very few democrats attempted to vote after the arresting commenced. I saw and conversed with several voters, who informed me that they would have voted the democratic ticket, but in consequence of the arrests afore-

said, they said they would not attempt to vote for fear they would be arrested. Some of the persons that said they would have voted but for fear of being arrested said they intended to have voted for Colonel McHenry for Congress; many persons were deterred from voting in consequence of the arrests aforesaid.

Deponent further states that oaths unknown to the constitution and laws of Kentucky were administered to some of the voters. Colonel Foster was himself at the place of voting occasionally during the day. Deponent states that a large majority of the democrats were kept from voting in the city of Henderson at the election aforesaid in consequence of the aforesaid arrests and requiring the oaths aforesaid. Deponent saw John S. McCormick under arrest on said election day, and also saw him in the military prison, where he was placed by order of Colonel John W. Foster.

And further deponent saith not.

L W. POWELL.

Also the deposition of Robert G. Rouse, jr., who, being duly sworn according to law, deposeth at the same time and place, and for the same purpose.

Question by Mr. McHenry. State your age and residence and occupation.

Answer. Am thirty-six years of age; residence, Henderson, Kentucky; am deputy city marshal.

By same. State whether you saw soldiers around the polls August 3, 1863, at Henderson.

Answer. I did.

By same. To what regiment did they belong?

Answer. To the 65th Indiana, Colonel Foster commanding.

By same. Did you see any person attempt to vote and failed to do so?

Answer. I did.

By same. Who was it? and state the circumstances.

Answer. It was S. B. Vance. He was at the polls talking to the judges about voting. He was willing to take the oath prescribed by the legislature of Kentucky. They (the judges) wanted him to take an oath that was said to be a military oath, which he was not willing to do, when Colonel Foster asked the judges if Mr. Vance had voted; they answered that he had not. He then told Mr. Vance that he could vote if he chose to do so; but if he did, that he would arrest him. Mr. Vance made no reply, but immediately left the court-house.

By same. What hour in the day was this?

Answer. I do not recollect the hour, but it was in the forenoon.

By same. Do you know whether the people in town generally knew of the transaction mentioned above?

Answer. It was pretty generally talked about through the streets on that day.

By same. What effect did it have upon the people?

Answer. I don't know; but I heard one or two men say that they were afraid to vote.

By same. Do you or not know that there were many persons who came to town that day to vote and went home without doing so?

Answer. I don't know many that did.

By same. From your general knowledge of the political feelings of the voters of this precinct, give your opinion as to whether McHenry or Yeaman would have received a majority if there had been a free and fair vote polled.

Answer. I can't say.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

R. G. ROUSE, Jr.

And then the court adjourned till 9 o'clock a. m. on 28th October.

OCTOBER 28, 1863—9 *o'clock a. m.*

The court met pursuant to adjournment as above. Present: John H. McHenry.

R. T. Glass, being duly sworn according to law, on the part of the contestant, deposes as follows:

Question by Mr. McHenry. Give your age, residence, occupation, and how long have you lived in Henderson?

Answer. My age is twenty-eight years; residence, the city of Henderson, Henderson county, Kentucky; and occupation, a practicing attorney. I have lived in Henderson all my life.

By same. Were you present in Henderson on the day of the last election? If so, state all the circumstances, in your knowledge, touching this case. State the circumstances concerning the effort on the part of S. B. Vance to vote.

Answer. I was in the city of Henderson on August 3, 1863, the day of the State election. I visited the court-house, the place of voting, early in the morning, and saw votes cast by the citizens of the town and county. There were a good many soldiers of the United States in and about the court-house. I saw no interference by them with those who attempted to vote. I left the court-house, and in the streets of the city saw a good many citizens of the county who expressed to me their determination to vote if they could do so with safety. I told them what I had seen, and that I thought that no interference of the military would be attempted or allowed. A short time after, while sitting in the office of W. W. Catlin, on Main street, I learned that several citizens had been arrested and carried to headquarters for having voted the democratic ticket. Later still I learned that John S. McCormick and Henry Quinn, citizens and legally qualified voters of the county, had been arrested and imprisoned for having voted the democratic ticket. Later still, while a considerable crowd was assembled on Dixon's corner, Main street, we observed Mr. B. M. Clay going from the court-house to headquarters, in the custody of a soldier of the United States. After a brief detention he came over to where we were standing and informed us that the offence for which he was arrested, so far as his knowledge extended, was voting the democratic ticket. Several democrats present then said that they would not, for fear of arrest and loss of liberty even for a few hours, attempt to exercise the elective franchise. About 10½ o'clock a. m. Mr. R. G. Rouse, jr., and myself went to the court-house with the intention of voting; when we approached the polls we found Mr. S. B. Vance endeavoring to deposit his vote. The judges told Mr. Vance that he could only vote upon taking the oath prescribed for voters by General J. M. Shackelford, commanding the district, which oath was greatly at variance with the oath prescribed by the law of Kentucky. Mr. Vance explained to the judges, and read to them from a printed copy, the oath prescribed to voters by the Kentucky law, as being the same embodied in the proclamation to voters of Governor Robinson, of Kentucky, and indorsed by General Burnside, commanding the department of Kentucky, and made the point to them that a subordinate commander had no right or authority to issue an order in contravention of the law of Kentucky and the order of the department commander, and that while perfectly willing and ready to take the last-named oath, he was not willing and would not take the oath prescribed by General Shackelford, and thereupon again demanded that his vote be recorded. The judges, after consultation, declined to allow Mr. Vance to vote unless he would take the Shackelford oath, remarking that they had no discretion in the premises. At that moment Colonel John W. Foster, of the 65th Indiana volunteers, commanding post of Henderson, stepped up and asked if Mr. Vance had voted. Mr. Wm. S. Holloway, one of the judges of election, answered that he had not. Colonel Foster then addressed Mr. Vance in language, as near as I can recollect, as follows: "Mr.

Vance, you can vote if you desire; I shall not prohibit you from voting, but I warn you, if you do vote, I will arrest you and put you in the military prison. You have been disloyal to the government for a long time. You have no right to vote, and you ought not to ask the privilege." Upon this Mr. Vance, without reply, left the court-house, followed by myself and other voters. Mr. Vance is a practicing attorney of Henderson, and has never been engaged in the service of the provisional government of Kentucky or of the so-called Confederate States, but has remained quietly at home since the rebellion commenced, pursuing the legitimate duties of his profession, of which he is a leading member. That and other circumstances tending to show that democrats could not vote with safety to themselves deterred many from the polls who otherwise would have cast a democratic ballot. Had no appliances of terror and intimidation been resorted to, it is unquestionable that the democratic ticket would have succeeded in the county by a large majority, probably by eight hundred or one thousand votes. It may be proper for me to state that I had not intended voting for Colonel McHenry, or for the democratic State ticket, but only for one candidate on the Union and one on the democratic ticket.

By same. Do you think that the democrats who would have voted the Wickliffe ticket would have voted for McHenry or Yeaman for Congress?

Answer. My opinion is that a great majority of the democrats of the county who would have voted the Wickliffe ticket would also have voted for Colonel John H. McHenry for Congress. I have heard a great many say that they intended voting for McHenry. Take the Union vote along with the democratic vote which McHenry would have gotten in the county, and his majority over Yeaman would probably have been as great as that of the Wickliffe ticket.

And further saith not.

ROBERT T. GLASS.

Also the deposition of John S. McCormack, who, being duly sworn, testified for the same purpose, at the same time and place.

Question by Mr. McHenry. State your age, residence, and how long you have lived in Henderson county.

Answer. I am forty-eight years of age; have resided in Henderson county all my life.

By same. State the circumstances connected with your voting August 3, 1863. Were you arrested; if so, by whom, and for what purpose?

Answer. I came into town on that day for the purpose of voting; when I reached the place of voting, the judges of election required me to take an oath, which I did. In a short time I left the court-house, and went into the streets; sat down at Keer's office, in company with several gentlemen, when the adjutant of the 65th regiment Indiana volunteers, under command of Colonel Foster, came and informed me that I was wanted at headquarters. I was kept there a few minutes, and then taken to the court-house, where we met Colonel Foster who asked me if Johnson's men had not eaten at my house last summer. I answered yes; they had impressed their breakfast of my wife during my absence from the house. He then ordered me into the military prison, where I was detained about 23 or 24 hours.

By same. Did you consider yourself a legal voter, and did you take any oath at the polls before voting?

Answer. I considered myself a legal voter, and took the oath prescribed at the polls previously to voting, and voted for McHenry, not having the least idea of being arrested.

By same. What time of day did you vote?

Answer. About nine or half past nine o'clock a. m.

And further the deponent saith not.

JOHN S. McCORMACK.

Contestant here filed a certificate of the clerk of the Henderson county court of the copy of J. A. Lame of the report of the election of district No. 1, (known as Walnut Bottom precinct;) also copy of the order of the county court appointing officers of elections for Henderson county; also a list of men who actually served as officers of election in said county, marked (A;) also filed notice of intention to take evidence, marked (B.)

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Henderson County:

I, C. W. Hutchins, judge of Henderson county court, do certify that the foregoing depositions of George W. Scantland, T. S. Knight, H. Turner, H. P. Randolph, W C. Green, W. W. Shelby, L. W. Powell, R. G. Rouse, jr., R. T. Glass, and John S. McCormack were taken before me, and were read to and subscribed by them in my presence, at the time and place and in the action mentioned in the caption, the said affiants having been first sworn by me that the evidence they should give in the action should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and their statements were reduced to writing by myself or them in my presence, the contestant J. H. McHenry, jr., alone being present at the examination.

Witness my hand and seal of the Henderson county court this 28th day of October, 1863.

[SEAL.]

C. W. HUTCHEN,
Presiding Judge of Henderson County Court.

Fee, $5 25, paid by McHenry.

AUGUST 3, 1863.

At an election begun at Long's Landing, for district No. 1, of Henderson county, Kentucky, for the purpose of electing State and county officers, Hiram Turner and H. P. Randolph were qualified for judges, T. S. Knight for sheriff, and J. Lame for clerk; after which sixteen votes were polled, when Captain Childs, with a squad of soldiers, came to the polls with a verbal order from Colonel Foster that the Wickliffe State ticket could not be voted for. After some discussion Captain Childs decided that Hiram Turner, judge, and T. S. Knight, sheriff, were not loyal officers of election according to military proclamation, and would not be allowed to act; Captain Childs then demanded the poll-book as far as taken, in order that he might present it at headquarters as evidence of having complied with his instructions. The undersigned denied the right of Captain Childs to take the book, or of officers to give it up to him; but to prevent difficulty delivered the book up to him, calling upon the voters to witness that it was done under protest. The above is a condensed statement of the facts as they occurred in the above case.

J. LAME, *Clerk.*

A.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the statement made out and returned to this office by Jesse Lame, clerk of the election held at Long's Landing, in district No. 1, in Henderson county, on the 3d day of August, 1863.

I further certify that at an election held the same day, and for the same purpose, at Spottsville, in what is called and known as the Spottsville district, in said county, the name of McHenry does not appear as a candidate.

In precinct No. 7, or the Point, there were nine votes cast.

In the district No. 3, or Tillotson's, there were only six votes cast for State officers.

I further certify that the following list contains the names of the officers

appointed by the county court to hold the election in Henderson county in August last, to wit:

F. E. Walker and P. H. Lockett, judges; A. L. Jones, clerk; D. N. Waldon, sheriff, in town.

William H. Hancock and Ben. F. Gibson, judges; W. C. Green, clerk; W. B. Trigg, sheriff, Corydon.

Hiram Turner and H. P. Randolph, judges; Jesse Lame, clerk; T. S. Knight, sheriff, Long's Landing, No. 1.

J. A. Moss and J. B. Fowler, judges; William Johnson, clerk; G. W. Scantland, sheriff, Tillotson, No. 3.

E. T. Hazlewood and S. P. Baler, judges; A. Hatchell, clerk; Ben. Hicks, sheriff, Hebardsville.

William E. Bennett and Thomas R. Long, judges; S. W. Langley, clerk; T. F. Chraney, sheriff, Spottsville.

W. W. Shelby and Kelly Hosmon, judges; N. B. Hill, clerk; J. W. Folden, sheriff, No. 7, or Point.

The following list is the one that held the election:

W. S. Holloway and E. D. McBride, judges; C. T. Starling, clerk; J. H. Johnson, sheriff, town.

A. F. Crenshaw and H. C. Sandifors, judges; William Johnson, clerk; G. W. Scantland, sheriff, Tillotson, No. 3.

Thomas R. Long and William E. Bennett, judges; S. W. Langley, clerk; Thomas F. Chraney, sheriff, Spottsville.

H. Turner and H. P. Randolph, judges; J. Lame, clerk; Thomas S. Knight, sheriff, Long's Landing, No. 1.

W. H. Hancock and B. F. Gibson, judges; W. C. Green, clerk; William B. Trigg, sheriff, Corydon.

J. Musgrave and A. T. Conne, judges; H. T. Priest, clerk; Ben. Hicks, sheriff, Hebardsville.

W. W. Shelby and K. Hosmon, judges; C. B. McCormack, clerk; J. W. Folden, sheriff, Point, No. 7.

The foregoing copies and statements are true.

Attest: Y. E. ALLISON,
Clerk of the Henderson County Court.

The deposition of Thomas Hill, taken at the office of Daniel S. Hill, presiding judge, Ohio county court, on the sixth day of November, 1863, in the town of Hartford, Kentucky, to be read as evidence in a contested election case between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and Geo. H. Yeaman, returned member to the Congress of the United States from the 2d congressional district of Kentucky.

Present: John H. McHenry, jr., in person, and his attorney, Henry D. McHenry.

John H. McHenry, jr., before proceeding to the examination of the witnesses, filed an extract of his official notice to take evidence at this place, together with a list of witnesses, which is as follows:

"OWENSBORO', *Kentucky, October* 22, 1863.

"You are hereby notified that I will * * on Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th November, at the office of and before Daniel S. Hill, presiding judge, Ohio county, in Hartford, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., take the depositions of the following witnesses, all citizens and residents of Ohio county, to wit: John A. Tracy, J. C. Sutton, George R. Ashby, Thomas Hill, W. H. Yates, William Greaves, Elijah Hocker, Thomas L. Davis, Henry D. McHenry, Isaac Westerfield, Edward Roach, John S. Vaught, Henry P. Taylor, and J. W. Dobbs, of Butler county.

* * * * * * * * * *

"The above-named witnesses to be examined with reference to the contested election matter now pending between you, as the representative from the 2d congressional district of Kentucky, and myself, contestant.

"At which time and place any witnesses desired by you to be examined can be so examined without notice on me.

"JOHN H. McHENRY, JR., *Contestant.*

"Hon. G. H. YEAMAN."

Upon which notice there appears the following return:

"Executed by delivering to Hon. George H. Yeaman a true copy of the within the 22d October, 1863.

"D. WEBB, *M. O.*"

J. Thomas Hill, being duly sworn, testifies for McHenry.

Questions by Mr. McHenry.

No. 1. State your age, residence, and how long you have lived in Ohio county?

Answer. I am in my 37th year; came to Ohio county thirteen years ago, and have lived here ever since.

No. 2. State if you ever heard Colonel McHenry in any of his public addresses to the people in the summer of 1863, in the race with Hon. George H. Yeaman for Congress?

Answer. I heard both of you on two occasions; at one time I heard the whole of both speeches.

No. 3. Did you understand J. H. McHenry, jr., to take any position of disloyalty to the government, or did you understand him to be in favor of or against a vigorous prosecution of the war, in those speeches?

Answer. He took no position of disloyalty in his speeches that I could see, and I understood him to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

No. 4. State if you were present in Hartford a few days before the election, and if you saw soldiers of Ohio county return home on furlough?

Answer. I was in Hartford on Saturday before election late in the evening, and saw soldiers as they arrived in town.

No. 5. To what regiment did those soldiers belong, and where were they from?

Answer. There were some from the 26th Kentucky infantry, commanded by Colonel Maxwell; I recognized several from that regiment; they were from Bowling Green, as I understood.

No. 6. State any conversation or remark you may have heard from these soldiers touching the election, and touching the contest between McHenry and Yeaman for Congress.

Answer. I was on the street when a wagon came up with several soldiers in it; there were several squads of soldiers came up at different times. I was in company with others, mixing with and talking to the soldiers; some one remarked to the soldiers present, "Well boys, I suppose you are all for Yeaman?" An answer was made by a soldier, "We are all for him but one;" when another soldier said, and asked him "if he did not recollect what Colonel Maxwell told them when they started, that any soldier who voted for McHenry should not receive a dollar more pay." A gentleman (citizen) present, (J. W. Lewis,) in a few moments afterwards, asked me if I heard the remark alluded to above, which called my attention to it particularly. A Mr. Paul, orderly sergeant, was in command of these soldiers; he is a member of the 26th Kentucky volunteers, (infantry.) They came in on Saturday after dark, early in the night. Most of them dispersed and went to their homes; and I saw several soldiers here the day of the election, and they conducted themselves in an orderly manner, and went away the next day or two days after the election. I have always been regarded, and am, a loyal citizen and Union man.

I heard Colonel John W. Foster's order talked of among the people a few days before the election; it created quite a noise; don't remember whether I saw it or not, but understood its contents; and as I did not consider that it applied to me, I paid but little attention to it. I saw no armed soldiers here the day of the election.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

J. T. HILL.

Also the deposition of H. P. Taylor, who, after being duly sworn, testified for contestant, at the same time and place, as follows:

Questions by Mr. McHenry.

No. 1. State your age, residence, occupation, and how long you have lived in Ohio county.

Answer. I am 32 years old; residence, Hartford, Kentucky; occupation, a practicing physician, and have lived here all my life.

No. 2. State if you know Colonel Q. U. Shanks; what has been his politics, and what relation is he to Colonel C. Maxwell, 26th Kentucky volunteers.

Answer. I have known him all my life; he has been an active, energetic and a well-known Union man, formerly colonel of the 12th Kentucky cavalry, and is an uncle by marriage to Colonel Maxwell. He has always taken an active part in politics.

No. 3. State whether or not he did take an active part in the last election.

Answer. He did.

No. 4. State a conversation which occurred in your presence with Colonel Shanks and others with reference to the interference of the soldiers with the election, August 3, 1863.

Answer. Colonel Shanks, William J. Lewis, and myself were sitting in front of the bank late in the evening after the votes were all about polled; Shanks was rather crowing over us as to the result of the election, he being a warm supporter of Yeaman, Lewis and myself friends of Colonel McHenry. After a little while our conversation turned upon the military interference; I alluded to Sergeant Paul's challenging Smith Stevens's vote, and thereby causing others not to vote who would have voted for Colonel McHenry. Colonel Shanks immediately spoke up and said, that he was sorry to see Paul challenge Stevens's vote, and that he told Paul not to do so any more. Paul remarked that he had his orders from Colonel Maxwell, and that was to challenge any man's vote he considered disloyal; and then Shanks told him to never mind, that he would make it all right with Colonel Maxwell; he then said that Paul was satisfied, and did not challenge any more votes.

No. 5. State if you heard Yeaman and McHenry speak during the canvass, and whether you understood McHenry to take the political position which was announced by him in a printed circular to the voters of the 2d congressional district? Mr. McHenry here filed a copy of the circular referred to, and made it part of the question marked "B."

Answer. I heard both of you at two different times, and understood McHenry to take the position alluded to in his circular.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

HENRY P. TAYLOR.

Also the deposition of George R. Ashby, who, after being duly sworn, testified in behalf of contestant, at the same time and place, as follows:

Question by Mr. J. H. McHenry, jr.

No. 1. State your age, residence, occupation, and how long you have lived in Ohio county.

Answer. I am 50 years old; live in Ohio county; a farmer by occupation, and have lived here in Ohio county all my life.

No. 2. State where you vote, and whether you saw any soldiers at the precinct on that day. To what regiment did they belong?

Answer. I vote at district No. 3, in Ohio county; was present the day of the election; saw and conversed with soldiers from the 26th Kentucky infantry, and 3d Kentucky cavalry.

No. 3. State who commands these regiments, and where were they stationed at that time.

Answer. Colonel Maxwell commands the 26th, and Colonel Murray the 3d Kentucky cavalry. The former was stationed at Bowling Green, and the latter, I understood, at Hopkinsville and Russellville.

No. 4. State all the circumstances within your knowledge, connected with the conduct of these soldiers, with the election on that day, and with the matter now in controversy.

Answer. When I first came to the polls in the morning, William C. Morton, a soldier of the 26th Kentucky volunteers, (Colonel Maxwell,) was challenging the votes of all persons whom he supposed would not vote the Union ticket. I spoke to the judges and asked them if they were conducting the election in accordance to the military or civil law. One of them remarked that, as the State was declared under martial law, they were conducting by military law, and the other said by civil law. They administered the oath of Colonel Foster, Order No. 12, to and then administered the State expatriation oath to others. They only administered the oath to such persons as the soldiers challenged. I do not think that the officers of the election challenged any votes. I saw Mr. W. Humphrey arrested, and saw Mr. Addington under arrest. I know these gentlemen well; they are good citizens, and are not regarded by any means as troublesome or dangerous men. Mr. Addington is particularly regarded as a good citizen, and a worthy and honorable man. Mr. Humphrey applied to vote, and the military authorities asked him if he was willing to take the oath before he voted. Humphrey came away and said he would not take an oath to vote, as he had never done so, and was immediately arrested and placed under guard; the soldiers said they had orders to arrest all men who refused to take the oath. Humphrey after being arrested said he would take the oath if they would release him, but that he did not want to take the oath in order to vote; but they refused, and said "it was too late." Mr. Addington refused to vote and started home, and they went to his house and arrested him and brought him back. They kept both in arrest, and took them to Green river after the election was over. They were afterwards released, as I understood, by the captain of the company. Mr. Humphrey's arrest was made about 12 o'clock m. Some of the soldiers had their guns and some had not. There were about eight or ten soldiers there. I heard some of them say that they came home to vote; they went away within a day or so after the election. I saw no more of them. I heard them denounce Colonel McHenry as "a rebel," and talked and blustered very much against him; they were very active and boisterous against Colonel McHenry. During the day Mr. William L. Barnard came up to vote, and was asked if he would take the oath. He asked to hear it read; they read the State oath to him, and he said he would take it, and did take it. So Francis White, a soldier of the 26th Kentucky, interrupted and said he had positive orders not to let any southern sympathizer vote, and he considered Mr. Barnard a southern sympathizer, and that he should not vote; but his vote had already been recorded, and the judge would not erase it. I am of the opinion that the conduct of the soldiers was such as had a tendency to keep the people from voting, unless they voted as the soldiers wanted them to vote. It had the effect to intimidate the people and prevent a full, open expression of opinion.

No. 5. State if that is not a strong Union neighborhood, and whether the

people there were not fully acquainted with Colonel McHenry and his politics; and state if he is regarded, or ever has been, as a disloyal man by the people about there.

Answer. It is a strong Union neighborhood. The people there are well acquainted with McHenry. There was not the first man ever found fault with Colonel McHenry until he declined to go into the convention, and then he was loudly denounced by many. McHenry got a majority of about thirty in that precinct.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

GEORGE R. ASHBY.

Also the deposition of Elijah Hocker, taken at the same time and place, and for the same purpose; being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State your age, residence, and how long you have lived in Ohio county.

Answer. I am in my forty-second year; have lived all my life in Ohio county.

No. 2. State all the circumstances connected with the taking of your horse and the horses of others; state the time and place, and by whom was it taken.

Answer. I think it was the first Saturday after the election I was attending church (quarterly meeting of the Methodist church) at Goshen meeting-house, about three miles from Hartford. During the progress of the meeting, observing an unusual excitement out doors, I inquired the reason, and was told some soldiers were then pressing horses. I went out, and a lieutenant of the 3d Kentucky cavalry, as I understood, pointing to a horse, asked me whose it was. I told him it was mine. He asked me what was my politics. I told him I was a Union man (and I have always been loyal, and do still regard myself as a Union man, and am so regarded.) He asked me how I voted. I answered for Miller, McHenry, and Wickliffe. He then ordered some soldier to take the saddle off, and said he would take my horse; and he did take it, and gave me a receipt signed Captain John P. Cummings, and valued at $130. I have not received anything for my horse except that receipt.

They took the horse of Rev. Mr. McCown, the officiating minister, and Mr. C. Worden. Mr. Wurder was a young man, under age. The meeting was interrupted, and the people dispersed and went home. Several persons attempted to induce the officer to return the horse to Mr. McCown, but he refused to do so, and took his horse away with mine. And furthermore this deponent saith not.

Mr. J. J. Harrison, attorney for Mr. G. H. Yeaman, appeared and cross-examined the witness.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Where is your voting precinct? and state if any unfairness was carried on in that precinct, by soldiers or any one else.

Answer. My voting precinct is Hartford. There was none that I saw. And further this deponent saith not.

ELIJAH HOCKER.

Also the deposition of Joshua L. Render, who, being duly sworn, testified in favor of claimant, at the same time and place, and for the same purpose.

Question by McHenry, No. 1. State your age, residence, and occupation, and how long you have lived in Ohio county?

Answer. I am nearly 42 years old; a farmer by occupation, and have lived in Ohio county all my life.

No. 2. State the circumstances connected with the taking of horses by soldiers of the 3d Kentucky cavalry, in Ohio county. State time, place, &c.

Answer. In August, on Saturday, soon after the election in 1863, I was attending church. The soldiers, some six or eight—I understood them to be from the 3d Kentucky cavalry—came up and sent in for Mr. McCown, who is the

preacher for this circuit. He came out, and the officer stated to him that he had come for his horse. Mr. McCown asked him "by what authority." He said by "General Burnside's." Mr. McCown said General Burnside did not know him, and asked what other authority. The officer said "by the authority of Captain Cumming, 3d Kentucky cavalry." He asked Mr. McCown which was his horse. Mr. McCown would not tell him. He then asked Mr. McCown who he voted for, and Mr. McCown did not tell him. The officer appeared to know which was Mr. McCown's horse, and told Mr. McCown to take the saddle off, and said if it was not taken off he would take horse, saddle, and all. Some one of the soldiers took off the saddle, and he took the horse and offered Mr. McCown a receipt, which he refused. I have heard Mr. Hocker's deposition, made in the presence of Judge D. L. Hill, before whom it was taken, and his statements are substantially in accordance with my recollection. They took Mr. Warden's horse. They asked Mr. Warden who he voted for. The young man said he did not vote, being under age. The lieutenant then asked him who his father voted for, and Mr. Warden said he did not know. I understood that the horse belonged to the young man himself, but do not know. I saw the receipt given to Mr. Hocker; it was marked "rebel" across the face of it.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Was there or not a full vote given in Ohio county at the last August election?

Answer. I do not know what vote was cast.

By same. Was there any unfairness in conducting said election. by soldiers or any one else?

Answer. I saw no unfairness by soldiers or any one else; everybody was allowed to vote. I voted at the Hartford precinct.

By same. At what time were those horses taken, and how many have been taken in the county since the election?

Answer. The horses I saw taken were taken about the third Saturday in August. I know of no other horses being taken since the election.

By same. Were any of those horses taken because the owners voted for John H. McHenry, jr.?

Answer. I cannot tell whether they were or not.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

J. L. RENDER.

Also the deposition of John S. Vaught, who, being duly sworn, testified on behalf of contestant, at the same time and place, and for the same purpose.

Question by Mr. McHenry, No. 1. State your age, residence, how long you have lived in Ohio county, and what connexion you had with the August election—August 3, 1863.

Answer. I am 34 years old; live in Ohio county; am merchant and trader, and have lived in Ohio county four years and over; am justice of the peace, and was judge of the polls at Centreville, precinct No. 3, in Ohio county.

No. 2. State all the circumstances connected with the interference of the military at your polls, and by whom was it.

Answer. We received no particular instructions from any particular military person. Some soldiers from the 26th Kentucky infantry came to the polls early in the morning, at 9 or 10 a. m. One of them came into the room and challenged votes, and required me to swear the voters; but I declined to do so, and told them that I was judge of the election, and that I would endeavor to conduct the election according to civil law, and would only swear those men whose votes were challenged. Many votes were challenged, and all took the oath and voted except two. Many old citizens whom I regarded as legal voters were challenged and required to take the oath. I administered the oath attached to General Shackleford's general order, on file in this case, to one man, and the

State oath to the others. Two or three of the soldiers had their arms with them; others did not. There were two men arrested, one at the polls and the other after he had left and gone home; he was brought back. They were kept under guard and brought to Ceralvo, a town on the river five miles off, to await the boat going up to Bowling Green. The prisoners were not taken off, but were released by the officer commanding the company to which these soldiers belonged. These two men were arrested for refusing to take the oath previous to voting: neither of them did vote.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Did the soldiers you speak of vote at your precinct?

Answer. I don't know whether they voted or not; I think they did.

By same. Did or not the soldiers live in that precinct?

Answer. Yes.

By same. Did the soldiers prevent any one from voting?

Answer. I think not.

By same. Did every man vote who offered to vote?

Answer. Except two.

By same. Why were those two prevented from voting?

Answer. They were challenged by the soldiers and refused to take the oath.

By same. What oath were they required to take?

Answer. They were required to take the expatriation oath of the State.

By same. Did you administer any other oath to any one? If so, what oath, and why did you administer it?

Answer. I administered the Foster oath to one man through my own mistake.

By same. Did the soldiers behave themselves as other citizens during the election?

Answer. Yes, I think they did.

By same. Was or not a full vote given in your precinct?

Answer. I think there was.

By Mr. McHenry. State the result of the vote in your precinct.

Answer. McHenry carried the precinct by about 40 votes.

By same. State if W. B. Addington, who refused to take the oath, is considered a good citizen, and whether he refused to take the oath because his vote was challenged.

Answer. He is a good citizen, and when his vote was challenged, said if he could not vote without swearing he would not vote at all.

Question by Mr. Yeaman. What oath was W. B. Addington required to take?

Answer. The expatriation oath of the State.

By same. Were there any horses taken from any one in your precinct, because they voted for McHenry?

Answer. Not that I know of.

By same. Were there any horses taken from your precinct by federal soldiers since the election?

Answer. I know of but one taken from that precinct, and that was taken at Goshen church, from C. T. Warden, referred to in deposition of J. L. Render.

And further saith not.

J. S. VAUGHT.

Also the deposition of T. L. Davis, who, being duly sworn at same time and place, and for the same purpose, testified in favor of contestant, as follows:

Question by McHenry, No. 1. State your age, residence, and occupation. State whether you were present at the poll in Hartford, on morning of the August election, 1863, and state all the circumstances connected with the military interruption at the polls.

Answer. I am 22 years of age, and reside in the town of Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, and a lawyer by profession. I was in Hartford the day of

the election for Congress and other offices, in August 1863, and was at the polls frequently through the day, and saw no direct interference by the military, that I recollect of now. Early in the morning, Daniel S. Stevens, a legal voter of this precinct and county, asked me to go with him to the polls, as he had been denied the right of voting by William H. Paul, a soldier of the 26th Kentucky regiment, and being busily engaged at the time, I did not go with him, and do not know whether he was afterwards allowed to vote or not. I saw the said Paul at the polls every time I visited them, but did not hear him challenge any man's vote myself. There were about fifty soldiers of the 26th Kentucky regiment came into this county to vote, and I suppose about 15 or 20 of them voted at this precinct. Orders issued by Colonel John W. Foster, of the 65th Indiana, and General J. M. Shackelford, were circulated through this county, and posted up at this precinct on the day of the election, saying that no man should be allowed to vote unless loyal in *all* things, by which a great many men were kept from voting, because of fears of being arrested. Said orders also required men to take an oath which was entirely different from the one required by the laws of Kentucky, and entirely unnecessary. I heard of interference at Bell's store and Adam's Fork precincts, in this county.

No. 2. State whether, in your judgment, from the knowledge of the opinions of the people of this county, and the consideration in which J. H. McHenry was held throughout the county, if you do or not believe if there had been no military orders, &c., published and scattered through the county, that he would have carried this county over Yeaman, by a full, fair, free, and unbiassed vote of the people.

Answer. In my judgment, considering the high favor in which Colonel McHenry was held by the people of this county, and knowing that he was believed to be a loyal man and a true patriot, if it hadn't have been for the unjust and unnecessary interference by the military authorities during the week preceding the election, he would undoubtedly have carried this county by at least five hundred majority.

No. 3. State if you were not present at different places in the county at public gatherings, and had a good opportunity to judge of the political feelings of the people of the county.

Answer. I was at a number of public meetings of the people in this county, and always found that Colonel McHenry was the choice of the people, decidedly.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Do you know of any person who was prevented from voting in Ohio county by any military or civil order? If so, state who was prevented.

Answer. Of my own personal knowledge I know of no one that was prevented from voting, but heard of a number of such cases.

By same. Who did you hear was prevented from voting in Ohio county? And state how they were prevented.

Answer. At this precinct I heard that D. S. Stevens was prevented from voting by a soldier requiring him to take the oath prescribed by Colonel Foster. At Bell's store I heard of Dr. Linley and L. D. Cooper having been denied a vote from the cause as above stated. At Adams's Fork I heard that a man by the name of Hall, and others that I do not now recollect, all on account of said oath.

By same. Are these all that were prevented from voting by the military in Ohio county?

Answer. I don't suppose they are all, but they are all that I now recollect of.

By same. Do you know that D. S. Stevens was prevented from voting at the Hartford precinct?

Answer. His case didn't come under my personal observation.

By same. Was there not a very full vote cast at the last election?

Answer. So far as I know, there was what might be called an average vote polled.

By same. How much did Yeaman beat McHenry?

Answer. Somewhere about 168 votes, I believe.

By same. Was any one required to take any oath at the Hartford precinct?

Answer. I heard of no one but D. S. Stevens.

By same. Did he refuse to take the oath?

Answer. I do not know whether he did or not, but suppose he did.

By same. Was any good, loyal citizen, who was a friend to his government and in favor of putting down this rebellion, prevented from voting in Ohio county by any order, either civil or military? If so, state who it was.

Answer. The political opinions of the men I spoke of, (with the exception of Stevens,) I know nothing about, and do not know of any others that were denied the right of suffrage.

By same. Is Stevens considered a very loyal man?

Answer. I believe he is considered a southern-rights man.

And further saith not.

THOMAS L. DAVIS.

Also the deposition of Henry H. McHenry, taken at the same time and place, and for the same purpose; after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Questions by J. H. McHenry, jr.

No. 1. State your age, residence, how long you have lived in Ohio county, and what office you now hold in Kentucky; state your occupation.

Answer. I am thirty-seven years old; reside in Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, and have resided here all my life; am an attorney-at-law, and I represent Ohio, Butler, and Muhlenburg counties in the senate of Kentucky.

No. 2. State where you were on the day of the last election, August 3, 1863, and state all the circumstances touching the matter in controversy, and particularly the circumstances connected with the interference of the military with the election. State if you ever heard John H. McHenry, jr., in any of his public speeches, and what was his position with reference to the prosecution of the war against the rebels.

Answer. I am a brother to Colonel John H. McHenry, jr., and on Saturday night preceding the last August election was in Hartford, and saw the soldiers of the 26th Kentucky infantry when they came home to vote. I think nearly all who reside in this election precinct came home. One, however, Isaac Foster, who resides near here, and who was warmly for Colonel McHenry, did not come. On Sunday evening I went to Rochester, in Butler county, and that night a squad of about ten or twelve soldiers of the 3d Kentucky cavalry came to the hotel where I was stopping and fed their horses, and inquired of the landlord and myself who were the election officers for that precinct, and said they had orders for them. They left, however, that night, without seeing them, but gave me an order of General Shackelford, which I file herewith, marked "A." They also gave a copy to Mr. Dobbs, the landlord, and they posted a copy on the bar-room door of the hotel, and the next morning I saw a copy posted on the house where the vote was taken, and several other copies posted about the town at different places. I saw at Rochester, the election day, a good many soldiers, I presume as many as forty or fifty, who were armed, and who did not, so far as I saw at Rochester, directly interfere at the polls, but they evidently created great intimidation on the crowd by hallooing for Yeaman; and I am satisfied that their presence and conduct changed the vote of that precinct at least fifty votes for Yeaman. I did not hear a soldier halloo for Bramlette or the Union that day, but seemed very bitter against McHenry, and those of them I talked to told me that their Colonel, who was Colonel Love of the 11th Kentucky infantry, had represented to them that Colonel McHenry was opposed to voting men and

money to carry on the war; that Love said he heard McHenry so declare himself in a speech at South Carrollton.

About 10 o'clock I went to Skylesville precinct, in Muhlenburg county, which is on the south or west bank of Mud river, and only some two or three hundred yards from Rochester, in Butler county. When I got there I saw a gentleman whom I knew to be a citizen of Muhlenburg county, and who I had always understood to be a Union man. I know he was a very decided Union man in 1861, when I was a candidate for the senate, and he was a man of position and prominence in that county. He demanded to vote and was refused by the judges of the election He offered to take any oath required by the laws of Kentucky, and demanded and insisted on his right to vote. The judges refused to let him vote, on the ground that he had been compelled to take an oath by the military authorities at Greenville, in May last, in order to pass out by the pickets. I saw another gentleman who demanded to vote, and who was refused by the judges. He insisted on his right to vote, and told one of the judges that he was his near neighbor, and that he, the judge, knew that he was a legal voter. The judge refused him a vote because, he said, he believed he was a rebel sympathizer, and said he might vote if he would take the oath required by General Shackelford's order, and then I stepped up to the judges and told them that I would like to refer them to the law of Kentucky, and read it to them. They told me that they did not regard the law of Kentucky; that they were holding that election under military orders. I then attempted to explain to the officers of the election what their duty was, when a captain of the 11th Kentucky infantry, I think I understood he was Captain Ward, came up while I was talking to the officers of the election, and doubled up his fist and laid it down on the table and said he had his orders to *control* or to *conduct* the election there, and that the decision of the judges was right, and was not to be interfered with. This was the substance of what he said. There were several soldiers in the room at the time, and there were several voters there present who, I know, wanted to vote for Colonel McHenry, and I called them out of the room and told them not to attempt to vote—that I was satisfied, from all that I had seen, that Colonel McHenry was badly beaten and that it would do no good for them to vote. The order of Shackelford was posted up there, and the judge had a copy of it on the table. He also had an order from Colonel Eli Murray, of the 3d Kentucky cavalry, the substance of which was that martial law was declared in Kentucky, and threatening to arrest any man who attempted to vote who was disloyal; and I also saw posted up at Rochester and Skylesville, and at several places, the order of General Boyle, the substance of which was that horses and slaves of those men who were for "no more men and no more money," and their *aiders* and *supporters*, would be first pressed by the military if they needed horses or slaves. This order had a very great effect on the public, and I know that it prevented a good many persons from voting, and caused others to vote differently from the way they intended to vote.

I know that Foster's order was sent up to this town and scattered over the county several days before the election, and also General Boyle's order above referred to; and I am satisfied that but for the interference of the military and those orders, Colonel McHenry would have carried Ohio county by 500 majority. I heard Colonel McHenry speak at Hartford first Monday in May, and at Morgantown fourth Monday in May, and at Centerville about the 8th of July, and at Cromwell about the 10th of July, and in all of these he took the position that we ought to support the war, and declared his determination to vote for the nominees of the Union convention at Louisville, and stood on the platform of that convention. No one could mistake his position; in no speech that I heard did he say anything that was not warranted by the platform of the Union men of this State. I file herewith a copy of a circular letter he issued and distributed over the district. I will say, too, that I saw a rough

draught of Colonel McHenry's speech before he delivered it at Calhoun, and it was the same position he took in his other speeches, and in his circular. And further say not.

HENRY D. McHENRY.

The court then adjourned, to meet again on to-morrow at 9 a. m., at same place.

D. S. HILL, *P. J. O. C. C.*

SATURDAY, *November* 7—9 *a. m.*

The court met, and the further examination of the witness was continued in accordance with the notice. Present: J. H. McHenry, jr., and his attorney, H. D. McHenry, and J. J. Harrison, attorney for George H. Yearman.

The deposition of Isaac Westerfield, who. being duly sworn, testified in behalf of contestant at the same place, as follows:

Question No. 1. State your age, residence, and how long you have lived in Ohio county.

Answer. I am 42 years old; I have been born and raised in Ohio, and now live in Adams's Fork precinct.

No. 2. State if you were present at that precinct on the day of election, August 3, 1863.

Answer. I was.

No. 3. State if there were any soldiers present on that day, and if they interfered with the right of suffrage of the people. State all the circumstances connected with this matter.

Answer. I saw some few soldiers there in connexion with the home guard, who were present some 25 or 30 in number. Some of them had their arms with them. They came up in a body and voted one after the other, I think unanimous for Yeaman. I heard them frequently cheer for Yeaman during the day. I saw several votes challenged, and persons were required to take an oath; many of them did take the oath prescribed and voted. Mr. I. C. Sutton was sworn. He has always been regarded as, and is, a strong Union man. He is well known by the people, and was personally well acquainted with the officers of the election. He voted for McHenry, I think; also Mr, Frank Mitchell was sworn, and several other persons whom I do not remember. They were all citizens of the neighborhood, which is a strong Union neighborhood. There was a tolerable full vote polled. I heard of military orders, impressment of horses, interference of the military with the election, &c. These things were talked of by the people before the election; and without knowing of any particular instance of my own knowledge, I give it as my opinion that these things did change, to some extent, the tide of public talk, and did affect the vote of McHenry, or think he would have received a better vote than he did. I saw and heard some men say that they would have voted for McHenry if it had not been for those matters mentioned above. When the vote of W. H. Yates was challenged, he told me they would not allow him to vote. I told him to go and demand his vote. He did go to the polls; said he had been living in the district for years; was well known to the judges; had voted there for years, and now demanded his right of suffrage; that he would take the oath required by the judges of the election, and they refused to allow him to vote. There was a good deal of talk about it among the people. The soldiers present were from Colonel Maxwell's (26th Kentucky) regiment. I understood that they came home on furlough to vote; most of them went back immediately after the election; some few who were sick did not go back for several days. I heard Colonel McHenry and Mr. Yeaman partly in their discussion at our precinct. I understood, and the people generally understood McHenry to advocate the principles of the Union democratic party of Kentucky, and to take no position of

disloyalty to the government. Charges of disloyalty were made against him by persons, but I never heard of any of them being sustained or proven against them.

Questions by Yeaman's attorney

Question. State if Colonel John H. McHenry was not charged with making a speech in Calhoun, opposing furnishing any more men or money until Lincoln took back his emancipation proclamation.

Answer. I heard him charged with making such a speech in Calhoun, in the conversations I have alluded to above.

By same. Did you not hear Colonel McHenry, in his speeches, charge the Union convention held at Calhoun as being abolitionists, and that he intended to beat the nominee of that convention?

Answer. I don't recollect that he called the convention abolitionists, but Judge Yeaman accused him of saying that it was an abolition convention, and that he would beat the nominee of that convention, and that he was at first in favor of getting up that convention, and Colonel McHenry did not deny it.

By same. Who was prevented from voting at the Adams Fork precinct by any military order?

Answer. William Yates is the only one that I know of.

By same. How many soldiers were present at the Adams Fork precinct?

Answer. I suppose there were some six or eight.

By same. From what regiment were the soldiers? and state whether or not they interfered with the election; if so, state how they interfered.

Answer. All were from the 26th, I think. I don't think they interfered at all. I saw no interference.

By same. Were not all the soldiers who voted citizens of that precinct, and entitled to vote?

Answer. They were.

By same. Who required Yates to take the oath? and state why he was refused to vote.

Answer. John Haynes, Harvey Ford, and Mark Wedding, who were the judges and sheriff of the election, required him to take the oath; he was refused to vote because he had at a previous election refused to take the oath, and the judges and sheriff thought, in consequence of his refusal, that he was not entitled to vote under the governor's proclamation of the State of Kentucky; and the way I understood the proclamation, I was myself of the opinion that he was not entitled to vote.

By same. What oath was required of the persons voting at the Adams Fork precinct to take?

Answer. It was the oath required by the governor of Kentucky.

By same. You say Francis Mitchel was sworn; was he for Yeaman or McHenry?

Answer. He was for Yeaman, and said he would not vote unless he was sworn.

By same. Did any loyal man refuse to take the oath?

Answer. Not that I recollect of.

By same. Is it your opinion that any loyal man, such as are in favor of putting down this rebellion, was prevented from voting in Ohio county, at the August election, by any military order; if so, who were they, or how many were there, in your opinion?

Answer. I believe there were several, but I do not know of any.

By same. How did the secessionists vote in Ohio county, for Yeaman or McHenry?

Answer. I am of opinion that a large majority of what are called secessionists or southern sympathizers voted for McHenry.

Question by Mr. McHenry. Do you know, or have you ever heard, that W. H. Yates ever had expatriated himself under the laws of Kentucky?

Answer. I never heard anything against Mr. Yates that would expatriate him under the laws of Kentucky, or disqualify him from voting, except what I have stated above.

And furthermore this deponent said not.

ISAAC WESTERFIELD.

Also the deposition of Mr. H. Whiteley, taken at the same time and place, on behalf of contestant, who, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State your age, residence, and how long you have lived in Ohio county, and your occupation.

Answer. I am 46 years of age; a farmer; live in Ohio county, in Ellis's precinct, No. 6, and have lived there for sixteen years.

No. 2. State all the circumstances connected with the impressment of your horses. State when, where, and by whom.

Answer. About two weeks after the election, August, 1863, on the road about one mile from home, I met six or eight soldiers; they stopped us and asked Mr. Lion who he voted for. Mr. Lion said he was not old enough to vote. They asked him how he would have voted. Mr. Lion said he did not know how he would have voted. They asked him how his father voted; he said "his father did not vote at all." They asked others the same questions. They told Mr. Lion they would take his horse. Mr. Lion was a boy about sixteen years old. They asked another of the company who he voted for? He said he had not voted for three years. They said their orders were to take the horses of all men who voted for McHenry, or did not vote at all. They asked me who I voted for. I told them I did not vote at all. They asked me how I would have voted. I answered, for "McHenry." They said they would take my horse, and did take him; they took us back to the captain (Cummings), who took my horse and two others off with him. There were other horses taken from the same neighborhood by soldiers of 3d Kentucky cavalry. Receipts, marked "disloyal," were given to the men from whom the horses were taken. I was present at the voting precinct the day of the election. I saw a few soldiers; one was armed; they were from the 26th Kentucky infantry. I applied to vote, and being required to take an oath which I heard a judge say was "Colonel Foster's oath," I declined to take the oath, and did not vote. I saw three other men who refused to be sworn and did not vote. The precinct, I think, gave Yeaman a small majority. There was not over one-half the votes polled in that precinct. I am of the opinion that McHenry would have carried the precinct if there had been a full vote polled. I heard John P. Burke, one of the judges of the election, say two or three times during the day, while the voting was going on, that he was astonished to see any man take the oath required there, for any man who was required to take it, and did take it, their property would be taken from them and they would be sent across the lines. Burke required every man to take that oath that voted for McHenry, or perhaps there might have been one or two not required to take it; and some of them he required to take it after he asked them how they were going to vote.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Were you refused a vote because you would not vote for McHenry, or because you refused to take the oath prescribed by the expatriation law of Kentucky?

Answer. They did not ask me how I was going to vote. It was because I would not take the Foster oath.

By same. Did you agree to take the oath prescribed by the expatriation law of Kentucky?

Answer. No, I did not; I said I did not wish to vote unless I could vote under the constitution of Kentucky.

By same. Why were you required to take said oath, and who required you to take the Foster oath?

Answer. I don't know why I was required to take the oath. I was required to take it by Patrick Burke, one of the judges of the election.

By same. Did the soldiers offer to interfere at the election?

Answer. They did not interfere at all that I saw.

By same. Were you not charged with being in favor of the rebellion?

Answer. They charged me with being a southern sympathizer, and tried to prove it on me and failed.

By same. What did they prove on you?

Answer. They did not prove anything.

By same. How many horses were taken at your precinct for voting for McHenry?

Answer. There were none, because none of those whose horses were taken voted at all.

By same. How many were prevented from voting at your precinct for McHenry? and state who they were.

Answer. I heard of four with myself. I heard of no man who was refused a vote. I heard of several who would have voted if it had not have been for that oath.

By same. Did the other three that you speak of refuse to take the oath?

Answer. They did.

By same. What oath?

Answer. The Foster oath.

By same. Did the judges of that election require only the Foster oath to be taken?

Answer. I heard of but the one oath named.

By same. Did the other three men who refused to take the oath required of them tell the judges that they were willing to take the expatriation oath of Kentucky?

Answer. I don't know that they did.

By same. Were they all charged with being secessionists?

Answer. John Wade, one of them, was charged with being a southern sympathizer; the others, I don't know how they stood.

By same. Who were the other two?

Answer. Rice Black and Alfred Phillips.

By same. Who were they who refused to vote because of the oath?

Answer. I don't know who they were; but I think there was a dozen.

By same. Was there any loyal man, who is in favor of putting down the rebellion, prevented from voting in Ohio county?

Answer. I was one loyal man, and all the rest I have mentioned are loyal men, and in favor of putting down the rebellion, I believe.

By same. Were they not all in favor of Wickliffe and that ticket, and were they not all charged with being southern sympathizers?

Answer. I can't say as to them; but I was in favor of Wickliffe and that ticket. And further saith not.

HENRY WHITELY.

Also the deposition of Edmund Roach, taken at the same time and for the same purpose:

State your age, residence, and how long you have lived in Ohio county.

Answer. I am 56; have lived here over forty years.

No. 2. State all the circumstances connected with the interruption of voters at the polls.

Answer. At Adams Fork precinct I was present, and saw several persons required to take an oath before voting. They did not swear me. I don't know

whether it was a military or civil. I think it was the oath required by the laws of Kentucky. I saw none sworn except "McHenry men," or those who voted for McHenry. I am well acquainted with the people there, personal and political, and I heard the report and rumor before the election that those who voted for McHenry would be arrested, taken to Camp Chase, &c. It was a mere report, as I believed, but it did have the effect to keep some people from the polls who would otherwise have voted for McHenry.

And furthermore deponent saith not.

EDMUND ROACH.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Please state who it was that threatened to take all who voted for McHenry to Camp Chase.

Answer. I don't know who it was; but I did hear such a report.

By same. Who was prevented from voting by that report at your precinct?

Answer. I don't know of any person being prevented. All were allowed to vote who took the oath, that I saw, and I saw no one who refused to take it when required.

By same. Were all the McHenry men required to take the oath?

Answer. No, they were not. I voted for McHenry myself, and many others also voted for him, who were not required to take the oath.

By same. Was there a full vote taken at the Adams Fork precinct?

Answer. I don't know whether there was or not; but I think the voters were nearly all there, and nearly all voted.

By same. Did the soldiers interfere with the election?

Answer. Not that I saw or heard. The soldiers were more peaceable than the citizens. I saw some of them vote; they were all citizens of the precinct that I saw vote.

By same. Was there any person called a secessionist or southern-rights man in that precinct who voted for Yeaman? State if they did not all vote for McHenry.

Answer. I saw none called secessionists but what voted for McHenry. I know of none such who voted for Yeaman.

EDMUND ROACH.

Also the deposition of Ishmael C. Sutton, taken at the same time and place, and to be read on behalf of contestant:

By McHenry's attorney. State your age, residence and occupation.

Answer. I am forty-nine years old; occupation is a farmer; was born in Henry county, Kentucky, and have lived in Ohio county since 1818.

By same. State where you were the day of the election in August, 1863, and state any unfairness that you saw at said election.

Answer. I was at Adams Fork precinct, in Ohio county. I saw William H. Yates refused his vote. He demanded to vote, and offered to take any oath required by the laws of Kentucky, and the judges refused him because he had refused to take the oath at a previous election.

By same. State if you saw soldiers coming into the district to vote before the election.

Answer. I saw, a day or two before the election, some ten or twelve soldiers of the 26th Kentucky, who stated that they had been given leave of absence to come and attend the election. I saw three soldiers of the 3d Kentucky cavalry, and they staid all night with me, and told me that all soldiers of their regiment who would vote for Yeaman were coming home to vote; this was the Friday night before the election, and the soldiers lived in Hancock county. I heard one of the soldiers of the 26th say that he was refused a leave of absence to come home and attend on his family that was sick a short time before the election, but that they gave him a furlough to come to the election.

In answer to verbal question, I state that it is my opinion the threats to take the property of those that voted for McHenry and to make his friends take the oath, Foster's order and other military orders, had a great effect on McHenry's vote in the county, and I believe he would have carried Ohio county by a good majority if the election had been carried on without any intimidation or threats or military orders. I am a Union man, and have been all the time, and have done as much to help on the cause as any man of my means that I know, and never have voted for any candidate that was tinctured with sesech or southern rights sympathizers, if I knew it.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. Who were the three soldiers from the 3d Kentucky cavalry?

Answer. They told me their names, but I don't recollect them; they staid part of the night with me; one of their horses had given out and I loaned them a mule; they lived near Hawesville.

By same. Who was prevented from voting at the Adams Fork precinct by the military, or any military order?

Answer. I know of none, except such as took exceptions to the Foster oath.

By same. Who were required to take the Foster oath; by whom was it required; and what exceptions did they take to it?

Answer. I am of the opinion that Captain James Gentry, captain of the home guards, was required to take it, L. Pinkney Petty, myself, and several others; I don't recollect who they were. It was required by Mark Wedding. So far as I recollect all took it who offered to vote and did vote except Yates. Some five or six more told me that they would not offer to vote, because they did not wish to be challenged; that they were loyal men.

By same. For whom did Captain James Gentry vote for Congress?

Answer. I do not recollect.

And further this deponent saith not.

I. C. SUTTON.

The deposition of W. H. Yates, taken same time, November 7, 1863, and for the same purpose, on behalf of contestant:

Question by McHenry. State your age, residence, and how long you have lived in Ohio county.

Answer I am nearly fifty-two years old; have lived in Ohio county twenty-six or twenty-seven years.

No. 2. State all the circumstances connected with the attempt to cast your vote at Adams Fork precinct August 3, 1863.

Answer. I applied to vote; the judges refused to let me vote; they wanted me to take an oath. I told them I would swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution and laws of Kentucky; and they refused to let me vote at all, saying that I had refused to take an oath at a previous election. I then offered to take the oath, and they positively refused to let me vote at all. I consider myself a Union man, and am for the Union and the Constitution. I have never given aid to the rebellion, and never expect to. I saw several soldiers there. I give it as my opinion, from the various military orders which were afloat, the parading of soldiers and home guards, &c., that it had the effect to change the tide of public talk and affect the election, and I think that McHenry would have received a better vote if the election had been free and undisturbed.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. State if there was not a full vote taken at Adams Fork precinct.

Answer. I don't know anything about the vote. I know I was refused a vote.

By same. Did the military interfere at all with the election at your precinct? If so, state how they interfered.

Answer. I don't know anything about it.

By same. How many were prevented from voting for McHenry at said precinct by any military order?

Answer. I was prevented from voting, not by the military, but by the contempt of the officers of the election. I don't know of any other.

And further saith not.

W. H. YATES.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, *County of Ohio, ss:*

I, Daniel S. Hill, presiding judge of the Ohio county court for the county and State aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing depositions of Thomas Hill, Henry P. Taylor, George R. Ashby, Elijah Hocker, Joshua L. Renden, John S. Vaught, Thomas L. Davis, Henry D. McHenry, were taken before me at my office in Hartford, on the 6th day of November, 1863, and that on the 7th day of November, 1863, the depositions of Isaac Westerfield, Henry Whitely, Edmund Roach, Ishmael C. Sutton, and William H. Yates, all were taken before me at my office in Hartford, pursuant to a notice which is copied in the beginning of these depositions. They were reduced to writing in my presence, and all the witnesses were duly sworn by me that the evidence they should give should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that the witnesses all subscribed their names in my presence. John H. McHenry, and his attorney, Henry D. McHenry, and John J. Harrison, attorney for the Hon. George H. Yeaman, were present at the taking of the depositions.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and seal of the court aforesaid, this the 7th day of November, 1863.

D. S. HILL,
Presiding Judge, Ohio County Court.

DAVIESS COUNTY COURT.

Received of John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, five dollars fees for taking testimony in contested election matter between Hon. George H. Yeaman, returned member, and John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, from 2d congressional district of Kentucky.

D. S. HILL,
Presiding Judge, Ohio County Court.

To the voters of the second congressional district of Kentucky.

When the convention of the Union party of Kentucky was held in Louisville, on the 18th of March last, I was in attendance as a representative of that party from Daviess county. I went to that convention in good faith as a Union man, participated in its proceedings, voted for the nominees of that convention, who now compose the Union State ticket, voted for the list of resolutions adopted by the convention, indorsed them, and do still indorse them, and will give my hearty support to that ticket at the August election.

The delegates from the second congressional district held a meeting at the Galt House, and determined to hold a district convention for the purpose of nominating a Union candidate for Congress. Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman, Major Wm. R. Kinney, and myself, were present at that meeting, and I interposed no objection to the holding of that convention.

It was generally understood there that all three of us would become candidates before the people for Congress. Other names were also mentioned in connexion with that office. I entered upon the canvass, and met Mr. Yeaman at Calhoun, and a few days afterwards met both Mr. Yeaman and Major Kinney at Hardinsburg. The positions assumed by me at both those places were the same that I have taken before the people in all other parts of the district. I urged that the

dissolution of the Union was a remedy for no evil, and that it was the surest method of entailing upon our posterity a war of endless strife and eternal duration. Standing carefully by my State, and by the Union men of my State, I thought that the election of Mr. Lincoln, in a constitutional way, and as other Presidents had been, was no cause for a dissolution of the Union. We regretted it, and opposed him as violently as did any other southern State, but we were willing to risk him; and receiving from him the assurance that (he) "I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it now exists—I believe I have no lawful right to do so"—we regarded the cry of the democrats of the south that the President and his party were for breaking up the institution of slavery as a mere catchword, to "instruct the southern mind, and fire the southern heart." Consequently, after the fall of Fort Sumter, seeing that the democrats of the south were determined to break up this Union by force of arms, I arrayed myself with the federal cause, and before any action had been taken by the Kentucky legislature, had commenced recruiting a regiment in Ohio county, and when Buckner invaded the State of Kentucky, along with other colonels, I was found ready to resist him, and the first clash of arms that occurred upon Kentucky soil was between rebel soldiers from Bowling Green and Kentucky soldiers under my command. The services rendered the Union cause by myself, and by the gallant regiment which I had the honor to command, are now a matter of history, and are open to your investigation.

I was for sustaining the government, and meeting the rebellion "man to man, and hilt to hilt;" have always been for a vigorous prosecution of the war; will never desert my old companions in arms, the soldiers in the field; and have never talked for a moment of withdrawing from them our love, our sympathy or respect, or withholding from them *men, money,* or *supplies;* I never will have, and never have had, a thought anything like it. Had I assumed any other position it would have been inconsistent with my past course, and faithless to the soldiers whom I will never cease to honor and respect.

Upon the subject of an "armistice," "foreign intervention," "withdrawing the armies," or making overtures of peace to the southern people whilst they are arrayed in arms against us, I desire it to be distinctly understood that I am opposed to all such terms, and have been sadly misunderstood and misrepresented to the public press.

In accordance with the seventh and tenth resolutions passed by the last Kentucky legislature, and adopted by the Union convention at Louisville, I will "hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union; I will cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace, and the procurement of such guarantees as will give security to their interests and rights;" and think that a national convention should be called in order to make such amendments to the Constitution as "experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning of its founders," for "experience has proved that the spirit and meaning of its founders" have been sadly, and I fear fatally, perverted by the fanatical President and party who now control the administration of our government.

Whenever any manifestation of such a desire on the part of the rebellious States is apparent, I am *then* for an armistice and a national convention; a foreign, friendly, mediating power may in such an event be necessary, in the same manner as a third party in a personal difficulty acts as a friend and mediator in bringing about a reconciliation. I have, and did in my speech at Calhoun and elsewhere, *suggest* such a state of affairs; I did it as a mere matter of reflection and digestion on the part of the people—not urging it as a proposition that ought to be adopted by our government, or *as my position in the canvass.*

I have also urged my utter hostility to the proclamation of freedom by the

President; to the arming of slaves; to the proposition of compensated emancipation in Kentucky; and all other unwarranted assumptions of power by the President.

Such are the positions, my fellow-citizens, that I have endeavored to assume before the public. This is the "head and front of my offending."

Reporters of my speech at Calhoun have misrepresented me, and at a moment that will prove fatal to me, if I allow my name to be used in the district convention in June. The effect of this misrepresentation has been to throw off from me the support of two of the leading Union papers in Kentucky, which previously had spoken favorably of me—the Frankfort Commonwealth speaking of me as a "rebel, no better than Breckinridge," and the Louisville Journal republishing the article, and with many regrets recalling everything that it had formerly said in my behalf. That abolition journal, the New York Tribune, has called on General Burnside to arrest me. Public meetings have been held in counties where I had the confidence of the people, and delegates appointed to the Calhoun convention instructed to vote for any one against me. The blow has been struck and the injury inflicted, and it is now too late for me to be fairly represented in that convention; but I assure you that the injury will be repaired, and mistake corrected.

It occurs to me to be a great hardship to be thus unceremoniously abandoned on account of a few garbled extracts of a speech, from an anonymous writer, by friends whom I had every reason to believe were my warmest supporters.

When these men, who are now so ready to denounce me as a traitor, were at their firesides enjoying the comforts of home, (and who will be there as long as this rebellion lasts,) I was to be found in the field with the gallant young men of the second congressional district of Kentucky, comprising the 17th and 25th Kentucky regiments, fighting over the frozen hills of Fort Donelson and the bloody field of Shiloh, when nearly one-half the men whom I commanded fell bleeding and dead, and where the "traitor" who now addresses you shed *his* blood fighting in the struggle for the Union, and for the firesides of those who denounce him.

I was summarily dismissed from the service for publishing to my regiment an order, which was issued by me, to maintain the integrity of the laws of my native State, and which was, in the language of the governor of our State, "just in itself, and in accordance with the clearest dictates of a sound and enlightened policy," and which was indorsed by an almost unanimous vote of the Kentucky legislature.

Fellow-citizens: Being perfectly satisfied the action of the convention will be forestalled, so far as I am concerned, by misrepresentations of my position, which cannot be corrected before the delegates are appointed to the convention, and believing, as I honestly do, that I am the choice of the Union men of the district, and acting upon the advice of many of my friends, I respectfully decline submitting to the action of the convention, and announce myself a candidate for your consideration at the August election.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN H. McHENRY, JR.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Russellville, Ky., July 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 23.

In order that the proclamation of the governor and the laws of the State of Kentucky may be observed and enforced, post commandants and officers of this command will see that the following regulations are strictly complied with at the approaching State election:

None but loyal citizens will act as officers of the election.

No one will be allowed to offer himself as a candidate for office, or be voted for at said election, who is not in all things loyal to the State and federal government, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The judges of election will allow no one to vote at said election unless he is known to them to be an undoubtedly loyal citizen, or unless he shall first take the oath required by the laws of the State of Kentucky.

No disloyal man will offer himself as a candidate, or attempt to vote, except for treasonable purposes; and all such efforts will be summarily suppressed by the military authorities.

All necessary protection will be supplied and guaranteed at the polls to Union men by all the military force within this command.

By order of

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier General, Commanding.
J. E. HUFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Oath to be taken at the election.

I do solemnly swear that I have not been in the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or in the service of the so-called provisional government of Kentucky; that I have not given any aid, assistance or comfort to any person in arms against the United States; and that I have, in all things, demeaned myself as a loyal citizen since the beginning of the present rebellion: so help me God.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To the sheriff or constable of McLean county:

You are commanded to summon Stanley Singleton, Pressley Morly, jr., Dr. Allman, Dr. John Glenn, W. P. Clark, T. Lendrum to appear before the presiding judge of the McLean county court, on the 13th day of November, 1863, at his office in Calhoun, Ky., to testify in behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., in a contested election matter between John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, and George H. Yeaman, who claims to have been duly elected to the Congress of the United States from the second congressional district of Kentucky.

Witness D. Little, presiding judge as aforesaid, this 22d day of October, 1863.

D. LITTLE, *Presiding Judge.*

Executed, 29th October, on S. Singleton; 31st on Thomas Lendrum; 2d November on Dr. Glenn; 6th on Clark; 9th on Dr. Allman. Pressley Morly, not found, 10th November, 1863.

L. L. LITTLE,
Clerk McLean County Court.

The deposition of Dr. L. E. Almon, taken before D. Little, judge of McLean county court, at the office of W. T. Owen, by agreement, on 12th November, 1863, who testified on behalf of John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, to be read as evidence in a certain contested election matter between George H. Yeaman, returned member to Congress from second congressional district of Kentucky, and said McHenry, contestant.

The contestant first produced his notice containing list of names and residences of witnesses, of which the following is an extract:

"Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN:

"You are hereby notified that I will * * * * at Calhoun, before D. Little, presiding judge of McLean county, at his office, between the

hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., immediately upon the closing of the taking of your evidence before him, (by your consent,) if not then, on Thursday and Friday, 12th and 13th November, I will take the depositions of S. Singleton, Pressley Morly, Dr. Almon, John P. Ellison, Dr. John Glenn, Thomas Lendrum, all residents of McLean county. * * * * The above-named witnesses to be examined with reference to the contested election matter now pending between you, as the representative from the sec ond congressional district of Kentucky, and myself, as contestant. * * * * * *

"JOHN H. McHENRY, JR."

Upon which notice is the following return:

"Executed by delivering to Hon. George H. Yeaman a true copy of the within, 22d October, 1863.

"D. WEBB, *M. O.*"

The witness, first being duly sworn, deposeth as follows:

Present: John H. McHenry, contestant, and W. T. Owen, attorney for Yeaman.

Questions by Mr. McHenry:

No. 1. State your age, residence, and occupation, and how long you have lived in McLean county.

Answer. I am 33; live at Sacramento, McLean county; been there since 1st April last; and am a practicing physician.

Question No. 2. State whether you were present at Sacramento the day of the election, August 3, 1863; state whether you saw or know of any interference with the elective franchise at that place, and state everything within your knowledge concerning matters touching this controversy.

Answer. I live in Sacramento, and was present in town on that day. The morning of the election I had some conversation with the sheriff of the poll at that precinct, W. W. McEwen; he told me that he had the night before received an order by the hands of a soldier, purporting to be from Captain Hammond, 65th Indiana, commanding post at Rumsey, Ky., in this county. I read the order, and have it not in my possession, and don't know who has. It was a written order, and my recollection is it was not to suffer the Wickliffe ticket to be entered on the poll-book. Do not know now whether McHenry's name was specially mentioned or not. I heard the clerk say that he would have to make a new poll-book. I do not know whether McHenry's name was erased, but recollect of hearing many persons say during the day that his name was not on the poll-book. I saw ten or fifteen soldiers there that day; understood they were from the 3d Kentucky cavalry, and came home on furlough. They offered no interference with the election, and behaved quiet and orderly. The election was quiet, and no particular excitement that I saw. And furthermore this deponent saith not.

L. E. ALMON.

Also the deposition of Dr. John T. Glenn, who, being duly sworn, testified on behalf of contestant, at the same time and place, as follows:

Questions by Mr. McHenry:

No. 1. State your age, residence, occupation, and how long you have been living in McLean county.

Answer. I am twenty-eight years old; live at Sacramento, Ky.; am a physician; have been living in McLean county since the first of May, 1861.

No. 2. State everything within your knowledge connected with matters touching this controversy, connected with military or other interference at the polls with the elective franchise in your precinct.

Answer. I saw the clerk, Mr. J. J. Plain, of our precinct have his poll-book the morning of the election before any votes had been recorded. He had both tickets on his book—"Bramlette" and "Wickliffe" ticket. McHenry's name was on the book. About 10 o'clock a. m. I was at the voting place and examined the poll-book. It was a different one from the first one, and did not have the Wickliffe ticket nor McHenry's name for Congress on it. No votes were polled for McHenry then. The reason why was, that Captain Hammond, commanding post at Rumsey, Ky., in this county, sent an order there not to allow "Wickliffe, Gree, Read, McKee," or any person "of that stripe," to be voted for. I don't think that McHenry's name was mentioned in Hammond's order. There was a little over half the votes cast at these polls. I am well acquainted with the people of that district, and give it as my opinion that McHenry would have received a good vote there had there been a free election. I also think that there are some who voted for Yeaman would have voted for McHenry. I think the various military orders that were issued a short time before the election, prescribing oaths, &c., together with the governor's proclamation and General Burnside's, had the effect to prevent a great many people from attending the polls who would have voted if these things had not existed. There were some ten or fifteen soldiers present, some of them were from the 26th Kentucky volunteer infantry. There was no interference that I saw by them. I think there were about 160 votes cast at the polls in August, 1861. And further this deponent saith not.

JOHN T. GLENN.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
McLean County, sct:

I, D. Little, presiding judge of the county court in and for McLean county, do certify that the foregoing depositions of L. E. Aldman and John T. Glenn were taken before me, and were read to and subscribed by them in my presence, at the time and place and for the purposes mentioned in the caption, the said Aldman and Glenn having first been sworn by me that the evidence they should give touching the matters at issue therein should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and their statements reduced to writing in my presence by Colonel J. H. McHenry. W. T. Owen, attorney for George H. Yeaman, and Colonel J. H. McHenry being present at the examination.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1863.

D. LITTLE,
Presiding Judge, McLean County.

The deposition of S. J. Boyd, taken before B. J. Shaver, presiding judge, Muhlenburg county court, on the 17th day of November, at the office of Joseph Ricketts, esquire, in pursuance of a notice from John H. McHenry to Hon. George H. Yeaman, of which notice the following is an extract:

"Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN: You are hereby notified that I will * * * * at Greenville, at Joseph Ricketts's office, before Benjamin J. Shaver, presiding judge, Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, immediately upon the closing of the taking of your evidence before him, on the 17th of November, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., I will take the depositions of John E. Reno, Edward Rumsey, S. A. Jackson, and Lawson R. Reno, residents of Muhlenburg county. * * * * The above-named witnesses to be examined with reference to the contested election matter now pending between you, as the representative from the second congressional district of Kentucky, and myself, contestant.

"JOHN H. McHENRY, JR"

Upon which notice is the following indorsement:

Executed on Hon. George H. Yeaman, by delivering him a true copy of the within, the 22d day of October.

D. WEBB, *M. O.*

Present: John H. McHenry, jr., contestant, in person; W. D. Hay, attorney for McHenry, and Joseph Ricketts, attorney for Yeaman.

Mr. McHenry commenced the taking of his evidence on the morning of the 17th of November.

The witness, first being duly sworn, testified on the part of the contestant, at the time and place above mentioned, in the contested election matter, wherein Yeaman is the returned member to Congress from the second district of Kentucky, and McHenry is contestant.

Question by McHenry, No. 1. State your age, occupation, residence, how long you have lived in this county, and state everything within your knowledge touching the matter in controversy.

Answer. I am thirty years old; born and raised in this county; have lived here all my life until recently; I live now in Princeton, Kentucky; removed there since the election in 1863; am a practicing attorney at the bar. On the day of the election, August 3, 1863, I was in Greenville, Kentucky. I desired to vote, and had, as I conceived, a perfect legal right to do so. I requested a friend to accompany me to the polls and witness my application to vote, and hear what passed between me and the judges. I made this request because I understood that they required voters who desired to vote the democratic ticket, and for McHenry for Congress, to take a military oath, and because I heard a general talk among voters of that party that it was not right, was illegal, and heard many of them say they had not voted or attempted to vote on that account. Accompanied by this friend, Lieutenant C. L. Chatham, 48th Kentucky infantry, a Union man, I went to the polls. I saw soldiers, I understood, from the 3d Kentucky cavalry and 11th Kentucky infantry, in and about the town. I asked to vote, and was responded to by the judges, S. M. Eaton and W. D. Linsey that I must be sworn. I said that I was willing to take any oath prescribed by the Constitution or statute laws of Kentucky, but that I would not take any military oath. Mr. Linsey, one of the judges, said that they were conducting the election in accordance with the military law, and that I consequently could not vote. I did not vote, and would have voted for McHenry for Congress. I am well and personally acquainted with the people of this county, and from my general knowledge of the political and personal character of them, give it as my belief that the proclamation of the governor of Kentucky, and of General Burnside, together with General Shackelford's order, and the transit of bodies of armed federal soldiers through the county immediately preceding the election, had the effect to prevent many of the people who would have voted for McHenry from doing so, and think that if there had been a full, free, fair, and undisturbed election that he would have received a much larger vote than he did in this county. The military order which I saw in Greenville, and by which the election there was conducted, was General J. M. Schackelford's General Order No. 23. I desire to state in this connexion that I am opposed to secession and to abolition, and am for the reconstruction of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution, and have never given voluntary and material aid to the rebellion, and think that most of the people in this county, who are denounced as "rebels," "secesh," &c., are of the same political feelings.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

S. J. BOYD.

Attest: B. J. SHAVER,
Presiding Judge, Muhlenburg Co., and Examiner.

Also the deposition of W. R. Murdock, taken at the same time and place, on behalf of contestant. The witness, first being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Questions by Mr. McHenry:

No. 1. State your age, residence, how long you have lived here, and what is your occupation.

Answer. I am 45 years old; live in Greenville, and have lived there over four years, and have lived in an adjoining county all my life, and am at present a hotel keeper in Greenville.

No. 2. State if you voted at the last election. If not, why did you not? State any circumstances connected with matters touching this controversy in your knowledge.

Answer. I did not go to the polls at all on that day. Early in the morning one of the judges, W. Linsey, esq., passed my house, and I asked him if I could vote to-day. He remarked that he supposed not, unless I would take the oath. I told him that I had taken the oath once, and supposed that would be sufficient. He said that the election would be conducted by military law, and that I would be required to take the oath, and unless I did I could not vote. I saw soldiers from 3d Kentucky cavalry here that day; some were armed and others were not. It was generally supposed and talked of that they were here for the purpose of controlling the election. There were very few democratic votes cast at this town. There are two voting precincts in Greenville. And furthermore this deponent saith not.

W. R. MURDOCK.

Attest: B. J. SHAVER, *P. J., M. C.*

Also the deposition of Dr. S. A. Jackson, taken on behalf of contestant, at the same time and place, and for the same purpose. The witness, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Questions by Mr. McHenry:

No. 1. State your age, residence, occupation, how long you have lived in Muhlenburg, and at what precinct you vote.

Answer. I am 39 years old; residence, Muhlenburg county; a practicing physician by profession; have lived in Muhlenburg county fifteen years, and vote at the Skylerville precinct, at the mouth of Mud river, in this county.

No. 2. State all the circumstances within your knowledge concerning matters touching this controversy. State the circumstances connected with your attempt to vote at the last election.

Answer. At the Skylerville precinct, on the morning of the election, (August 3, 1863,) I applied to vote, and my vote was challenged by the clerk of the election. One of the judges, Mr. J. B. Rowland, remarked, "We have new orders this morning," at the same time handing me General Shackelford's general order concerning the election, issued from "Headquarters, Russellville, Kentucky," and asked me if I could take that oath. I said if he would insert the word "*voluntary*" before the words "aid and comfort," that I would take it; that I had not given any *voluntary* aid or comfort to the rebellion, but, like many other men, had contributed aid and comfort when I could not help it. Another order, I think from Colonel E. Murray, 3d Kentucky cavalry, was produced, containing General Burnside's proclamation declaring the State of Kentucky under martial law, by which I was informed that no man should be permitted to vote who had *ever* taken a military oath. My remark was, that few men in the country who had ever been about military posts but had been required to take the oath, in order to pass out the picket lines and out from the post; but such appeared to be regarded a "test of loyalty" by the judges of the election. I told them that I would take the oath required by the statute laws of Kentucky,

and quoted the law to them. They would not let me do that, and said that Shackelford's was the latest order, and they were guided by that. They would not allow me to vote. I would have voted for McHenry for Congress. I saw soldiers from 11th Kentucky infantry present there that day. Captain Ward, of that regiment, was present in the house where the clerk's desk was when I was there. He was dressed in uniform. Some of the soldiers were armed. There was not a full vote polled at that precinct. It was known a day or two previous that there would be soldiers at the polls, and I know of some persons who gave that as a reason why they did not go to the polls on that day. It is my opinion the report of military interference at the polls, and the presence of the soldiers at the polls, had the effect to keep many persons from the polls who would have voted for McHenry. And furthermore this deponent saith not.

S. A. JACKSON.

Attest: B. J. SHAVER, *P. J., M. C.*

Also the deposition of D. A. Luckett, taken at same time and place, on behalf of contestant, and for the same purpose, who, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Questions by Mr. McHenry:

No. 1. State your age, residence, occupation, and how long you have lived in Muhlenburg county.

Answer. I am 32 years old; born in Muhlenburg county; have been all my life and am a farmer by occupation.

No. 2. State all the circumstances connected with this controversy within your knowledge.

Answer. I vote at Greenville, there being two precincts in this town for voting. I did not vote myself, nor attempt to do so, as I was unwilling to be sworn at the polls, having been previously placed under oath before Captain Scott, 3d Kentucky cavalry, provost marshal of Greenville, on 16th May, 1863. I went to the polls the day of election with Aaron Wickliffe, esq. He applied to vote, and the judges would not let him vote without he would take the oath known here as the Shackelford and Foster oath: these were the oaths attached to the orders of these two military men. Wickliffe refused to take that oath, but expressed his willingness to take the oath required by the State laws. I would have tried to vote myself, but thought it would be no use to do so. I know of men in this county who told me they intended to vote for Colonel McHenry, but, after the military orders were issued and soldiers appeared at the polls, voted for Yeaman. I saw several soldiers here the day of the election; they were armed. It was my understanding, and was generally understood among the people, that these soldiers were here for the purpose of interfering with and controlling the election. I intended to cast my vote for McHenry for Congress. I am well acquainted with the people of this county, and firmly believe that, if there had been a full, free, and fair election, McHenry would have received a much larger vote than he did. And furthermore this deponent saith not.

D. A. LUCKETT.

Attest: B. J. SHAVER,
P. J., Muhlenburg County.

Also the deposition of H. G. Newman, who, being duly sworn, testified on behalf of contestant, at the same time and place, and for the same purpose:

Questions by Mr. McHenry:

No. 1. State your age, residence, and how long you have lived in Muhlenburg county.

Answer. I am 33 years old; have been born and raised, and lived all my life, in Muhlenburg county.

No. 2. State the circumstances connected with the attempt to vote, and when it was.

Answer. I vote at Myer's Mill precinct, in this county. I went to the polls, and asked to vote. There were soldiers there from 11th Kentucky mounted infantry and 3d Kentucky cavalry. They were armed, and around the polls. The judges paid no attention to me whatever, and I could not attract their attention. They saw me, but said nothing. I am for the restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution; was willing to take any oath prescribed by the laws of Kentucky, and so expressed myself at the polls. I was treated, as I thought, with contempt by the judges at the election. I was personally acquainted with the judges, and they with me, and they knew that I was a legal voter. I think there were only about 43 votes polled there. McHenry received none. I think that if there had been a full and fair vote there that McHenry would have received a good vote, and, in my opinion, would have carried the precinct over Yeaman. I know of many men in that precinct who would have voted for McHenry if there had been no interference. I intended to have voted for him. Furthermore this deponent saith not.

H. G. NEWMAN.

Attest: B. J. SHAVER, *P. J., M. C.*

Also the deposition of M. B. Clark, who testified on behalf of contestant, at the same time and place, and for the same purpose, as follows:

Question by Mr. McHenry:

No. 1. State your age, residence, occupation, how long you have lived in this county, and all the circumstances connected with the matter in controversy.

Answer. I am forty-four years old; have lived here ten years; am a farmer by occupation. I voted at the Myers Mill precinct; I did not vote August 3, 1863. I started to the polls to vote, and intended to vote for McHenry for Congress. On my way to the polls I met several of my neighbors, men whom I considered good citizens and law-abiding men—as I try to be myself—and found them returning from the polls without voting. They told me I could not, on account of the oath prescribed at the polls. I said I would take the State oath; but they said they had done the same thing, but it would not do. I thought, as they could not vote I could not, and consequently did not go to the polls at all. I am well acquainted with the people of that precinct. I know every voter in the precinct, and give it as my opinion that if the people had been allowed to vote, and there had been a full vote cast, that McHenry would have carried the precinct over Yeaman.

In qualification of the above statement, I would say that these persons whom I met on the road had agreed for Mr. H. G. Newman, whom they regarded as a qualified voter, to apply to vote, and that their cases would depend upon the result of his attempt; and when he failed to vote they did not attempt to vote.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

M. B. CLARK.

Attest:

B. J. SHAVER, *P. J., M. C.*

Also the deposition of D. A. Jernigan, taken at the same time and place, and for the same purpose, who, being duly sworn, testified in behalf of contestant as follows:

Questions by Mr. McHenry, No. 1. State your age, residence, occupation, and how long you have lived in Muhlenburg county.

Answer. I am forty-four years old; live in Muhlenburg county, and have lived here since 1842; am a farmer by occupation.

No. 2. State where you vote, and all the circumstances connected with this controversy within your knowledge.

Answer. I vote at Boggess precinct, in Greenville. I went to the polls to vote, and the sheriff remarked that there were no judges present at that time; and when I again applied, the sheriff told me that the judges had decided that I could not vote. I saw soldiers in town on that day. I was afterwards informed if I would take the military oath at the polls that I could vote. I said I had taken the oath once. I did not vote. I would have voted for McHenry for Congress. I know several men in this county who would have voted for McHenry if it had not been for military interference at the polls.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

D. A. JERNIGAN.

Attest:

B. J. SHAVER,
Presiding Judge, Muhlenburg County.

The further examination of the witnesses is hereby continued until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock a. m.

B. J. SHAVER, *P. J., M. C.*

Met pursuant to adjournment, at 9 o'clock a. m., November 18, 1863.

The deposition of M. D. Hay, who, being duly sworn, testified on behalf of contestant, on 18th November, at same place, for same purpose mentioned in the caption:

Question by Mr. McHenry. State your age, residence, occupation, and how long you have lived in Muhlenburg county.

Answer. I am twenty-eight years of age; I am a lawyer by profession; I reside in Muhlenburg county, and have lived in the county since my birth.

By same. State if you were present in Greenville the day of the election August 3, 1863; state everything within your knowledge connected with matters touching this controversy.

Answer. I was in Greenville on the day of the election. I went to the polls at my precinct and offered to vote. One of the judges challenged my vote, and showed me an order and copy of oath by General Shackelford, and stated that if I would take the oath appended to said order I could vote. I proffered to take the oath of expatriation, as authorized by an act of the legislature of Kentucky. The judges admitted that the oath prescribed by Shackelford's order was not in conformity to the act of the legislature, but that the State was under martial law, and that superseded the civil law, and unless I took the oath as prescribed by Shackelford's order I could not vote. There was a company, or a part of a company, of troops belonging to the 3d Kentucky cavalry, Colonel Murray, commanded by Lieutenant McDavis, in Greenville on the day of the election. When the judges were talking to me about voting, Lieutenant Davis said that if any one was not satisfied with the manner in which the election was conducted, he would "place them where they would be satisfied with it." The soldiers were all armed, and in uniform. The Lieutenant Davis before spoken of was in uniform, and wore side arms. The horses belonging to the soldiers were in the court-house yard. I am of the opinion, if it had not been for the presence of the soldiers and the orders issued by General Shackelford and Colonel Murray, Mr. J. H. McHenry would have received a much larger vote than he did. The orders were sent to the various precincts in the county by J. H. Reno, who is the clerk of the circuit court for Muhlenburg county. The

orders of General Shackelford were handed to Mr. Reno by some one from Madisonville, Kentucky, who had been sent here by Shackelford for that purpose. On Saturday or Sunday preceding the election, two companies of troops passed through Greenville, representing themselves as belonging to the 8th Kentucky cavalry. The officer in command stated that he "was going to the county of Henderson to prohibit any one from voting for Wickliffe, or that G— d——d renegade McHenry." I think the orders, and the known presence of the military, had the effect to keep voters from the polls. I think that the people of Muhlenburg county, who are by some called rebels and secessionists, have not given voluntary aid to the rebellion. They are not, in my opinion, in favor of a division of the States, but always have been in favor of a reconstruction of the Union upon its original basis. They have differed with the administration and the War Department about the manner in which this reconstruction was to be brought about.

Furthermore this deponent saith not.

M. D. HAY.

Attest:

B. J. SHAVER, *P. J., M. C.*

Certificate of B. J. Shaver.

MUHLENBURG COUNTY:

I, B. J. Shaver, presiding judge of Muhlenburg county court, do certify that the foregoing depositions of S. J. Boyd, W. N. Murdock, S. A. Jackson, D. A. Luckett, H. G. Newman, M. B. Clark, and M. D. Hay were taken before me, commencing on the morning of 17th November, and continuing two days—17th and 18th. I certify that on the morning of the 17th there was present Colonel John H. McHenry, jr., in person—neither Hon. George H. Yeaman nor any attorney for him appearing. Colonel John H. McHenry, jr., proceeded to the taking of his depositions in accordance with his notice, an extract of which is copied in the caption, and I certify that it is a true copy. And I also certify that Judge Joseph Ricketts, attorney for Hon. George H. Yeaman, was notified to attend and cross-examine the witnesses who testified on behalf of contestant, and declined to do so, as he said was his instruction from Mr. Yeaman. I further certify that all the depositions of the witnesses were reduced to writing by John H. McHenry, jr., (except that of M. D. Hay, who wrote his own deposition;) that they were first duly sworn by me; subscribed and acknowledged the same in my presence, and the acknowledgment is duly attested by me. The witnesses were sworn according to law that the deposition they would give should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The subpœnas and additional notice of witnesses, with returns of the proper officers, are filed herewith and made a part hereof, marked "A" and "B;" also the certificate of the clerk of Muhlenburg county, giving statement of poll-book of said county.

Given under my hand this 18th day of November, 1863.

B. J. SHAVER, *P. J., M. C.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Muhlenburg County, sct:

I, Thomas Jones, clerk of the county court in and for the county and State above named, do certify that at an election held in Muhlenburg county, on the 3d day of August, 1863, at the several voting places prescribed by law, the vote stood thus as between George H. Yeaman and John H. McHenry, jr., as shown by the poll-books on file in my office:

For Congress, at court-house, G. H. Yeaman received 259 votes, John H. McHenry, jr., received 3 votes; at Boggess's precinct, G. H. Yeaman received

239 votes, J. H. McHenry, jr., received 8 votes; at Pond River precinct, G. H. Yeaman received 167 votes, J. H. McHenry, jr., received 7 votes; at Skilesville precinct, G. H. Yeaman received 140 votes, J. H. McHenry, jr., received 27 votes; at South Carrollton precinct, Geo. H. Yeaman received 233 votes, J. H. McHenry, jr., received 57 votes; at Myers's Mill precinct, Geo. H. Yeaman received 40 votes, J. H. McHenry, jr., received 00 votes.

Recapitulation.—Whole vote received by G. H. Yeaman for Congress, at the election aforesaid, in said county of Muhlenburg, is one thousand and seventy-eight (1,078) votes; and the whole vote cast for J. H. McHenry, jr., in said county, at the election aforesaid, is one hundred and two (102) votes. Majority in said county for G. H Yeaman, 976 votes.

Given under my hand, as clerk of the Muhlenburg county court, at the clerk's office in Greenville, Kentucky, this 19th day November, A. D. 1863.

THO. J. JONES, *Clerk.*

Hon. GEO. H. YEAMAN:

You are notified that, in addition to the witnesses named in my notice to you of 22d instant, to take proof before B. J. Shaver, judge of Muhlenburg county court, immediately upon the closing of your taking on the 17th November, I will examine the following additional witnesses, all citizens of Muhlenburg county: M. D. Hay, Wm. McVary, jr., S. M. Arnold, S. Bradley, C. Stone, A. Glenn, sr., J. C. Stokes, John Lorchett, E. D. Craig, J. T. Dusenbury, A. McConn, W. B. Clark, D. W. Jernigan, D. A. Luckett, R. C. Frazier, J. Short, H. Rhoades, G. W. Eaves, J. W. Christian, W. R. Murdock, and S. J. Boyd, a citizen of Caldwell county.

The said witnesses to be examined touching the contested election matter now pending, wherein you are returned member from 2d congressional district of Kentucky, and I am contestant.

NOVEMBER 9, 1863. JOHN H. McHENRY, JR.

Executed by delivering a true copy of the within notice to George H. Yeaman, November 11, 1863.

DAVID WEBB, *M. O.*

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Henderson, Ky., July 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 12.

In order that the proclamation of the governor and the laws of the State of Kentucky may be observed and enforced, post commandants and officers of this command will see that the following regulations are strictly complied with at the approaching State election:

None but loyal citizens will act as officers of the election.

No one will be allowed to offer himself as a candidate for office, or be voted for at said election, who is not in all things loyal to the State and federal government, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The judges of election will allow no one to vote at said election unless he is known to them to be an undoubtedly loyal citizen, or unless he shall first take the oath required by the laws of the State of Kentucky.

No disloyal man will offer himself as a candidate, or attempt to vote, except for treasonable purposes; and all such efforts will be summarily suppressed by the military authorities.

All necessary protection will be supplied and guaranteed at the polls to Union men by all the military force within this command.

By order of

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

W. A. PAGE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Oath to be taken at the election.

I do solemnly swear that I have not been in the service of the so-called Confederate States in either a civil or military capacity, or in the service of the so-called provisional government of Kentucky; that I have not given any aid, assistance, or comfort to any person in arms against the United States; and that I have, in all things, demeaned myself as a loyal citizen since the beginning of the present rebellion. So help me God.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Russellville, Ky., July 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 23. }

In order that the proclamation of the governor and the laws of the State of Kentucky may be observed and enforced, post commandants and offices of this command will see that the following regulations are strictly complied with at the approaching State election:

None but loyal citizens will act as officers of the election.

No one will be allowed to offer himself as a candidate for office, or be voted for at said election, who is not in all things loyal to the State and federal government, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The judges of election will allow no one to vote at said election unless he is known to them to be an undoubtedly loyal citizen, or unless he shall first take the oath required by the laws of the State of Kentucky.

No disloyal man will offer himself as a candidate, or attempt to vote, except for treasonable purposes; and all such efforts will be summarily suppressed by the military authorities.

All necessary protection will be supplied and guaranteed at the polls to Union men by all the military force within this command.

By order of

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier General, Commanding.
J. E. HUFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Oath to be taken at the election.

I do solemnly swear that I have not been in the service of the so-called Confederate States in either a civil or military capacity, or in the service of the so-called provisional government of Kentucky; that I have not given any aid, assistance, or comfort to any person in arms against the United States; and that I have, in all things, demeaned myself as a loyal citizen since the beginning of the present rebellion. So help me God.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 120.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1863.

Whereas the State of Kentucky is invaded by a rebel force, with the avowed intention of overawing the judges of election, of intimidating the loyal voters, keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d of August; and whereas the military power of the government is the only force that can defeat this attempt, the State of Kentucky is hereby declared under martial law, and all military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in support of the laws and the purity of suffrage, as defined in the late proclamation of his excellency Governor Robinson.

As it is not the intention of the commanding general to interfere with the proper expression of public opinion, all discretion in the conduct of the election will be, as usual, in the hands of the legally appointed judges at the polls, who will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote, and to this end the military power is ordered to give them its utmost support.

The civil authority, civil courts, and business, will not be suspended by this order. It is for the purpose only of protecting, if necessary, the rights of loyal citizens and the freedom of election.

By command of Major General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[By telegraph.]

CINCINNATI, *August* 3, 1863.

Major General H. W. Halleck:

The rebel force under Scott, which I reported having crossed the Kentucky river, is now in full retreat in the direction of Somerset, with Colonel Sanders in close pursuit. A great many mules and horses, and over three hundred prisoners have been captured, among these Colonel Ashby. They came into Kentucky to make a diversion in favor of Morgan, and will probably be much damaged before getting out.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major General.

Official copy.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *February* 15, 1864.

D. C. WAGER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 16, 1864.

Official copy, respectfully furnished Hon. John H. McHenry, jr., for his information.

C. T. CHRISTENSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

For the information and guidance of all officers at the approaching election, I have caused to be herewith published an act of the legislature of Kentucky,

entitled "An act to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'citizens, expatriation, and aliens.'"

The strict observance and enforcement of this and all other laws of this State regulating elections, are earnestly enjoined and required, as being alike due to a faithful discharge of duty, to the purity of the elective franchise, and to the sovereign will of the people of Kentucky, expressed through their legislature.

Given under my hand as governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort, this 20th day of July, 1863, and in the seventy-second year of the commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the governor:

D. C. WICKLIFFE, *Secretary of State.*

CHAPTER 509.

AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "citizens, expatriation, and aliens."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called provisional government of Kentucky in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or provisional government, shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the legislature, by a general or special statute.

SEC. 2. That whenever a person attempts or is called on to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative on oath the expatriation provided in the first section of this act, and upon his failure or refusal to do so shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

SEC. 3 This act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage

Passed and became a law, the objections of the governor to the contrary notwithstanding, March 11, 1862.

All papers throughout the State will publish this proclamation and accompanying act until the election, and send bills to the Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, E. L. Van Winkle, secretary of state for the commonwealth of Kentucky, and keeper of the archives thereof, do hereby certify that the above printed copy of the proclamation of Governor Robinson, and an act of the general assembly of Kentucky, is a true copy of the original proclamation and act on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the [SEAL.] seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 14th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the seventy-second year of the commonwealth.

E. L. VAN WINKLE,
Secretary of State,
By JAMES R. PAGE,
Assistant Secretary

The following is the official vote in the second congressional district, composing the following counties, viz., for the year 1861:

Breckenridge county, total vote	1,543
Butler county, total vote	1,045
Christian county, total vote	1,721
Daviess county, total vote	1,752
Grayson county, total vote	963
Hancock county, total vote	785
Henderson county, total vote	1,312
McLean county, total vote	837
Muhlenburg county, total vote	1,112
Ohio county, total vote	1,575
	12,645
Edmondson	662
Hopkins	1,358
Total vote	14,665

The following is the official vote in the second congressional district of Kentucky, in August, 1863, *between George H. Yeaman and John H. McHenry, and composing the following counties:*

Counties.	G. H. Yeaman.	J. H. McHenry.
Breckenridge	888	243
Butler	758	275
Christian	934	117
Daviess	758	460
Edmondson	434	202
Grayson	832	462
Hancock	324	41
Henderson	287	219
Hopkins	506	90
McLean	530	62
Muhlenburg	1,078	102
Ohio	982	814
	8,311	3,087
		8,311
Total vote of district		11,398

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, E. L. Van Winkle, secretary of state for the commonwealth of Kentucky, and keeper of the archives thereof, do hereby certify that the foregoing statements of the official votes of the second congressional district are true and correct copies of the vote in said district for the years 1861 and 1863, as appears from the records on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the commonwealth. Done at Frankfort this 14th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the seventy-second year of the commonwealth.

[SEAL.]

E. L. VAN WINKLE.
Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE,
Assistant Secretary.

PLEADINGS AND TESTIMONY OF GEORGE H. YEAMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN 38TH CONGRESS.

JOHN H. McHENRY, Jr., *vs.* GEORGE H. YEAMAN. } In the matter of a contested election.

I except and demur to the notice and proceedings of John H. McHenry, styling himself contestant in this case, upon the ground that he does not claim to have been elected, and does not claim to be entitled to a seat on this floor, but only insists that I am not legally elected; and it is incompetent for the House to take notice or jurisdiction of a contest and to go behind the certificate, except where the party contesting or objecting claims to be entitled to the seat.

GEORGE H. YEAMAN.

OWENSBORO', KENTUCKY,
October 15, 1863.

SIR: You will take notice that, on Friday, the 30th day of October, 1863, in the town of Owensboro', Kentucky, before honorable A. G. Botts, presiding judge of Daviess county, at his office, I propose to commence the examination of the following named witnesses, whose residences are marked opposite their names, viz:

James M. Holmes, Daviess county, Kentucky.
John Locke, do.
Tapley Maddox, do.
W. S. Booth, do.
H. Nave, do.
William May, do.
C. J. Wood, do.
A. Spray, do.
J. W. Miles, do.
M. McIntyre, Owensboro', Kentucky.
John O'Bryon, do.
E. Comstock, do.
W. B. Tyler, do.
Jo. G. Harrison, do.

And on Monday, the 9th day of November, 1863, before D. Little, presiding judge of McLean county, Kentucky, at his office, in Calhoun, Kentucky, I propose to commence the examination of the following witnesses, all residents of McLean county, viz:

Thomas W. Shackelford, Henry Griffith, Isaac Calhoun.

And on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1863, before Benjamin J. Shaver, presiding judge of Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, at the law office of Jos. Ricketts, in Greenville, Kentucky, I propose to commence the examination of the following witnesses, all residents of Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, viz:

James S. McIntyre, Jesse H. Reno, Ed. R. Weir, sr., —— Brown, county clerk.

The examination of said witnesses, and of others whose names and residences may be furnished you within the time limited by law, will be continued from day to day between the hours of 7 a. m. and 10 p. m. until the same be completed. The testimony thus taken is to be used in the contested election in the second congressional district of Kentucky, wherein I am the returned member and you are the contestant.

GEORGE H. YEAMAN.

Colonel JOHN H. MCHENRY, Jr.

Executed on Colonel John H. McHenry by delivering to him a true copy this the 15th day of October, 1863.

HAL. MOSELEY, *D.*,
For JO. G. HARRISON, *S. D. C.*

OWENSBORO', KENTUCKY, *October* 20, 1863.

You are notified that, in addition to the witnesses named in my notice to you of the 15th instant to take proofs touching the contested election from the second district, Kentucky, in which I am returned member and you are contestant, I will examine W. B. Wall, H. M. Woodruff, Thomas H. Pointer, and C. Balee, all residents of Daviess county, Kentucky, under the notice, commencing at Owensboro', on the 30th instant, and Lewis Moore, a resident of McLean county, Kentucky, under the notice, commencing at Calhoun, on the 9th of November, 1863.

GEORGE H. YEAMAN.

Colonel J. H. MCHENRY, Jr.

Executed on J. H. McHenry by delivering to him a copy October 22, 1863.

H. W. WARFIELD, *D.*,
For JO. G. HARRISON, *S. D. C.*

OWENSBORO', *October* 23, 1863.

You are notified that, in addition to the witnesses named in my notice to you of the 15th instant, I will examine J. W. Rollins, Henry Williams, and William T. Owen, citizens of McLean county, before D. Little, presiding judge of McLean county, at his office in Calhoun, Kentucky, on the 9th of November, 1863.

GEORGE H. YEAMAN.

Colonel JOHN H. MCHENRY, Jr.

Executed on John H. McHenry, jr., October 30, 1863, by delivering to him a copy of the within notice.

E. HARRISON, *D.*,
For JO. G. HARRISON, *S. D. C.*

OCTOBER 30, 1863

You are notified, that in addition to the witnesses named in my notice to you of the 15th instant, I will examine at Owensboro', before Judge Botts, at the time specified, Jesse Moore, a citizen of Daviess county, and at Calhoun, before Judge Little, at the time specified, S. G. Alexander, a citizen of McLean county, in the contested election case wherein I am returned from the second congressional district of Kentucky and you are contestant.

GEORGE H. YEAMAN.

Colonel JOHN H. MCHENRY.

Executed by delivering a copy of the within October 30, 1863

D. WEBB, *M. O.*

OWENSBORO', KENTUCKY,
September 28, 1863.

In answer to your notice to me dated August 30, 1863, and served the — day of ———, 1863, that you would contest my right to a seat in the House of Representatives in the next Congress of the United States, as the representative from the 2d congressional district of Kentucky, and stating the grounds of the contest, I deny that I "did, on the 28th day of July, 1863, have an interview with Colonel John W. Foster, 65th Indiana volunteer mounted infantry, in Owensboro', Kentucky, and was an accomplice in an unlawful scheme, by which thousands of legal and lawful voters were illegally deprived of their elective franchise, who would have voted for you."

I deny that the General Order No. 12, and oath therein contained or suggested, had no foundation in the constitution or laws of Kentucky. I did not "instigate the publication of said order and oath with a view of preventing a full and fair expression of public opinion on August 3, 1863, but, in a conversation with said Foster, told him that, owing to my position, I would give no advice or make no suggestion what the military ought to do, except to request that any action taken should be as mild as possible, and sought no interview with him for that or any other purpose; and I deny that said order was intended or used for any other purpose than to enforce the law of Kentucky, and the proclamation of Joseph F. Robinson, governor of Kentucky, of date July 20, 1863, enforcing obedience to the act of March 11, 1862. Colonel Foster did have a right to issue said order.

I deny that the election in several of the counties of the 2d congressional district was controled by a "General Order" No. 28, which you say was issued by General J. M. Shackelford, on the 30th July, 1863, and General Shackelford did have a right to issue said order.

I deny that General Order No. 120, from headquarters department of the Ohio, from General Burnside, superseded and rendered null and void said "General Order" No. 12 of Foster's, and General Order No. 28 of General Shackelford; and I deny that the election in the 2d congressional district was controlled by said orders, in defiance of civil law and in direct violation of their superior officer.

I deny that my election in the 2d congressional district of Kentucky was carried by fraud, intimidation, threats, and violence; and by armed soldiers placed at the polls for the purpose of intimidating and frightening the people from voting against you; and by the application of test oaths of loyalty unknown to any law, civil, military, or divine; and by threatening to arrest men who were legal and authorized voters for offering to cast their votes for you, and by threats made at the polls by military officers to legal voters, that they; the voters would, be arrested if they cast their votes for you; and by erasing your name from the poll-books in McLean without authority from you, and by order of persons acting under authority of Colonel Foster; and by the unlawful seizure of the poll-books in Henderson county by order of Colonel Fisher, thus preventing the people from voting for you; and by threats to seize and impress the horses and other property from persons because of voting for you; and by causing or requiring legal voters and loyal citizens who voted for you in certain counties, to wit, Daviess, Henderson, Hopkins, Hancock, McLean, Muhlenburg, Christian and Breckenridge, to take an oath unknown to the law, and allowing votes to be cast for me untrammelled and undisturbed; and by the granting of furloughs unauthorized to large numbers of soldiers from 11th Kentucky infantry volunteers, 26th Kentucky infantry volunteers, and 3d Kentucky cavalry, for the express purpose of voting against you, whilst soldiers who desired to vote for you were refused furloughs; and requiring any voter who desired to vote for you to take an oath to support the policy of the present

administration; and by applying different oaths at different precincts; and by establishing false, unreasonable, and illegal test oaths and standards of loyalty; and by closing the polls before the time specified by law, in order to prevent legal voters from voting for you.

And I further not only deny that my election in the 2d district of Kentucky was carried by the said several means and acts as alleged by you, but I also deny that any such fraud, intimidation and threats were used; deny that soldiers were placed at the polls for the purpose of frightening people from the polls; deny that test oaths of loyalty were applied unknown to any law, civil, military, or divine; deny that any threats were made to arrest men for offering to cast their votes for you; deny that threats were made at the polls by military officers to arrest persons voting for you; deny that your name was erased from the poll-books in McLean county; deny that the poll-books in Henderson county were seized by persons acting under the order of Colonel Foster; deny that threats were made to seize and impress the horses and other property of persons because of voting for you, and that any such threat was carried into execution by Captain Cumming, or any one else; deny that voters in the counties you mention who wanted to vote for you were required to take an oath unknown to the law; deny that any unauthorized furloughs were granted from the 11th and 26th infantry, and 3d cavalry, to soldiers desiring to vote for me, and refused to those desiring to vote for you, and affirm that all who wanted to come home to the election were allowed to come, regardless of their preferences for me or you; deny that any voters at Curdsville, in Daviess county, or elsewhere, were required to take an oath to support the policy of the present administration; deny that different oaths were applied at different precincts; deny that false, unreasonable, and illegal test oaths were established as standards of loyalty; deny that the polls were closed before the time specified by law at Owensboro', or elsewhere, in order to prevent voters from voting for you.

I deny that said election was in violation of the constitution of Kentucky and the statutes made in pursuance thereof, and affirm it was in accordance with said constitution and laws; I deny that it was in violation of the spirit of the proclamation of the governor of Kentucky of July 20, 1863, and in violation of General Order No. 120, from headquarters department of Ohio, except in so far as that many known and avowed secessionists and rebels, and rebel sympathizers, were allowed to vote, and did vote for you; whereas said order No. 120 enjoined and commanded officers of election to permit no disloyal person to vote, and threatened to hold them personally responsible if they did; and I affirm that said election was in harmony with said proclamation of the governor of Kentucky, except in so far as that at many precincts the officers of election did not enforce the act of March 11, 1862, as required, nor enforce the prescribed oath, and that in consequence thereof many persons who had violated that act and expatriated themselves voted for you.

I deny that the reasons given by General A. E. Burnside for issuing General Order No. 120 had no foundation in fact, and I affirm he had authority to make the order, and that the reasons or facts given for making it were not material, and in any event cannot now be collaterally inquired into.

I deny that large numbers of legal voters in the district went to the polls, claimed the privilege of voting, offered to take any oath prescribed by the constitution and laws of Kentucky or of the United States, and were refused by the judges of election in violation of law.

I deny that not one-half the legal voters in the district cast their votes, and deny that a sufficient number to have elected you were prevented from voting for you through military and illegal interference.

And I further claim and rest the validity of my election on the following facts, laws, and principles:

1st. The election was held and conducted according to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Kentucky.

2d. The election was free, fair, open, and untrammelled, and was a free and deliberate expression of the electors in the district in the selection of a representative in the Congress of the United States.

3. A majority of the votes cast were cast for me.

4. A majority of all the voters in the district cast their votes for me.

5. That taking all the voters in the district who were required to take an oath, and all the voters in the counties of McLean and Henderson, where you say the poll-books were interfered with, and add them to the votes you received, and I will still have a majority of the votes cast.

6. That you openly and publicly sought and expected the rebel vote of the district, and that large numbers of them would not and did not offer to vote after the issual of Governor Robinson's proclamation.

7. That at and for many months prior to said election there existed, and does still exist, a powerful insurrection and rebellion against the government, Constitution, laws and authority of the United States and of the State of Kentucky, by reason of which civil war existed; that Kentucky was in the department of the Ohio, under the command of General Burnside, and was then the seat of war, and the residence of a large population aiding and sympathizing with said insurrection; that by reason of these facts the laws of war obtained and prevailed in Kentucky, and that under said laws General Burnside and General Shackelford, and Colonel Foster, had the right to do whatever they did to insure the authority of the government of the United States in Kentucky.

8. That at and before said election there was a political combination in Kentucky to place the State in political and military antagonism with the government of the United States, and in active aid of said rebellion, and I charge and will give in evidence the following facts to show your complicity in said unlawful scheme:

1st. You notoriously and openly sought the rebel vote of the district, and nearly all the votes you got were rebels, rebel sympathizers and secessionists.

2d. The rebels and rebel sympathizers of the district openly and notoriously expressed their great preference for you over me, and manifested their preference at public speakings by open manifestations of applause for you, and offensive interruptions of me, sometimes carried so far that I could scarcely be heard.

3d. That you admitted in public speeches and private conversations that the rebels would vote for you and not for me.

4th. That the observations, statements, and arguments of your public addresses were calculated to discourage enlistments and secure the success of the said unlawful scheme—in this: that you would advise the people and Kentucky to stand upon the principles you advocated, "and *fight* north and south, east and west, against the tide of fanaticism that rolls against her;" and at Brownsville you exhorted the people "not to send their sons to the army to fight for these radical principles which you (they) cannot approve;" and at various places you affirmed, in regard to the present strife between the government and the rebellion, that, "let Kentucky go where she might, you would go with her;" and that at Whitesville you admitted that the "rebels had urged you to make the race on the platform of no more men and no more money, and promised that if you would you should not only have their votes, but plenty of money to make the race on," you claiming in the same speech that you had rejected their proposition.

GEORGE H. YEAMAN.

Colonel JOHN H. MCHENRY, Jr.

Executed on John H. McHenry, jr., September 29, 1863, by delivering to him a copy of the within notice.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON, *S. D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
Adjutant General's Office, Frankfort, October 10, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed I send you a certified statement of the number of r cruits furnished by the second congressional district for United States service Any other information you desire we will furnish, if in our power.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Kentucky.

Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN, *M. C.*

List showing number of volunteers furnished by second congressional distr of State of Kentucky to United States Army.

Christian	558
Hopkins	209
Muhlenburg	622
Henderson	214
Daviess	478
McLean	537
Ohio	1,063
Hancock	253
Breckenridge	540
Grayson	642
Butler	476
Edmonson	122
	5,714

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Frankfort, Kentucky.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the numbe men furnished by the second congressional district to the United States army as taken from the records of this department.

Given under my hand this 9th day of October, 1863.

JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General, Kentucky.

The following is the official vote in the 2d congressional district, in the ye 1861, *in the following counties, to wit:*

Counties.	Vote of J. L. Jackson.	Vote of J. C. Burch
Christian	1,193	52
Henderson	753	55
Daviess	779	97
Muhlenburg	965	14
Ohio	1,390	18
Hancock	407	37
Breckenridge	1,234	30
Butler	1,031	1
Grayson	855	10
McLean	674	16
Total	9,281	3,36

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Office of Secretary of State, Frankfort, October 7, 1863.

I, E. L. Van Winkle, secretary of state for the State of Kentucky and keeper the archives thereof, do hereby certify that the above statement of election 2d congressional district is the official vote taken from the books in this office, l is a true and faithful copy of the same.

Given under my hand at Frankfort this 7th October, 1863.

E. L. VAN WINKLE,
Secretary of State.

e official vote for presidential electors for 1860 *in the following counties, to wit:*

Counties.	Bell and Everett.	Breckinridge and Lane.	Douglas and Johnson.	Lincoln and Hamlin.
eckenridge	956	281	382	3
ller	500	119	321	5
ristian	954	192	255	1
viess	1,074	654	530	7
mondson	185	179	137	15
ayson	497	387	219	8
meock	397	427	65	3
nderson	846	494	211	5
pkins	731	666	171	2
Lean	242	132	162	0
hlenburg	741	51	557	4
io	677	201	582	2

AGGREGATE OF EACH COUNTY.

ckenridge	1,627
ller	945
ristian	1,402
viess	2,265
mondson	516
ayson	1,111
meock	892
derson	1,556
pkins	1,571
Lean	536
hlenburg	1,353
io	1,462
Total aggregate official vote of the above counties	15,236

The following is the official vote taken in May, 1861, for border State convention in the following counties, to wit:

Breckenridge	1,34
Butler	1,04
Christian	1,40
Daviess	1,40
Edmondson	49
Grayson	1,17
Hancock	38
Henderson	1,06
Hopkins	94
McLean	89
Muhlenburg	1,37
Ohio	1,79
Total aggregate vote in above counties	13,32

The following is the official vote for Congress in 1861 in the following counties, in the month of June, to wit:

Breckenridge	1,54
Butler	1,04
Christian	1,72
Daviess	1,75
Edmondson	66
Grayson	96
Hancock	78
Henderson	1,31
Hopkins	1,35
McLean	83
Muhlenburg	1,11
Ohio	1,57
Aggregate vote of above counties	14,66

The aggregate for representatives are not sent to this office. Certificates of election are filed without the votes.

The following is the official vote for governor in the August election for 1863, in the following counties—to wit, aggregate vote:

Breckenridge	1,07
Butler	1,02
Christian	1,05
Daviess	86
Edmondson	62
Grayson	1,21
Hancock	34
Henderson	40
Hopkins	59
McLean	5
Muhlenburg	1,17
Ohio	1,65
Total official vote for governor in the above counties	10,65

The following is the official vote taken in the second congressional district at a special election in October, 1862:

Counties.	G. H. Yeaman.	Edward P. Weir.	A. Dixon.
Christian	00	00	00
Henderson	57	80	29
Daviess	565	63	00
Muhlenburg	20	618	00
Ohio	454	371	00
Hancock	178	10	00
Breckenridge	420	213	00
Butler	178	141	00
Grayson	186	167	00
McLean	184	93	00
Total	2,242	1,736	29

Total vote polled in second district for special election in October, 1862, in the above counties, is 4,027 votes.

The following is the official vote in the following counties, composing the second congressional district, for congressman, to wit:

Counties.	G. H. Yeaman.	J. H. McHenry.
Breckenridge	888	243
Butler	758	275
Christian	934	117
Daviess	758	460
Edmonson	434	202
Grayson	832	462
Hancock	324	41
Henderson	287	219
Hopkins	506	90
McLean	530	62
Muhlenburg	1,078	102
Ohio	982	814
Total	8,311	3,087

Total votes polled in above counties at the August election, 1863, for congressman, amount, in the aggregate, to 11,398 votes.

Total number of white males over 21 *years old in the second congressional district, composed of the following counties, as reported to the auditor of public accounts, for the years* 1861 *and* 1862.

Counties.	White males over 21 years old in 1862.	White males over 21 years old in 1861.
Breckenridge	2,038	2,249
Butler	1,381	1,376
Christian	2,201	2,326
Daviess	2,644	2,898
Edmonson	781	1,024
Grayson	1,570	1,550
Hancock	1,097	1,166
Henderson	1,601	1,799
Hopkins	1,974	2,024
McLean	864	1,041
Muhlenburg	1,304	1,394
Ohio	2,232	2,324
Total	19,387	21,171

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Office of Secretary of State, Frankfort, September 25, 1863.

I, E. L. Van Winkle, secretary of state for the commonwealth of Kentucky, and keeper of the archives thereof, do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed pages contain a full and correct copy of the facts from the books in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and affixed the seal of the commonwealth, at Frankfort, this 15th day of September, 1863, and in the 73d year of the commonwealth.

[SEAL.]

E. L. VAN WINKLE,
Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE,
Assistant Secretary.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department, July 20, 1863.

For the information and guidance of all officers at the approaching election, I have caused to be herewith published an act of the legislature of Kentucky, entitled "An act to amend chapter 15 of the revised statutes, entitled 'Citizens, expatriation, and aliens.'"

The strict observance and enforcement of this, and all other laws of this State regulating elections, are earnestly enjoined and required, as being alike due to a faithful discharge of duty to the purity of the elective franchise, and to the sovereign will of the people of Kentucky, expressed through their legislature.

Given under my hand, as governor of Kentucky, this the 20th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the governor:

D. C. WICKLIFFE,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 509.

AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Citizens, expatriation, and aliens."

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so called Confederate States, either in a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called provisional government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or provisional government, shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the legislature, by a general or special statute.

2. That whenever a person attempts or is called on to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative, on oath, the expatriation provided in the first section of this act; and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

3. This act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage.

Passed and become a law, the objections of the governor to the contrary notwithstanding, March 11, 1862.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department, Office of Secretary of State.

I, E. L. Van Winkle, secretary of state for the commonwealth of Kentucky, and keeper of the archives thereof, do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed pages contain a full and correct copy of the governor's proclamation of the 20th July, 1863, and also a full and correct copy of "An act to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes," entitled "Citizens, expatriation, and aliens," as the same appears on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of October, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the commonwealth.

E. L. VAN WINKLE,
Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE,
Assistant Secretary.

OWENSBORO', KENTUCKY, *October* 23, 1863.

SIR: Please enclose me a copy of the proclamation of General Burnside declaring martial law in Kentucky, about the 27th or 28th of July last, concern-

ing the election in Kentucky. I desire it so certified that I may use it as evidence before the House of Representatives, where my seat is contested.

Your early attention will very much oblige me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. YEAMAN,
Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27, 1863.

Respectfully returned to the Hon. George H. Yeaman, M. C., with a copy of the order requested enclosed.

By order of Major General Burnside.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Orders, No. 120.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1863.

Whereas the State of Kentucky is invaded by a rebel force, with the avowed intention of overawing the judges of elections, of intimidating the loyal voters, keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d of August; and whereas the military power of the government is the only force that can defeat this attempt, the State of Kentucky is hereby declared under martial law, and all military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in support of the laws and the purity of suffrage, as defined in the late proclamation of his excellency Governor Robinson.

As it is not the intention of the commanding general to interfere with the proper expression of public opinion, all discretion in the conduct of the election will be, as usual, in the hands of the legally appointed judges at the polls, who will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote; and to this end the military power is ordered to give them its utmost support.

The civil authority, civil courts, and business will not be suspended by this order. It is for the purpose only of protecting, if necessary, the rights of loyal citizens and the freedom of election.

By command of Major General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

RESOLUTION demanding of confederate invaders to withdraw their forces unconditionally.

Resolved by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That his excellency Governor Magoffin be, and he is hereby, instructed to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

House vote upon the adoption of the above resolution, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (Buckner,) Alfred Allen, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Landaff W. Andrews, E. B. Bacheller, John C. Beeman, John W. Blue, William P. Boone, Curtis F. Burnam, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell,

Marion N. Carr, Joseph H. Chandler, Brutus J. Clay, John B. Cochran, Robert Cochran, William L. Conklin, John C. Cooper, Albert A. Curtis, Daniel E. Downing, Stephen J. England, Hugh F. Finley, John W. Finnell, Elijah Gabbert, Remus Gibson, Henry Griffith, John H. Harney, William H. Hays, William J. Heady, Joseph W. Heeter, John B. Huston, Richard T. Jacob, Daniel W. Johns, Urban E. Kennedy, James M. C. Lisenby, Alexander Lusk, P. L. Maxey, David P. Mears, Otho Miller, Thomas Z. Morrow, Thomas W. Owings, George Poindexter, Hiram S. Powell, Larkin J. Proctor, William S. Rankin, Nicholas A. Rapier, John Ray, Joseph Ricketts, F. D. Rigney, George S. Shanklin, G. Clay Smith, M. Smith, James P. Sparks, Harrison Taylor, Joshua Tevis, George M. Thomas, John R. Thomas, Thomas Turner, John S. Van Winkle, Zeb. Ward, George P. Webster, Alexander T. White, Nathaniel Wolfe, George H. Yeaman, Bryan R. Young, Milton Young, Van B. Young—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Vincent Ash, John S. Barlow, A. R. Boon, E. F. Burns, W. P. D. Bush, A. B. Chambers, William M. Coffee, Lucius Desha, W. H. Edmunds, John M. Elliott, George W. Ewing, John W. Gaines, Joseph Gardner, Evan M. Garriott, J. C. Gilbert, George M. Hampton, John M. Henry, William Johnson, John Q. A. King, John C. Lindsey, Daniel Matthewson, David May, George R. Merritt, Felix G. Murphy, George W. Silvertooth, Robert A. Spalding—26.

Senate vote upon the adoption of the above resolution, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (Fisk,) T. T. Alexander, William Anthony, R. T. Baker, John B. Bruner, James H. G. Bush, M. P. Buster, Walter Chiles, Samuel E. DeHaven, George Denny, Richard H. Field, Theo. T. Garrard, William G. Gillis, John K. Goodloe, William C. Grier, Martin P. Marshall, Henry D. McHenry, Charles D. Pennebaker, William B. Read, James F. Robinson, Ben. Spalding, James Speed, C. J. Walton, W. C. Whitaker, C. T. Worthington—25.

NAYS—Messrs. William T. Anthony, Samuel H. Boles, Benjamin P. Cissell, Alex. L. Davidson, Robert E. Glenn, Asa P. Grover, John L. Irvan, Samuel H. Jenkins, Albert G. Rhea—9.

RESOLUTIONS in regard to the expulsion of confederate troops from the soil of Kentucky.

The committee on federal relations, to whom were referred the communications of the governor of the commonwealth, together with those of Generals Polk and Zollicoffer, of the confederate army, informing the governor that they had seized and were occupying with large military forces portions of the soil of Kentucky, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to make the following report:

Whereas Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor: Therefore,

1. *Be it resolved by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the invaders must be expelled. Inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquillity of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is

2. *Further resolved*, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. *Resolved*, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander; and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive, the fullest protection of the government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties, and their property.

4. *Resolved*, That his excellency the governor of the commonwealth of Kentucky be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions; and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of General Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. *Resolved*, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defence of the commonwealth.

House vote upon the adoption of the above resolution, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. speaker, (Buckner,) Alfred Allen, James W. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Landaff W. Andrews, John C. Beeman, John W. Blue, William P. Boone, William A. Brann, Curtis F. Burnam, James Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Marion N. Carr, Joseph H. Chandler, Brutus J. Clay, Francis L. Cleveland, John B. Cochran, Robert Cochran, William L. Conklin, John C. Cooper, Albert A. Curtis, Daniel E. Downing, Stephen J. England, Hugh F. Finley, Elijah Gabbert, Remus Gibson, Henry Griffith, John H. Harney, William H. Hays, William J. Heady, Joseph W. Heeter, John B. Huston, William C. Ireland, Richard T. Jacob, Daniel W. Johns, Urban E. Kennedy, James M. C. Lisenby, Alexander Lusk, P. L. Maxey, David P Mears, Otho Miller, Thomas Z. Morrow, Thomas W. Owings, George Poindexter, Hiram S. Powell, Larkin J. Proctor, William S. Rankin, Nicholas A. Rapier, John Ray, Joseph Ricketts, F. D. Rigney, George S. Shanklin, G. Clay Smith, M. Smith, James P. Sparks, Harrison Taylor, Joshua Tevis, George M. Thomas, John R. Thomas, Joseph R. Underwood, John S. Van Winkle, Zeb. Ward, George P. Webster, Alexander T. White, Nathaniel Wolfe, George H. Yeaman, Bryan R. Young, Van B. Young—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Vincent Ash, John S. Barlow, A. R. Boon, W. P. D. Bush, A. B. Chambers, Lucius Desha, W. H. Edmunds, John M. Elliott, George W. Ewing, John W. Gaines, Joseph Gardner, Evan M. Garriott, George M. Hampton, William Johnson, John C. Lindsey, Daniel Matthewson, David May, George R. Merritt, Felix G. Murphy, Robert A. Spalding, Milton Young—21.

AN ACT to prohibit and prevent rebellion by citizens of Kentucky, and others in this State.

1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky*, That any citizen of this State, who, as a soldier or officer of the army of the so-called Confederate States, and, as part of an armed force, shall invade this State to make war upon it, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary for any period of not less than one or more than ten years, at the discretion of the jury.

2. Any person who shall, within the limits of this State, persuade or induce any person to enlist or take service in the army of the so-called Confederate States, and the person so persuaded or induced does enlist or take service in the same, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor; and upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

3. This act shall take effect twenty days after its passage.

Approved October 1, 1861.

House vote upon the adoption of the first section of the above bill, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (Buckner,) Alfred Allen, James W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Landaff W. Andrews, E. B. Bacheller, John C. Beeman, John W Blue, Curtis F. Burnam, James Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Marion N. Carr, Joseph H. Chandler, Brutus J. Clay, Francis L. Cleveland, John B. Cochran, Robert Cochran, John C. Cooper, Albert A. Curtis, Daniel E. Downing, Stephen J. England, Hugh F. Finley, John W. Finnell, Elijah Gabbert, Remus Gibson, Henry Griffith, John H. Harney, William H. Hays, William J. Heady, John B. Huston, William C. Ireland, Richard T. Jacob, Daniel W. Johns, Urban E. Kennedy, Alexander Lusk, P. L. Maxey, David P. Mears, Otho Miller, Thomas Z. Morrow, Thomas W. Owings, George Poindexter, Hiram S. Powell, Larkin J. Proctor, William S. Rankin, Nicholas A. Rapier, John Ray, Joseph Ricketts, F. D. Rigney, George S. Shanklin, G. Clay Smith, M. Smith, J. P. Sparks, Harrison Taylor, J. Tevis, George M. Thomas, John R. Thomas, Thomas Turner, Joseph R. Underwood, John S. Van Winkle, George P. Webster, Alexander T. White, Nathaniel Wolf, George H. Yeaman, Milton Young, Van B. Young—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Vincent Ash, E. F. Burns, W. P. D. Bush, A. B. Chambers, W. H. Edmunds, John M. Elliott, Joseph Gardner, Evan M. Garriott, George M. Hampton, William Johnson, David May, Felix G. Murphy, Robert A. Spalding—13.

The yeas and nays on the passage of the second section were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (Buckner,) Alfred Allen, James W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Landaff W. Andrews, E. B. Bacheller, John C. Beeman, John W. Blue, Curtis F. Burnam, James Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Marion N. Carr, Joseph H. Chandler, Brutus J. Clay, Francis L. Cleveland, John B. Cochran, Robert Cochran, John C. Cooper, Albert A. Curtis, Daniel E. Downing, Stephen J. England, Hugh F. Finley, John W. Finnell, Elijah Gabbert, Remus Gibson, Henry Griffith, John H. Harney, William H. Hays, William J. Heady, John B. Huston, William C. Ireland, Richard T. Jacob, Daniel W. Johns, Urban E. Kennedy, Alexander Lusk, P. L. Maxey, David P. Mears, Otho Miller, Thomas Z. Morrow, Thomas W. Owings, George Poindexter, Hiram S. Powell, Larkin J. Proctor, William S. Rankin, Nicholas A. Rapier, John Ray, Joseph Ricketts, F. D. Rigney, George S. Shanklin, G. Clay Smith, M. Smith, James P. Sparks, Harrison Taylor, Joshua Tevis, George M. Thomas, John R. Thomas, Thomas Turner, Joseph R. Underwood, John S. Vanwinkle, George P. Webster, Alexander T. White, Nathaniel Wolf, George H. Yeaman, Van B. Young—66.

NAYS—Messrs. Vincent Ash, E. F. Burns, W. P. D. Bush, A. B. Chambers, W. H Edmunds, John M. Elliott, Joseph Gardner, Evan M. Garriott, George M. Hampton, William Johnson, David May, Felix G. Murphy, Robert A. Spalding, Milton Young—14.

The question was then taken on the passage of the third section, and it was decided in the affirmative.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 38*th Congress*.

J. H. McHENRY,
vs.
GEORGE H. YEAMAN.
} In the matter of a contested election.

I offer as evidences in this case, and ask to have filed, the following exhibits, copies, &c., to wit: copy of the poll-books of McLean county, marked Y. No. 1; a copy of the poll-books of Daviess county, marked Y. No. 2; a copy of the "papers, acts, and resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky, relating to the existing war," marked Y. No. 3; a copy of the proclamation of General Burnside,

declaring martial law in Kentucky, marked Y. No. 4; the letter of Colonel John W. Foster, dated Jonesboro', Tennessee, October 21, 1863, and marked Y. No. 5; the statement of John Boyle, adjutant general of Kentucky, marked Y. No. 6; a copy of the proclamation of the governor of Kentucky, of July 20, 1863, and act of the Kentucky legislature, of March 11, 1862, marked Y. No. 7; a statement of the secretary of state of Kentucky, of the vote in the 2d congressional district of Kentucky in 1861, marked Y. No. 8; the statement of the secretary of state of Kentucky, of the vote in the 2d congressional district of Kentucy for presidential electors in 1860, and for members to the border State convention in 1861, the vote for Congress in June, 1861, vote for governor in August, 1863, the vote for Congress at special election in October, 1862, the vote for Congress in August, 1863, and the total number of whites in said district in 1861 and in 1862, marked Y. No. 9; also, the depositions taken in my behalf and on my notice, returned to the Clerk of the House by the officers before whom they were taken, and pray for their due consideration.

GEORGE H. YEAMAN.

Y. No. 1.—*Sacramento poll-book, McLean county, Kentucky, August* 3, 1863.

	Thos. E. Bramlette. Governor.	R. T. Jacobs, Lieut. Governor.	John M. Harlan, Attorney General.	James A. Garrard, Treasurer.	W. T. Samuels, Auditor.	James A. Dawson, R. L. Office.	D. Stevenson, Sup. Public Works.	George H. Yeaman, Congress.	Isaac Calhoun, Legislature.	W. T. Owen, County Attorney.
B. Plain	1	1						1	1	1
Jacob Crumbacker	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Daniel Whetmer	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Augustus Ellis	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
S. D. Dossett	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Wm. Gibbs	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
J. Whitmer	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
J. Crumbacker, jr	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8
F. M. Patterson	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
C. V. Breedlove	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
B. Stringer	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
John Garst	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
R. Thornsberry	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13
W. G. Stroud	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14
B. Thornsberry	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15
J. Beasley	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16
C. C. Crumbacker	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	17
W. Worthington	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18
Z. Stringer	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19
T. J. Welch	20	20	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
Amos Bishop	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21
B. Davis	22	22	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22
G. Davis	23	23	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	23
N. Karns	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	24
D. Scott	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	25
J. Scott	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	26	26	26
D. E. Rickard	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	27
Levi Davis	28	28	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	28
J. P. Nall	29	29	28	28	28	28	28	29	29	29
J. W. Worthington	30	30	29	29	29	29	29	30	30	30
Wm. Roch	31	31	30	30	30	30	30	31	31	31

Sacramento poll-book, McLean county, Kentucky—Continued.

	Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor.	R. T. Jacobs, Lieut. Governor.	John M. Harlan, Attorney General.	James M. Garrard, Treasurer.	W. T. Samuels, Auditor.	James A. Dawson, R. L. Office.	D. Stevenson, Sup. Public Works.	George H. Yeaman, Congress.	Isaac Calhoon, Legislature.	W. T. Owen, County Attorney.
M. Rickard	32	32	31	31	31	31	31	32	32	32
R. V. Johnson	33	33	32	32	32	32	32	33	33	33
A. Slaton	34	34	33	33	33	33	33	34	34	34
W. Bowman	35	35	34	34	34	34	34	35	35	35
C. Vandiver	36	36	35	35	35	35	35	36	36	36
A. Donohoe	37	37	36	36	36	36	36	37	37	37
W. Martin	38	38	37	37	37	37	37	38	38	38
J. M. Reeves	39	39	38	38	38	38	38	39	39	39
Eli Beasley	40	40	39	39	39	39	39	40	40	40
Y. Beasley	41	41	40	40	40	40	40	41	41	41
D. Plain	42	42	41	41	41	41	41	42	42	42
J. Coffman	43	43	42	42	42	42	42	43	43	43
A. Garst	44	44	43	43	43	43	43	44	44	44
J. Gibbs	45	45	44	44	44	44	44	45	45	45
H. Davis	46	46	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	46
J. F. Garst	47	47	46	46	46	46	46	47	47	47
N. Galloway	48	48	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	48
J. Davis	49	49	48	48	48	48	48	49	49	49
J. Fisher	50	50	49	49	49	49	49	50	50	50
D. Davis	51	51	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	51
Dan. Davis	52	52	51	51	51	51	51	52	52	52
John Davis	53	53	52	52	52	52	52	53	53	53
J. Dillon	54	54	53	53	53	53	53	54	54	54
P. L. Hooker	55	55	54	54	54	54	54	55	55	55
W. Hodges	56	56	55	55	55	55	55	56	56	56
J. Grundy	57	57	56	56	56	56	56	57	57	57
S. Rickard	58	58	57	57	57	57	57	58	58	58
J. T. Carnes	59	59	58	58	58	58	58	59	59	59
R. Beasley	60	60	59	59	59	59	59	60	60	60
J. R. Sharks	61	61	60	60	60	60	60	61	61	61
R. Stroud	62	62	61	61	61	61	61	62	62	62
James Ellis	63	63	62	62	62	62	62	63	63	63
B. F. Arnold	64	64	63	63	63	63	63	64	64	64
Samuel Arnold, (sworn)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...
B. Davis	65	65	64	64	64	64	64	66	65	65
Jacob Donohoo	66	66	65	65	65	65	65	67	66	66
J. P. Ellison	67	67	66	66	66	66	66	68	67	67
L. E. Almond	68	68	67	67	67	67	67	69	68	68
R. C. Grundy	69	69	68	68	68	68	68	70	69	69
S. E. Conway	70	70	69	69	69	69	69	71	70	70
W. C. Ellison	71	71	70	70	70	70	70	72	71	71
A J. Garst	72	72	71	71	71	71	71	73	72	72
A. J. Miller	73	73	72	72	72	72	72	74	73	73
B. J. Myers	74	74	73	73	73	73	73	75	74	74
P. P. Garst	75	75	74	74	74	74	74	76	75	75
Jacob Garst	76	76	75	75	75	75	75	77	76	76
D. Rickard	77	77	76	76	76	76	76	78	77	77
J. Iglehart	78	78	77	77	77	77	77	79	78	78
J. Donohoo	79	79	78	78	78	78	78	80	79	79
W. C. Donohoo	80	80	79	79	79	79	79	81	80	80
A. Rickard	81	81	80	80	80	80	80	82	81	81
S. W. Rhoads	82	82	81	81	81	81	81	83	82	82
W. Tinker	83	83	82	82	82	82	82	84	83	83
A. J. Davis	84	84	83	83	83	83	83	85	84	84
T. G. Needham	85	85	84	84	84	84	84	86	85	85
D. M. Dame	86	86	85	85	85	85	85	87	86	86

Sacramento poll-book, McLean county, Kentucky—Continued.

	Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor.	R. T. Jacobs, Lieut. Governor.	John M. Harlan, Attorney General.	James M. Garrard, Treasurer.	W. T. Samuels, Auditor.	James A. Dawson, R. L. Office.	D. Stevenson, Sup. Public Works.	George H. Yeaman, Congress.	Isaac Culbeon, Legislature.	W. T. Owen, County Attorney.
H. Stringer	87	87	86	86	86	86	86	92	87	87
G. R. Stringer	88	88	87	87	87	87	87	89	88	88
C. Karnes	89	89	88	88	88	88	88	90	89	89
L. Vancleave	90	90	89	89	89	89	89	91	90	90
J. R. Sketoe	91	91	90	90	90	90	90	92	91	91
W. H. Overhuls	92	92	91	91	91	91	91	93	92	92
J. B. Hendrix	93	93	92	92	92	92	92	94	93	93
J. G. Noe	94	94	93	93	93	93	93	95	94	94
W. W. McEwen	95	95	94	94	94	94	94	96	95	95
J. J. Plain	96	96	95	95	95	95	95	97	96	96

Fee for copy $1 00
Fee for seal, 50 cents; tax, 50 cents 1 00

2 00

LOUIS L. MOORE, *Clerk.*

This is to certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of all the votes cast at the Sacramento precinct, at an election held in the town of Sacramento, McLean county, Kentucky, on the 3d day of August, 1863.

J. B. HENDRICKS.
JAMES G. NOE,
Judges.
W. W. McEWEN, *Sheriff.*
J. J. PLAIN. *Clerk.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
McLean County, sct:

I, Louis L. Moore, clerk of the McLean county court, do certify that the foregoing four pages contain a full and correct copy of the polls taken at Sacramento precinct, McLean county, on the 3d day of August, 1863, as filed in my office.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of my office this 14th day of November, 1863.

LOUIS L. MOORE,
Clerk of McLean County Court.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
McLean County, sct:

I, D. Little, presiding judge of the McLean county court, do certify that Louis L. Moore, whose genuine signature is attached to the above certificate was at the time of signing the same the clerk of the McLean county court duly sworn and in office, and to all whose acts as such full faith and credit are due, as well in courts of justice as thereout.

Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1863.

D. LITTLE,
Presiding Judge, McLean County Court.

Voters' names.	Governor.		Lieut. Governor.		Auditor.		Treasurer.		Sup. Pub. Instruc'n.		Attorney General.		Register Ld. Office.		Congress.		Leg'lature.		County Attorney.	
	T. E. Bramlette.	C. A. Wickliffe.	R. T. Jacobs.	W. B. Read.	W. T. Samuels.	Grant Green.	J. H. Garrard.	H. F. Kalfus.	Dan'l Stevenson.	T. C. McKee.	J. M. Harlan.	Thos. Turner.	J. A. Dawson.	T. J. Frazier.	G. H. Yeaman.	J. H. McHenry.	Isaac Calhoon.	H. M. Austin.	W. T. Owen.	Wm. Calhoon.
John W. Belt	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
John L. Howard	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
C. W. Ruby	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
G. Underwood	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
H. C. Hackett	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
T. W. Harris	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Allen Tucker	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Joseph Howard	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
J. M. Mosely	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
James A. Taylor	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
C. W. Layton	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Thomas O. Howard	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Thomas Tucker	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
W. T. Barrett	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
J. B. Barrett	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
W. S. Stevens	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
P. G. Spence	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
W. Atherton	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
H. V. Hicks	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
T. Howard	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
H. C. Tucker	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Thomas Howard	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Thomas Barrett	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
J. W. Barrett	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
R. Porter	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	

Livermore poll-book, McLean county, Kentucky, August 3, 1863—Continued.

Voters' names.	Governor.		Lieut. Governor.		Auditor.		Treasurer.		Sup. Pub. Instruc'n.		Attorney General.		Register Ld. Office.		Congress.		Leg'lature.		County Attorney.	
	T. E. Bramlette.	C. A. Wickliffe.	R. T. Jacobs.	W. B. Read.	W. T. Samuels.	Grant Green.	J. H. Garrard.	H. F. Kalfus.	Dan'l Stevenson.	T. C. McKee.	J. M. Harlan.	Thos. Turner.	J. A. Dawson.	T. J. Frazier.	G. H. Yeaman.	J. H. McHenry.	Isaac Calhoon.	H. M. Austin.	W. T. Owen.	Wm. Calhoon.
W. A. Harris	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
William M. Tucker	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Amos Bennett	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
John Duglas	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
B. F. Quigg	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
S. W. Bennett	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
T. B. Livers	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Tolbert Lee	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
J. G. Atherton	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
N. C. Benton	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
J. S. Humphrey	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
W. D. Lee	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
S. C. Tanner	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
A. D. Howard	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
F. J. Harris	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
James May	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
J. G. May	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
P. May	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Thomas May	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
W. Stevens	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
M. C. Iglehart	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
John Kimbley	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
A. J. Atherton	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
James P. Atherton	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Charles Morgan	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	

| | | |

Voters' names.	Governor.		Lieut. Governor.		Auditor.		Treasurer.		Sup. Pub. Instruc'n.		Attorney General.		Register Ld. Office.		Congress.		Leg'lature.		County Attorney.	
	T. E. Bramlette.	C. A. Wickliffe.	R. T. Jacobs.	W. B. Read.	W. T. Samuels.	Grant Green.	J. H. Garrard.	H. F. Kalfus.	Dan'l Stevenson.	T. C. McKee.	J. M. Harlan.	Thos. Turner.	J. A. Dawson.	T. J. Frazier.	G. H. Yeaman.	J. H. McHenry.	Isaac Calhoon.	H. M. Austin.	W. T. Owen.	Wm. Calhoon.
S. T. Howard	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
A. Halley	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
S. D. Hayden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
C. L. Brown	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
J. Coyan	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
W. Hall	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Joseph Vance	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
A. M. Hudson	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
H. G. Nalley	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
J. L. Homes	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
G. H. Brown	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
James Stephens	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
R. T. Atherton	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
William Tanner	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
C. A. Tanner	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Samuel Tanner	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
R. T. Stevens	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
J. R. Wright	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
J. M. Tanner	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
G. W. Anderson	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
W. A. Layton	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
James Porter	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Jacob Snider	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....

This is to certify that we, the undersigned officers of an election held in the town of Livermore, McLean county, Kentucky, August 3, 1863, for the election of governor, members to Congress, county representative, and State officers, do hereby certify that for governor, T. E. Bramlette, 112; for lieutenant governor, R. T. Jacobs, 112; for lieutenant governor, W. B. Read, —; for auditor, W. T. Samuels, 111; for treasurer, J. H. Garrard, 111; for treasurer, H. F. Kalfus, —; for superintendent of public instruction, D. Stevenson, 111; for attorney general, J. M. Harlan, 111; for attorney general, T. Turner, —; for register of land office, J. A. Dawson, 111; for register of land office, T. J. Frazier, —; for Congress, G. H. Yeaman, 110; for Congress, J. H. McHenry, 3; for legislature, Isaac Calhoun, 112; for legislature, H. M. Austin, —; for county attorney, W. T. Owen, 110.

W. A. LAYTON,
G. W. ANDERSON,
Judges.
JAMES PORTER, *Clerk.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
McLean County, sct:

I, Louis L. Moore, clerk of the McLean county court, do certify that the foregoing five pages contain a full and correct copy of the polls of the Livermore precinct, of the votes taken at Livermore on the 3d day of August, 1863, now on file in my office.

Given under my hand and the seal of my county this 14th day of [SEAL.] November, 1863.

LOUIS L. MOORE, *Clerk.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
McLean County, sct:

I, D. Little, presiding judge of the McLean county court, do certify that Louis L. Moore, whose genuine signature is attached to the above certificate, was, at the time of signing the same, the clerk of the McLean county court, duly sworn and in office, and to all his acts as such full faith and credit are due, as well in courts of justice as thereout.

Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1863.

D. LITTLE,
Presiding Judge, McLean County Court.

Fee for copy	$1 25
Fee for seal, 50 cents; tax, 50 cents	1 00
	2 25

LOUIS L. MOORE, *Clerk.*

Calhoun poll-book, August 3, 1863, McLean county, Kentucky.

Voters' names.	GOVERNOR.		LIEUT. GOV.		ATT'Y GEN.		AUDITOR.		TREASURER.		REGISTER.		SUPT. INST'N.		CONGRESS.		REPRES'TIVE.	
	Bramlette.	Wickliffe.	Jacobs.	Read.	Harlan.	Turner.	Samuels.	Green.	Garrard.	Kalfus.	Dawson.	Frazier.	Stevenson.	McKee.	Yeaman.	McHenry.	Calhoun.	Austin.
D. Little	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
John A. Stembridge	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....
W. T. Owen	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....
J. H. Vertrees	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
L. L. Moore	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....
B. H. Franklin	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
L. L. Little,	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
J. H. M'Cullough	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....
A. W. Smith	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
J. M. Cosby	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
D. H. Jones	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....
C. L. Stuteville	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
W. J. Mosely	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....
W. H. Williams	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....
John Vanhorn	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....
John T. Jackson	16	....	16	....	16	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	16	....	16	....
John Eirwin	17	....	17	....	17	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	17	....	17	....
Robert Calvert	18	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	18	....	18	....
Samuel P. Ball	19	....	18	....	18	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	19	....	19	....
Robert Dicken	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	20	....
Isaac Vertrees	20	....	19	....	19	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	20	....	21	....
A. Fitts	21	....	20	....	20	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	21	....	22	....
John Lynn	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2	23	....
E. H. Mosely	22	....	21	....	21	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	22	....	24	....
John P. Barrett	23	....	22	....	22	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	23	....	25	....
George Little	24	....	23	....	23	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	24	....	26	....
James Hines	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	3	27	....
John W. Johnson, (sworn)	.....	2	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4	.....	1
Henry Griffith	25	....	24	....	24	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	25	....	28	....

A. F. Watkins	26		26		26		24		24		24		24		26		29			
P. T. Atcheson	27		26		26		25		25		25		25		27		30			
B. F. Collier	1														1		1			
James Goode	2																			
S. F. Vaughan	3		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2			
W. O. Smith	4		2		2		2		2		2		2		3		3			
John Hendricx	5		3		3		3		3		3		3		4		4			
James E. Porter	6		4		4		4		4		4		4		5		5			
C. P. Hale	7		5		5		5		5		5		5		6		6			
A. Clark	8		6		6		6		6		6		6		7		7			
James Robards	9		7		7		7		7		7		7		8		8			
L. W. Gough	10		8		8		8		8		8		8		9		9			
D. Whitescarver, (sworn)		1		1											10		10			
G. W. Owen	11		9		9		9		9		9		9		11		11		1	
P. H. Preston	12		10		10		10		10		10		10		12		12			
George Mosely	13		11		11		11		11		11		11		13		13			
William Settles	14		12		12		12		12		12		12		14		14			
John Lightfoot	15		13		13		13		13		13		13		15		15			
Wm. B. Ayer, (sworn)		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		
J. F. Whitescarver		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	16			3		
John M. Taylor		3																4		
D. O. Hicks	16		14		14		14		14		14		14		17		16			
M. M. McManama, (sworn)		4		3		3		3		3		3		3		2		5		
B. T. Tichener	17		15		15		15		15		15		15		18		17			
W. A. Johnson, (sworn)		5		4		4		4		4		4		4		3		6		
George Leachman, jr., (sworn)		6														4				
W. A. Robards	18		16		16		16		16		16		16		19		19			
John A. Johnson	19		17		17		17		17		17		17		20		20			
John W. Ford	20		18		18		18		18		18		18		21		21			
G. S. Hicks	21		19		19		19		19		19		19		22		22			
Bats Oost	22		20		20		20		20		20		20		23		23			
L. A. Ford	23		21		21		21		21		21		21		24		24			
P. W. Wright	24		22		22		22		22		22		22		25		25			
Steven Allen, (sworn)		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		
D. W. Edwards	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1			
Granville Rouse	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2			
R. A. Rouse	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3			
James Hays	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4			
Isaac Bennett	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5			

Calhoun poll book—Continued.

Voters' names.	GOVERNOR.		LIEUT. GOV.		ATT'Y GEN.		AUDITOR.		TREASURER.		REGISTER.		SUPT. INST'N.		CONGRESS.		REPRES'TIVE.	
	Bramlette.	Wickliffe.	Jacobs.	Reed.	Harlan.	Turner.	Samuels.	Green.	Garrard.	Kalfus.	Dawson.	Frazier.	Stevenson.	McKee.	Yeaman.	McHenry.	Calhoon.	Austin.
George Loving, jr.	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
John Pullim	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
Samuel Townsend	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....
Samuel France	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
W. B. Tayler	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
Con. Santry	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....
James W. Overstreet	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
W. S. Givens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
A. T. Owen	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....
John A. Taylor	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....
Felix Owen	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....
W. H. Ford	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....
Richard Coomes	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....
Samuel H. Jones	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....
L. W. Chandler	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....
James L. Edwards	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
J. L. Little	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....
A. Vancleave	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	....	2	22	....
James Stinnett	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	22	....	23	....
R. E. Johnson	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	23	....	24	....
John Huddleston	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	24	....	25	....
Remus Smith	26	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	25	....	26	....
James T. Oldham	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	26	....	27	....
S. C. Riggs	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Augustin Harris	29	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	27	....	28	....
S. B. Robertson	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
F. Gipe	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....
John J. Muster	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1

John H. Taylor		2															2		2	
John P. Taylor	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3			
John W. Reeks	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4			
D. D. Elrwin	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5			
J. B. Riggs, sr.	6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6			
Geo. Leachman	7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7			
J. J. France	8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8			
Howard Pinkston	9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9			
Jesse Jackson, (sworn)		3		2		1		1		1		1		1		3		3		
Benjamin Short	10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10			
James Shortridge, (sworn)		4		3												4		4		
E. N. Taylor	11		11		11		11		11		11		11		11		11			
P. L. Chapman	12		12		12		12		12		12		12		12		12			
R. P. Heal	13		13		13		13		13		13		13		13		13			
W. C. Leving	14		14		14		14		14		14		14		14		14			
J. G. Green	15		15		15		15		15		15		15		15		15			
David Epley	16		16		16		16		16		16		16		16		16			
Washington King	17		17		17		17		17		17		17		17		17			
Walker Glover		5		4	18		18		18		18		18		18		18			
A. O. Ayer		6		5	19		19		19		19		19		19		19			
A. J. Ayer, (sworn)		7		6				2								5		5		
R. P. Sisk																6	20			
Geo. W. Allen, (sworn)		8		7												7		6		
R. B. Neal	18		18		20		20		20		20		20		20		21			
S. C. Allen, (sworn)		9																		
W. H. Crabtree																		7		
Thomas Landrum, (sworn)		10		8		2		3		2		2		2		8		8		
Elias Atherton	19		19		21		21		21		21		21		21		22			
James Little																	1			
N. B. Chapman	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2			
Thomas Quirk	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		3			
John Atherton	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		4			
W. H. Thomason, (sworn)		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		
Wm. Welch		2																2		
A. J. Taylor	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		5			
George Givens, (sworn)		3		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		3		
Benjamin Taylor	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		6			
James A. Jewell		4		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		4		
W. A. Mitchell		5		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		5		
D. Robertson, (sworn)		6		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		6		

Voters' names.	GOVERNOR.		LIEUT. GOV.		ATT'Y GEN.		AUDITOR.		TREASURER.		REGISTER.		SUPT. INST'N.		CONGRESS.		REPRES'TIVE.	
	Bramlette.	Wickliffe.	Jacobs.	Read.	Harlan.	Turner.	Samuels.	Green.	Garrard.	Kalfus.	Dawson.	Frazier.	Stevenson.	McKee.	Yeaman.	McHenry.	Calhoon.	Austin.
William A. Edds	.....	7	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6
James Waltrip, (sworn)	.....	8	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7
H. G. Hay	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	7	....
Joseph Pinkston	7	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	7	....	8	....
L. F. Styles, (sworn)	.....	9	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8
John W. Harvey, (sworn)	.....	10	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9
Abram Styles, (sworn)	.....	11	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10
Wm. A. Fitts	.....	12	7	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	8	....	9	....
John M. Nalley	8	....	8	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	9	....	10	....
Thornby Atcheson	9	....	9	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	10	....	11	....
Marion Austin, (sworn)	.....	13	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11
Logan Hicks	10	....	10	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	11	....	12	....
John Truk	11	....	11	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	12	....	13	....
C. W. Atherton	12	....	12	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	13	....	14	....
Thomas Kerie	13	....	13	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	14	....	15	....
W. W. Mitchell	14	....	14	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	15	....	16	....
C. H. Wall	15	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	16	....	17	....
Daniel Brown	.....	14	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12
James M. Brashear	16	....	15	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	17	....	18	....
John Gibson	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
George Thompson	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....
James D. Shackelford	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....
Burgis Brackett	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
F. L. Robard	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	.....	1	5	....
J. M. Hancock	.....	1	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	5	....	.....	1
W. C. Mallory	6	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	8	....	6	....	6	....
P. J. C. Kerrie	7	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	7	....	7	....
James Boyle	8	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	8	....	8	....

Lafayette Riley	9		10		10		10		10		10		10		9		9			
Logan Riggs	10		11		11		11		11		11		11		10		10			
Wm. O. Austin, (sworn)		2		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		
H. W. Riggs	11		12		12		12		12		12		12		11		11			
W. Edwards		3		2		2		2		2		2		2		3		3		
John Goodman	12		13		13		13		13		13		13		12		12			
George Kerric	13		14		14		14		14		14		14		13		13			
Granville Brown	14		15		15		15		15		15		15		14		14			
Samuel Hendrix	15		16		16		16		16		16		16		15		15			
Anthony Higgs	16		17		17		17		17		17		17		16		16			
Franklin Kerrick	17		18		18		18		18		18		18		17		17			
Norris Foster	18		19		19		19		19		19		19			4	18			
James I. Morgan	19		20		20		20		20		20		20		18			4		
P. B. Hicks, (sworn)																5	19			
Andrew Smith	20		21		21		21		21		21		21			6	20			
D. G. Thomason, (sworn)		4															21			
Cebron Johnson, (sworn)		5														7		5		
G. L. Davis	21		22		22		22		22		22		22		19		22			
T. M. Condit		6															23			
John E. Robertson, (sworn)		7																		
Wm. D. Wood			23		23		23		23		23		23		20		24			
John H. Muster		8														8		8		
Coleman Mitchell	1		1		1		1		1		1		1			1		1		
P. F. Lockette		1															1			
Thomas Settles																	2			
R. S. Heal	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		1		3			
W. H. Austin	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		2			2		
Thomas Boyle	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		3		4			
John Epley	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		4		5			
J. F. Little																	6			
J. S. Hendricks	6		6		6		6		6		6		6		5		7			
Robert P. Robertson	7		7		7		7		7		7		7		6		8			
Henry Austin		2	8		8		8		8		8		8			2	9			
Isaac Calhoun	8		9		9		9		9		9		9		7			3		
James A. Wilson	9		10		10		10		10		10		10		8		10			
George Critzer	10		11		11		11		11		11		11		9		11			
Benjamin Tanner			12												10		12			
Thomas Jones	11														11		13			
T. M. Eirwin	12		13		12		12		12		12		12		12		14			
W. P. Leachman		3													13		15			

Calhoun poll-book—Continued.

Voters' names.	GOVERNOR.		LIEUT. GOV.		ATT'Y GEN.		AUDITOR.		TREASURER.		REGISTER.		SUPT. INST'N.		CONGRESS.		REPRES'TIVE.	
	Bramlette.	Wickliffe.	Jacobs.	Read.	Harlan.	Turner.	Samuels.	Green.	Garrard.	Kalfus.	Dawson.	Frazier.	Stevenson.	McKee.	Yeaman.	McHenry.	Calhoon.	Austin.
* B. W. Dicken	13	....	14	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	3	.....	....
W. P. Goodwin	.....	4	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	14	....	.....	....
J. F. Conditt	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	16	....
S. D. Wilson	14	....	15	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	15	....	17	....
R. C. Mosely	.....	5	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	16	....	18	....
Tilford England	15	....	16	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	17	....	19	....
A. J. Wilson	16	....	17	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	18	....	20	....
E. P. Mosely	.....	6	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4	21	....
Elijah Atherton	17	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	19	....	22	....
David Conditt	.....	7	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	5	.....	....
John M. Jewell	18	....	18	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	.....	6	23	....
Benjamin Lisle	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Allen Wilson	19	....	19	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	.....	7	24	....
B. B. Brackett	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
W. H. Wall	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	2	....	2	....
G. Fitts	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	3	....	3	....
P. C. Lindley	3	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	4	....	4	....
G. R. Clark	4	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	5	....	5	....
B. A. Ball	5	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	6	....	6	....

* The vote of B. W. Dicken was wrongfully polled. It should have been for Yeaman.

This is to certify that the foregoing vote is correct, polled this 3d day of August, 1863, for the purpose of electing governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, auditor, treasurer, register, superintendent of public instruction, Congress and State representative. The following persons received the votes annexed to their names: Bramlette, 160; Wickliffe, 49; Jacobs, 156; Read, 28; Harlan, 156; Turner, 21; Samuels, 155; Green, 22; Gerrard, 155; Kalfus, 21; Dawson, 155; Frazier, 21; Stevenson, 155; McKee, 21; Yeaman, 160; McHenry, 56; Calhoun, 180; Austin, 38.

Given under our hands, as judges and clerk, the day and date above written.

PETER C. LINDLEY,
G. FITTS,
Judges.

G. R. CLARK, *Sheriff.*
BISHOP A. BALL, *Clerk.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
McLean County, sct:

I, Louis L. Moore, clerk of the McLean county court, do certity that the foregoing eight pages contain a true and correct copy of the polls of the Calhoun precinct, McLean county, Kentucky, for the 3d day of August, 1863.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of my office this 13th day of November, 1863.

LOUIS L. MOORE, *C. M. C. C.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
McLean County, sct:

I, D. Little, presiding judge of the McLean county court, do certify that Louis L. Moore, whose signature is attached to the above certificate, was at the time of signing the same the clerk of the McLean county court, duly sworn and in office, and to all whose acts as such full faith and credit are due, as well in courts of justice as thereout. Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1863.

DOUGLAS LITTLE, *P. J. M. C.*

Rumsey poll-book, August 3, 1863—McLean county, Kentucky.

Voters' names.	For Gov.		Lt. Gov.		Att'y Gen'l.		Treasurer.		Auditor.		Register.		Sup't Pub. In.		Congress.		Legislature.	
	Bramlette.	Wickliffe.	Jacob.	Reed.	Harlan.	Turner.	Garrard.	Kalfus.	Samuels.	Green.	Dawson.	Frazier.	Stevens.	McKee.	Yeaman.	McHenry.	Calhoon.	Austin.
Chesterfield Croxton	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Henry Smallhouse	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
Charles Clark	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
C. M. Baber	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4	
John Murra	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
Vinson Holly	6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6	
A. J. Kiplinger	7		7		7		7		7		7		7				7	
D. C. Turner	8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8	
A. J. Cotten	9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9	
T. W. Shackelford	10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10	
W. A. Turner	11		11		11		11		11		11		11		11		11	
W. C. Bradley	12		12		12		12		12		12		12		12		12	
F. Thomas	13		13		13		13		13		13		13		13		13	
J. S. Garrison	14		14		14		14		14		14		14		14		14	
R. L. Samuels	15		15		15		15		15		15		15		15		15	
R. E. Samuels	16		16		16		16		16		16		16		16		16	
John Dame	17		17		17		17		17		17		17		17		17	
W. T. Short	18		18		18		18		18		18		18		18		18	
J. M. Payne	19		19		19		19		19		19		19		19		19	
James Moye	20		20		20		20		20		20		20		20		20	
J. W. Sercy	21		21		21		21		21		21		21		21		21	
Fielden Sercy	22		22		22		22		22		22		22		22		22	
Lud Brackett																		
B. L. Wakelee	23		23		23		23		23		23		23		23		23	
J. W. Benton	24		24		24		24		24		24		24		24		24	
J. C. Gibe	25		25		25		25		25		25		25		25		25	
J. W. McLroy	26		26		26		26		26		26		26		26		26	
Owen Rariton	1		1		1		1		1		1		1				1	
W. J. Mogs	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		1		2	
J. E. Arnold	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		2		3	
N. C. Beckham	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		3		4	
Martin Bailey	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		4		5	
Nathaniel Everly	6		6		6		6		6		6		6		5		6	
Josiah Ellis	7		7		7		7		7		7		7		6		7	
R. D. Curtes	8		8		8		8		8		8		8		7		8	
J. B. Davis	9		9		9		9		9		9		9		8		9	
James Star	10		10		10		10		10		10		10		9		10	
J. P. McRoy	11		11		11		11		11		11		11		10		11	
T. M. McRoy	12		12		12		12		12		12		12		11		12	
E. W. Mattingly	13		13		13		13		13		13		13		12		13	
L. B. Breashear															13			1
J. W. Ellis	14		14		14		14		14		14		14		14		14	
G. W. Mourning	15		15		15		15		15		15		15		15		15	
J. M. Harrison	16		16		16		16		16		16		16		16		16	
J. K. Arnold	17		17		17		17		17		17		17		17		17	
James Faith	18		18		18		18		18		18		18		18		18	
Wm. Crouch	19		19		19		19		19		19		19		19		19	
Wm. B. Read	20		20		20		20		20		20		20		20		20	
Wm. Dunlap	21		21		21		21		21		21		21		21		21	
James Drake	22		22		22		22		22		22		22		22		22	
W. J. Hernton	23		23		23		23		23		23		23		23		23	
John Welch	24		24		24		24		24		24		24		24		24	
Alfred Moreman*		1		1											25		25	
Shelton Magee	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
J. Eaton	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
J. L. McLaughlin	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
P. E. Shockley	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4	
W. G. Shockley	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
J. H. Fryer	6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6	
Phillip Bennett*		1														1		1
Richard Shockley	7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7	
Elijah Arnold	8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8	
John Brumley	9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9	
James Eaton	10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10	
Wm. Harrison	11		11		11		11		11		11		11		11		11	
B. B. Anderson	12		12		12		12		12		12		12		12		12	
John Rariton	13		13		13		13		13		13		13		13		13	
Wm. Galaway	14		14		14		14		14		14		14		14		14	
Isaac Fowler	15		15		15		15		15		15		15		15		15	

* Sworn.

Rumsey poll-book—Continued.

Voters' names.	For Gov.		Lt. Gov.		Att'y Gen'l		Treasurer.		Auditor.		Register.		Sup't Pub. In.		Congress.		Legislature.	
	Bramlette.	Wickliffe.	Jacob.	Reed.	Harlan.	Turner.	Garrard.	Kalfus.	Samuels.	Green.	Dawson.	Frazier.	Stevens.	McKee.	Yeaman.	McHenry.	Calhoon.	Austin.
L. J. Hoy	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....
A. N. Shutt	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....
Volney Baker	18	..	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....
Volney Lice	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....
L. M. Patterson*	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
W. H. Townsend*	..	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Thomas Wright	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
W. B. Wright	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....
Peter McLaughlin	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....
Jefferson Bane	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
T. S. Bane	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....
A. J. McLaughlin	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....
W. B. Whitaker	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
R. G. Pack	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
B. L. Donahoo*	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
W. J. Lott	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....
W. J. Everly	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
N. H. Everly	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
R. W. Bates	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....
I. T. Everly	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
J. L. Brown	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
J. L. Everly	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....
W. B. Searcy	12	....	12	..	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
Wm. McLaughlin	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....
W. Given	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....
Edward Davenport	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....
Charles Deester	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....
W. H. Harry	17	..	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....
W. R. Haze	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....
J. L. Bennett	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....
Wm. Smith	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
B. B. Jarvis*	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3
D. J. Drake	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....
Louis Ellis	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....
C. G. Smallhouse	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
S. H. Pitt	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....
Green Holmes	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....
C. A. Bryant	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
Josiah Vickers*	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....
Ephraim Ellis	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
Berl Herndon	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
Jesse Everly	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....
E. T. Baker	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
Elias Baker	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
A. J. Shutt	11	....	11	..	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....
James Wilson	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
D. Everly	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....
James Harrison	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....
J. H. Batsel	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....
John M. Crank	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....
J. T. Hoy	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....
Preston Banfield	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	..	18	....	18	....
Henry Ward	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....
C. W. Tichenor	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
Robert Harrison	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....
J. W. Rollins	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....
Samuel Baker	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
J. Faith	2	..	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....
S. R. Searcy	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....
Jacob McLaughlin	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
S. R. Vaughan	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	..	5	....	5	..	5	....	5	....	5	....

* Sworn.

This is a true list of the votes cast at Rumsey precinct. Given under my hand, August 3, 1863.

JACOB McLAUGHLIN, *Clerk.*
J. FAITH,
S. R. SEARCY,
Judges.
THOS. R. VAUGHAN, *Sheriff.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
McLean County, sct:

I, Louis L. Moore, clerk of the McLean county court, do certify that the foregoing six pages contain a full and complete copy of the polls taken at Rumsey precinct, McLean county, on the 3d day of August, 1863, as filed in my office.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of my office, this 14th day of November, 1863.

LOUIS L. MOORE, *C. M. C. C.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
McLean County, sct:

I, D. Little, presiding judge of the McLean county court, do certify that Louis L. Moore, whose genuine signature is attached to the above certificate, was at the time of signing the same the clerk of the McLean county court, duly sworn and in office, and to all whose acts as such full faith and credit are due, as well in courts of justice as thereout.

Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1863.

D. LITTLE, *P. J. M. C.*

Fee for copy.....	$1 00
Fee for seal, 50 cents; tax, 50 cents.....	1 00
	2 00

LOUIS L. MOORE, *Clerk.*

Jobe's precinct poll-book, McLean county, Kentucky, August 3, 1863.

Names of voters.	For governor, Thos. L. Bramlette.	Lieut. governor, R. T. Jacobs.	Att'y general, John M. Harland.	State treasurer, Jas. M. Jarrard.	Auditor public ac'ts, Wm. T. Samuels.	Register land office, Jas. A. Dawson.	Sup't public inst'n, Daniel Stevens.	Congress, George H. Yeaman.	County representative, Isaac Calhoun.	County attorney, W. T. Owen.	County attorney, F. H. Little.
Samuel A. Sandifer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	....
William P. Coomes	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	....
John C. Covey	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	....
J. B. Heldebrand	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	....
E. P. Clayton	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	....
Henry Cline	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	....
T. C. McDaniel	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	....	1
J. W. Caltharp	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	....
C. V. Jobe	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	....	2
D. A. Ward	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
James M. Martin	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	....	....
Ben. Taylor	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	8	....
William Downs	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	....
Evin Downs	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	....	....
James Smith	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	....	....
T. C. Brown	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	....
J. W. Downs	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	11	....
M. H. Carlisle	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	12	....
Isaac McDaniel	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	13	....
F. A. Walker	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	....	4
John L. Hudson	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	....	5
Jas. Sandifer	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	14	....
A. J. Brown	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	15	....
W. N. Stevens	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	16	....
S. P. Mackey	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	17	....
A. Humphrey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	....
J. J. Mosely	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	19	....
Samuel Higdon	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	20	....
John W. Brown	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	21	....
John M. O'Daniel	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	....
W. H. Jobe	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	28	....	....
W. Bohannon	30	28	28	28	28	28	28	29	29	23	....
J. K. Denten	31	29	29	29	29	29	29	30	30	....	....
Isaac Lovinly	32	30	30	30	30	30	30	31	31	....	....
John Field	33	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	32	24	....
Charles Boston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....
James Ward	34	32	32	32	32	32	32	33	33	26	....
B. Denhardt	35	33	33	33	33	33	33	34	34	27	....
A. Henson	36	34	34	34	34	34	34	35	35	28	....
J. Huckelberry	37	35	35	35	35	35	35	36	36	29	....
W. P. Smith	38	36	36	36	36	36	36	37	37	30	....
W. H. Brown	39	37	37	37	37	37	37	38	38	31	....
W. M. Stevens	40	38	38	38	38	38	38	39	39	32	....
A. N. McDaniel	41	39	39	39	39	39	39	40	40	33	....

Fee for copy	$0 50
Fee for seal, 50 cents; tax, 50 cents	1 00
	1 50

We, the undersigned officers of an election held at Jobe's precinct, on the 3d day of August, 1863, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the polls.

W. P. SMITH, *Judge.*
WILLIAM H. HARDIN, *Judge.*
W. H. BROWN, *Sheriff.*
W. M. STEVENS, *Clerk.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
McLean County, sct:

I, Louis L. Moore, clerk of the McLean county court, do certify that the foregoing two pages contain a full and correct copy of the Jobe's precinct polls, of the vote taken at said precinct on the 3d day of August, 1863, now on file in my office.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of my county this 14th day of November, 1863.

LOUIS L. MOORE,
Clerk McLean County Court.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
McLean County, sct:

I, D. Little, presiding judge of the McLean county court, do certify that Louis L. Moore, whose genuine signature is attached to the above certificate was, at the time of signing the same, the clerk of the McLean county court, duly sworn and in office, and to all his acts as such full faith and credit are due as well in courts of justice as thereout.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1863.

D. LITTLE,
Presiding Judge, McLean County.

Poll-book of Lower Town, precinct No. 1, Daviess county, August election, 18

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacob.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James A. Garrard.	For auditor—W. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress.		For representative—John S. McFarland.
								George H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	
H. H. Hopkins	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
John O'Brien	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2
A. G. Butts	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	3
Timothy Burgess	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
N. B. Allen	5	5	.....	4	4	4	4	5	.....	5
Abram Carter	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	.....	6
John H. Trible	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	.....	7
J. B. Anderson	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	.....	8
Isham R. Allen	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	.....	9
F. L. Beers	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	.....	1	10
W. S. McFarland	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	.....	11
Josephus Turnham, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
James M. Cox	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	.....	12
Josiah Veech	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	.....	13
John M. McHenry	.....	14	13	13	13	13	13	.....	3	14
John H. Brannon	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	13	.....	15
W. W. Chambers	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	14	.....	16
Henry Thompson, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
W. B. Wall	16	17	16	16	16	16	16	15	.....	17
J. B. Scott	17	18	17	17	17	17	17	16	.....	18
S. B. Allen	18	19	18	18	18	18	18	17	.....	19
A. Dahringer	19	20	19	19	19	19	19	18	.....	20
W. B. Casby	20	21	20	20	20	20	20	19	.....	.....
Matthew Hutchinson	21	22	21	21	21	21	21	20	.....	21
Samuel Dugan	22	23	22	22	22	22	22	21	.....	22
William Hutchinson	23	24	23	23	23	23	23	22	.....	23
[illegible] Stall	24	25	24	24	24	24	24	23	.....	24
Simon Kuntz	25	26	25	25	25	25	25	24	.....	25
[illegible] F. Thuxton	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	25	.....	26
[illegible] Hart	27	28	27	27	27	27	27	26	.....	27
Francis Clayton	28	29	28	28	28	28	28	27	.....	28
Philip McNemer	29	30	29	29	29	29	29	28	.....	29
Thomas Hoskins	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Henry Wible	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2
George H. Hutchings	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	3
[illegible]ene Moore	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....	4
[illegible]. B. Crabtree	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	5
John Delahunt	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	.....	6
Alexander Mattingly, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
[illegible]. S. Todd	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	.....	7
[illegible]. R. Christman	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	.....	8
[illegible]. M. Winstead	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	.....	9
[illegible]sac Brannon	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	.....	10
[illegible]bram Imbler	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	.....	11
[illegible]bram Balee	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	.....	12
[illegible]. H. Brown	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	.....	13
[illegible]ames Weir	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	.....	14
[illegible]eter Smith	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	.....	15
[illegible]. N. Mason	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	.....	16
[illegible]ohn H. McFarland	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	.....	17
[illegible]illiam Cossler	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	.....	18
[illegible]. M. Mayo	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	.....	19
[illegible]zekiel Cumbron	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	.....	20
[illegible]ohn W. Balee	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	.....	21
[illegible]. H. Tharp	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	.....	22
[illegible]enjamin T. Kelly	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	.....	23
[illegible]idgeley Griffith	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	.....	24
[illegible]ohn S. Dugan	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	.....	25
[illegible]amuel Venable	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	.....	26
[illegible]eorge C. Barnett	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	.....	27
[illegible]. H. Chatham	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	.....	28
[illegible]i A. Smith	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	.....	2	29
[illegible]ames Marrel	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	.....	30

Poll-book of Lower Town, precinct No. 1—Continued.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacob.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James A. Garrard.	For auditor—W. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress. George H. Yeaman.	Congress. John H. McHenry.	For representative—John S. McFarland.	For constable—J. H. Brannon.
James H. Biger	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
J. J. Brown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	
Joseph Metcalfe	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	
William R. Murphy	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	
James Tharp	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	
Robert E. Pope	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		6	
Mason Hedrick	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		7	
G. A. Peters	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	
Alouys Solomon	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		9	
George H. Lucas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		10	
Eldred Crabtree	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		11	
J. W. Kimbley	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	
Robert Burch	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	1	13	
Thomas Fulkerson								14		14	
Isham H. Nelson	14	14	14								
E. Murray	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14		15	
John Alford	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15		16	
Chapman Boswell	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16		17	
Peter Hoover	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17		18	
Samuel Calhoon	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18		19	
George L. Calhoon	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19		20	
John R. Calhoon	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20		21	
Joseph Alford	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	21		22	
William H. Rogers	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	22		23	
Michael Riegel	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23		24	
B. Trible	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24		25	
Joseph M. Hayden	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25		26	
Squire Hall	27	27	27	27	26	26	26	26		27	
H. Keller	28	28	28	28	27	27	27	27		28	
Thomas Hester	29	29	29	29	28	28	28	28		29	
Carroll Hulsey	30	30	30	30	29	29	29	29		30	
Colson Crabtree	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
Thomas Monihon	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	
Moses H. McAlister	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	
Benjamin Perdy	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	
Gabriel McAlister	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	
Richard Williams	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		6	
H. W. Warfield	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		7	
Adam Steitler	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	
Carlin Tharp	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		9	
L. C. Smith	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		1	10	
M. W. Salman	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10		11	
Isaac Busley	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11		12	
John M. Head	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12		13	
James Garvin	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13		14	
J. G. Lehman	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14		15	
Samuel Brining	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15		16	
Aquilla Tharp	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	16		17	
Charles H. Oldham	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17		18	
John S. McFarland	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18			
J. M. Hicks	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	19		19	
Henry Hager	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	20		20	
Thomas J. Randolph										21	
T. S. Thompson	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	21		22	
James S. Whitaker	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	22		23	
Albin Marks	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	23		24	
Pius Clark	25	25	25	25	25	25	25		2	25	
Mat. Monihon	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	24		26	
William E. Quire, (sworn)									3	27	
Joseph Haley	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	25		28	
William Dawson, (sworn)									4		
William Winstead	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	26		29	
William Ewing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
Thomas Murphy	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	
Ferdinando Bolar	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	

Poll-book of Lower Town, precinct No. 1—Continued.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacob.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James A. Garrard.	For auditor—W. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress.		For representative—John S. McFarland.	For constable—J. H. Brannon.
								George H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.		
Martin McCrann	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....	4	....
Joseph Miller	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	....
W. P. Rinehart	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	....
Thomas Haley	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	7	2
Robert McCann	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	.....	8	3
Enel Coffin	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	.....	9	4
Joseph Daveiss	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	.....	10	5
C. W. Sands	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	.....	11	6
H. S. Decker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....
James A. Thompson	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	.....	12	....
W. W. Pierce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	....
Robert S. Triplett	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14	....
Ridgeley Ewing	11	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	.....	15	....
Benjamin Stout	12	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	.....	16	....
P. B. Trible	13	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	.....	17	7
Lewis Angel	14	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	.....	18	....
A. M. Jarvis	15	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	.....	19	....
William Shaunty, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	....
James Oldham, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	....
Matthew Sirill	16	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	.....	20	....
John D. Ogden, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	....
George W. Murphy, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21	....
Elijah Comstock	17	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	.....	22	....
C. L. Balee	18	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	.....	23	8
J. H. Chissom	19	20	20	19	19	19	19	19	.....	24	....
T. Sidney Anderson	20	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	.....	25	....
Frank Mattingly, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	....
Alexander McMurtry, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	....
W. H. Hill, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....
J. W. Read, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....

T. SIDNEY ANDERSON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Daviess County, sct:

We, the undersigned, sheriff, judges, and clerk of an election held at Owensboro', precinct No. 1, on the 3d day of August, 1863, do certify that at the close of the polls the vote stood thus:

For Thomas E. Bramlette, governor, 137; Richard T. Jacobs, lieutenant governor, 139; John M. Harlan, attorney general, 138; James H. Garrard, State treasurer, 136; William T. Samuels, auditor, 135; James A. Dawson, register, 135; Daniel Stevenson, superintendent public instruction, 135; George H. Yeaman, Congress, 133; John H. McHenry, Congress, 22; John S. McFarland, representative, 143; John W. Brannon, constable, 39.

Given under our hand this 3d day of August, 1863.

ELIJAH COMSTOCK,
J. H. CHISSOM,
Judges.
C. S. BALEE, *Sheriff.*
T. SIDNEY ANDERSON, *Clerk.*

Poll-book of Upper Town, precinct No. 2, Daviess county, August election, 1863.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacobs.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—Wm. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress. George H. Yeaman.	Congress. John H. McHenry.	For representatives—John H. McFarland.
Wm. Newton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	
Shadrach Tenison	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	
J. G. Howard	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	
R. M. Hathaway	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....	
W. B. Tyler	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	
J. Thomas	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	.....	
S. E. Carroll	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	.....	
C. R. Murman	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	.....	
W. T. Owen	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	.....	
E. Hockersmith	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	.....	
W. P. Ford	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	.....	
Josiah Daniel	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	.....	
Isaac Williams	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	.....	
W. G. Walker	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	.....	
Isaac Caffman	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	.....	
Casper Stringer	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	.....	
Wm. T. Miller	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	.....	
J. W. McDonald	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	.....	
E. H. Bryant	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	.....	
H. Monk	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	.....	
J. R. Grissom	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	.....	
J. G. Harrison	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	.....	
A. C. Wood	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	.....	
J. W. Rosa	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	.....	
George Smith	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	.....	
Wm. Reinhardt	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	.....	
Jesse Potts	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	.....	
Charles Rucker	.....	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	.....	
Barney Masy	28	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	.....	
Charles Leibfried	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	.....	
John Hathway	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	.....	
John L. Neicam	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	.....	
Chas. F. Hiller	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	
C. C. Mayden	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	
James W. Long	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
S. M. Wing	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	.....	
John Wakhelay	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	.....	
B. H. Crutcher	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	.....	
George Klander	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	.....	
George H. Yeaman	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	.....	1	
Warner Crow	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	.....	
S. V. Rogers	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	.....	
Jacob Liebried	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	.....	
Joseph Augenstine	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	.....	
T. H. Crutcher	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	.....	
Josiah Hale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Ben. E. W. Stout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
David Webb	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	.....	
Wm. E. Murman	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	.....	
Valentine Ams	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	.....	
Joel Brown, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
W. W. Shoemaker	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	.....	
Warden Riddle	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	.....	
John Lashbrooks, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
Lucas Ams	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	.....	
G. Ams	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	.....	
Philip Cappedge	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	.....	
John W. Compton	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	.....	
John Taylor	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	.....	
T. E. Crutcher	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	23	.....	
Charles Green	23	23	23	23	24	23	23	24	.....	
Robert Craig, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
George Hayden	24	24	24	24	25	24	24	25	.....	
Henry Carrico	25	25	25	25	26	25	25	26	.....	

Poll-book of Upper Town, precinct No. 2—Continued.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacobs.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—Wm. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress.		For representative—John S. McFarland.
								George H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	
J. M. Bodine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Michael Numberger	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2
A. W. Hill	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	3
Lawrence McKeernan	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....	4
J. W. Holland	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	5
M. Saunthemer	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	.....	6
Henry M. Woodruff	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	.....	7
Joseph Staples	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	.....	8
S. D. Shepherd	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	.....	9
Wm. Anthony	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	.....	10
T. S. Speed	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	.....	11
W. O. Speed	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	.....	12
W. A. Martin	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	.....	13
W. M. Carrico	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Peyton Gordon	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
J. S. Newton	16	14	14	15	14	14	14	16	.....	16
Jackson Gordon	17	15	15	16	15	15	15	17	.....	17
James C Hutchins	18	16	16	17	16	16	16	18	.....	18
Wm. Martin	19	17	17	18	17	17	17	19	.....	19
Nelson Gardner, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
John Locke	20	18	18	19	18	18	18	20	.....	20
Burnett Baer	21	19	19	20	19	19	19	21	.....	21
Thomas Andrews, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
John Padgett	22	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
James E. Higdon	23	21	20	21	20	20	20	.....	3	23
Fred. Freedman	24	22	21	22	21	21	21	23	.....	24
Benjamin Shown	25	23	22	23	22	22	22	24	.....	25
J. H. L. Owen	26	24	23	24	23	23	23	25	.....	26
Milton Ford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Hardin Coppedge	27	25	24	25	24	24	24	26	.....	27
John A. Payne	28	26	25	26	25	25	25	27	.....	28
B. W. Mitchell	29	27	26	27	26	26	26	28	.....	29
Andener Greese	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Joseph Taylor	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2
W. B. Pegram	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	3
F. B. Crutcher	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
P. Ellis	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	.....	4
Obediah Gordon	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5
C. T. Pinkston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Henry Philpott	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	.....	6
H. G. Higdon	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	.....	7
S. Biren	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	.....	8
Wm. McDonald	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Wm. Kirk	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	11	.....	9
Uriah Coppedge	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	12	.....	10
James H. Evens	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	13	.....	11
Nathaniel Horn, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
J. R. Coppedge	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	14	.....	12
F. C. Petit	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	.....	13
Edwin Harrison	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	16	.....	14
Wm. H. Wecker, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
James H. Higdon	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	.....	4	15
W. H. Bryant, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
John Walter	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	17	.....	16
John W. Salmons	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	.....	17
R. Smock	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	.....	18
T. C. Bridwell	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	20	.....	19
Thomas Cundiff	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	21	.....	20
James G. Baily	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	.....	21
Jacob Deal	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	23	.....	22
Wm. Hyatt	23	22	22	23	22	22	22	24	.....	23
C. R. Tyler	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	.....	.....	24
Amos Metcalfe	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	.....	25
R. S. McMannon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Thomas G. Jackson	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2

Poll book of Upper Town, precinct No. 2—Continued.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacob.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—Wm. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress. George H. Yeaman.	Congress. John H. McHenry.	For representative—John S. Mc-Farland.
W. Y. Carin	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	3
S. M. Anderson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. H. Maseley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5
Peyton Mobberly	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	.....	6
George Clark	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	.....	7
N. E. Mitchusson	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	.....	8
J. W. Simpson	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	.....	.....	9
N. E. Cornwell	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	.....	10
J. N. Adcock	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	.....	11
Nathaniel Hern, jr., (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
B. A. Wilhoyte	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	.....	12
Wm. Evins	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	.....	13
Albert Stillman	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	.....	14
R. H. Hancock	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Michael Murphy	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	.....	15
Chas. Vowels	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	.....	16
John Baker	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	.....	17
James Petit	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	.....	18
B. F. Harn, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Squire Harn, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
John Yewell, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
James M. Toloway	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	.....	19
W. A. McGill, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Joseph Waltz	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	.....	20
Eli Adams	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	.....	6	21
Chas. E. Wilkerson	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	.....	7	22
John Leaman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	23
A. G. Howard	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	.....	24
Albion Clark	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	.....	25
Wm. J. Clark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Harrison Hale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Alvin Clark	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	3
R. D. Bryant	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	4
Jake Rouse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Richard Clark	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....	5
James O'Brien, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
E. G. Yeager, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
James F. Yervell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Charles Warner	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	6
W. S. McGhee, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
W. T. Wilkerson	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	.....	7
G. S. McClintock	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	.....	8
P. J. Miller	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
G. W. Ray	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	.....	9
John Cook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Henry Thomas	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	.....	10
Benjamin T. Dawson, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
J. S. Mobberly, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Nestor Leaman	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	.....	11
N. Guenther	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	.....	12
Jackson Sublett	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	.....	13
Samuel Moise	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	14
J. A. Dawson, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
J. P. Fuqua, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
W. P. Small, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Hiram Goff, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Wm. Howard, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
R. C. Fuqua, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
C. L. Nall, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
W. S. Brittain, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
C. W. King	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Benjamin Hite, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
R. McIntire, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Gabriel Bryan, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
E. McCormick, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....

Poll book of Upper Town precinct, No. 2—Continued.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacobs.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—Wm. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress.		For representative—John S. McFarland.
								George H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	
Charles Pettet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
P. L. Carrico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
B. D. Coomes	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	.....	2
W. Stray	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	.....	3
Joshua Knight, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
J. T. Lane, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
James Price, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
S. D. Kennedy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4
James K. McCormick, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Joseph Goyne, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Wm. Hawley, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Denis Purcell, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
James T. Clark, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
John Hayden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5
Ben. Yewell, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Wm. O'Bryant, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
C. N. S. Taylor, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Asa Gilmour	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	.....	6
Miles P. Fuqua	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7
Samuel Holderman	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	9	.....	8
R. McGee, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Wm. Wilkerson, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
P. A. Vowels	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	10	.....	9
Henry A. Hays, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Jesse T. Small, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Henry B. Hart, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Wm. H. Phelan, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
James Littell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
J. B. Higgins	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2
W. M. Haney	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	3
Malcolm McIntire	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....	4

STATE OF KENTUCKY, *Daviess County, sct:*

At an election held in precinct No. 2, in said county, on the 3d day of August, 1863, the undersigned, James Littell, Wm. M. Haney, judges, John B. Higgins, sheriff, and Malcolm McIntire, clerk, certify that Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor, received (157) one hundred and fifty-seven votes; Richard T. Jacob, for lieutenant governor, received (152) one hundred and fifty-two votes; John M. Harlan, for attorney general, received (151) one hundred and fifty-one votes; James H. Garrard, for State treasurer, received (152) one hundred and fifty-two votes; William T. Samuels, for auditor, received (152) one hundred and fifty-two votes; James A. Dawson, for register, received (151) one hundred and fifty-one votes; Daniel Stevenson, for superintendent of public instruction, received (151) one hundred and fifty-one votes; George H. Yeaman, for representative to Congress, received (160) one hundred and sixty votes; John H. McHenry, jr., for representative to Congress, received (62) sixty-two votes; John S. McFarland, for representative to legislature, received (162) one hundred and sixty-two votes.

Given under our hands this third day of August, 1863.

JAMES LITTELL.
W. M. HANEY.
J. B. HIGGINS.
M. McINTIRE, *Clerk.*

Poll-book of Yelvington precinct, No. 3, Daviess county, August election, 1863.

Voters' names.	Governor.		Lieut. gov.		Att'y general.		Treasurer.		Auditor.		Register.		Supt. pub. ins.		Congress.		Representative.	
	Thomas E. Bramlette.	C. A. Wickliffe.	Richard T. Jacob.	William B. Read.	John M. Harlan.	Thomas Turner.	James A. Garrard.	H. T. Kalfus.	W. T. Samuels.	Grant Green.	James A. Dawson.	Thomas J. Frazier.	Daniel Stevenson.	T. C. McKee.	George H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	John S. McFarland.	A. J. McAtee.
Abel J. Wright	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
A. S. Thruston	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
T. J. Moore	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Solomon Mitchell	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4	
Napoleon B. Potts		1														1		
B. H. Harrison		2		1												2		
Edward Hawes		3		2		1		1		1		1		1		3		1
F. H. Roberts		4		3		2		2		2		2		2		4		2
W. P. Pool		5		4		3		3		3		3		3		5		3
John M. Pool																6		
C. G. Morris		6														7		
J. W. Pearce		7		5		4		4		4		4		4		8		4
William H. Kendall		8		6		5		5		5		5		5		9		5
W. H. Perkens		9		7		6		6		6		6		6		10		6
W. B. Barker		10		8		7		7		7		6		7		11		7
J. W. Herndon		11		9		8		8		8		8		8		12		4
Joseph Likens	5														5		5	
G. W. Monarch		12														13	6	
Dr. W. Crafton		13		10		9		9		9		9		9		14		9
William Winkler	6		5		5		5		5		5		5		6		7	
William G. Head	7		6		6		6		6		6		6		7		8	
Silas Petre	8														8			
J. H. Terrell	9		7		7		7		7		7		7		9		9	
Alexander Parker		14		11		10		10		10		10		10		15		
J. S. Thompson	10		8		8		8		8		8		8		10		10	
J. O. Cavert		15														16		
Manefee Roberts		16		12		11		11		11		11		11		17		
Amos Johnson		17		13		12		12		12		12		12		18		
J. D. Norrington		18		14		13		13		13		13		13		19		
Willis Roberts		19		15		14		14		14		14		14		20		
Reuben Farrel	11		9		9		9		9		9		9		11		11	
J. L. Jones		20		16		15		15		15		15		15		21		
S. W. Heady		21		17		16		16		16		16		16		22		
William Williams	12		10		10		10		10		10		10		12		12	
G. T. Hawes		22		18		17		17		17		17		17		23		
J. G. Thompson		23		19		18		18		18		18		18		24		
J. B. Tucker		24		20		19		19		19		19		19		25		
G. W. Hadley		25		21		20		20		20		20		20		26		
N. B. Thompson		26																
John Sherdon		27		22		21		21		21		21		21		27		
Stephen Thornsberry		28						22								28		
Asa Smeathers		29												22		29		
L. J. Slone		30		23		22		23		22		22		23		30		
W. J. Cornish		31		24		23		24		23		23		24		31		
D. R. Jewell		32		25		24		25		24		24		25		32		
Jamish Shadwrick		33		26		25		26		25		25		26		33		
R. E. Rice		34		27		26		27		26		26		27		34		
S. M. Williams		35		28		27		28		27		27		28		35		
M. H. Camon	13														13			
Thomas Likens	14		11		11		11		11		11		11		14		13	
W. R. Duncan		36		29		28		29		28		28		29		36		
J. L. Estes		37		30		29		30		29		29		30		37		
R. W. Chappell		38		31		30		31		30		30		31		38		
J. W. Javis		39		32		31		32		31		31		32		39		
L. G. Taylor		40		33		32		33		32		32		33		40		
H. M. Jewell		41		34		33		34		33		33		34		41		
Michael Guigan		42		35		34		35		34		34		35		42		
James Wright		43		36		35		36		35		35		36		43		
George Osborne		44		37		36		37		36		36		37		44		
Cameron Riley		45		38		37		38		37		37		38		45		
J. M. Robinson		46		39		38		39		38		38		39		46		
A. S. Wallice		47		40		39		40		39		39		40		47		
J. G. Taylor		48		41		40		41		40		40		41		48		
M. D. Hord		49		42		41		42		41		41		42		49		
John Morris		50		43		42		43		42		42		43		50		
Abraham Norrington		51		44		43		44		43		43		44		51		

Poll-book of Yelvington precinct, No. 3—Continued.

Voters' names.	Governor.		Lieut. gov.		Att'y general.	Treasurer.		Auditor.		Register.		Supt. pub. ins.		Congress.	Rep'sentative.		
	Thomas E. Bramlette.	C. A. Wickliffe.	Richard T. Jacob.	William B. Read.	John M. Harlan.	Thomas Turner.	James A. Garrard.	H. T. Kalfus.	W. T. Samuels.	Grant Green.	James A. Dawson.	Thomas J. Frazier.	Daniel Stevenson.	T. C. McKee.	George H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	John S. McFarland.	A. J. McAtee.
L. W. Nourse	15	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	15	....	14	....
W. L. Howard	16	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	16	....	15	....
W. F. Street	16	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	17	....	16	....
Harrel Smeathers	....	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52	....	....
A. W. Smeathers	....	53	....	45	....	44	....	45	....	44	....	44	....	45	....	53	....	44
Benjamin Tinsley	....	54	....	46	....	45	....	46	....	45	....	45	....	46	....	54	....	45
J. W. Price	....	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	....	....
John Zenor	....	56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	....	....
J. F. Manning	....	57	....	47	....	46	....	47	....	46	....	46	....	47	....	57	....	46
W. E. Hallis	....	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
R. W. Hawes	....	59	....	48	....	47	....	48	....	47	....	47	....	48	....	58	....	47
M. Brown	....	60	....	49	....	48	....	49	....	48	....	48	....	49	....	59	....	48
George Duncan	....	61	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	....
G. W. Shanntee	....	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	....	....
W. B. Duncan	....	63	....	50	....	49	....	50	....	49	....	49	....	50	....	62	....	49
J. H. Blenton	....	64	....	51	....	50	....	51	....	50	....	50	....	51	....	63	....	50
W. C. Roberts	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	64	....	....
James Henning	....	66	....	52	....	51	....	52	....	51	....	51	....	52	....	65	....	51
J. F. Veech	....	67	....	53	....	52	....	53	....	52	....	52	....	53	....	66	....	52
G. R. Crask	....	68	....	54	....	53	....	54	....	53	....	53	....	54	....	67	....	53
J. W. Morris	....	69	....	55	....	54	....	55	....	55	....	54	....	55	....	68	....	54
C. V. Pearce	....	70	....	56	....	55	....	56	....	56	....	55	....	56	....	69	....	55
Matthew Cooney	....	71	....	57	....	56	....	57	....	57	....	56	....	57	....	70	....	56
William Veatch	....	72	....	58	....	57	....	58	....	58	....	57	....	58	....	71	....	57
R. S. Bryant	....	73	....	59	....	58	....	59	....	59	....	58	....	59	....	72	....	58
W. P. Hudson	....	74	....	60	....	59	....	60	....	60	....	59	....	60	....	73	....	59
J. F. Graves	....	75	....	61	....	60	....	61	....	61	....	60	....	61	....	74	....	60
W. F. Duncan	....	76	....	62	....	61	....	62	....	62	....	61	....	62	....	75	....	....
J. R. Gregory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	....	61
Henry Dawson	....	77	....	63	....	62	....	63	....	63	....	62	....	63	....	77	....	62
J. W. Hubbert	....	78	....	64	....	63	....	64	....	64	....	63	....	64	....	78	....	63
C. C. Roberts	....	79	....	65	....	64	....	65	....	65	....	64	....	65	....	79	....	64
Richard Wright	....	80	....	66	....	65	....	66	....	66	....	65	....	66	....	80	....	65
J. R. Haywood	17	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	18	....	17	....
Thomas Howell	....	81	....	67	....	66	....	67	....	67	....	66	....	67	....	81	....	66
H. G. Hollingsworth	....	82	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	82	....	67
C. L. Williams	....	83	....	68	....	67	....	68	....	68	....	67	....	68	....	83	....	68
J. W. Frazier	....	84	....	69	....	68	....	69	....	69	....	68	....	69	....	84	....	69
M. F. Roberts	....	85	....	70	....	69	....	70	....	70	....	69	....	70	....	85	....	70
William Collins	....	86	....	71	....	70	....	71	....	71	....	70	....	71	....	86	....	71
W. P. Cummings	....	87	....	72	....	71	....	72	....	72	....	71	....	72	....	87	....	72
Willis Tensley	18	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	19	....	18	....
W. G. Evans	19	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	20	....	19	....
J. H. Jean	20	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	21	....	20	....
W. S. Booth	21	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	22	....	21	....

The undersigned, officers appointed to hold an election at Yelvington, Daviess county, Kentucky, after being duly qualified proceeded to open a poll, and certify that the foregoing contains a true statement of the same, viz:

Bramlette, 22; Wickliffe, 87; Jacob, 19; Read, 72; Harlan, 19; T. Turner, 71; Garrard, 19; Kalfus, 72; Samuels, 19; G. Green, 71; Dawson, 19; Frazier, 71; Stevenson, 19; McKee, 72; Yeaman, 22; McHenry, 87; McAtee, 73; McFarland, 71.

WILLIS TENSLEY, *J. G. W.*
WILLIAM G. EVANS, *J. G. W.*
WILLIAM S. BOOTH, *Clerk.*
J. H. JEAN, *Sheriff.*

Poll-book of Knottsville precinct, No. 4, Daviess county, August election, 1863.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacob.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—W. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress. George H. Yeaman.	Congress. John H. McHenry.	Congress. For representative—John S. Mc... Fairleigh.
James M. Holmes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
F. L. Simpson									1	
W. H. Phillips								2		
Hiram Lambert	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3		2
C. G. Duncan									2	
Alf. Abb									3	
J. C. Fowler	3	3	3	3		3	3	4		
Henry Raddish	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5		4
John Burn									4	
D. F. Winkler	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	6		5
N. B. Morris									5	
James F. Winkler								7		6
J. T. Montgomery									6	
Wm. Bell									7	
A. L. Montgomery									8	
A. Mitchell									9	
J. L. Berry									10	
R. L. Gabbert									11	
W. M. Wooten			6	6	5	6	6	8		7
J. S. Whitehead									12	
Tinson Stout	6	6	7	7	6	7	7	9		
Wm. F. Newson									13	
John Evans									14	
C. O. Clements									15	
A. Gebbert									16	
W. Densford									17	
Ben. F. Allen									18	
M. Heoffernan									19	
J. A. Carrico									20	
John McDaniel									21	
James F. Millay									22	
W. J. Bowlds									23	
G. W. Gabbert									24	
Lewis Earley									25	
Robert Barnett									26	
James N. Bowlds									27	
Denis H. Payne									3	
Richard Millay								1		1
G. B. Rowland									4	
J. W. Roby									5	
Felix Payne									6	
Cornelius Spencer									7	
J. F. Head	1							2		2
James T. Chapel	2							3		3
W. R. Higdon									8	
Joseph Ludwick									9	
A. B. Freels									10	
J. M. Berry									11	
Wm. Harrison									12	
G. W. Spencer									13	
Z. Niel	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4		1
John Hilner	4							5		5
Lewis Raily	5							6		
R. W. Gore	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	7		6
John Stout	7	3	3	3	3	3	8	8		
Jacob Harden									14	
Wm. Spencer									15	
J. E. Cissel									16	
D. K. Lawrence	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	9		
Wm. Musk	9							10		9
C. D. Temple									18	
R. T. Stuart									19	
James H. Clark	10							11		4
J. H. Rowland									20	
A. M. Wilhite	11							12		10
J. M. Whitehead	12	5	5	5	5	5	5	13		11

Poll-book of Knottsville precinct, No. 4—Continued.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacob.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—W. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress. George H. Yeaman.	Congress. John H. McHenry.	For representative—John S. McFarland.
Isaac Lindsey									21	
P E. Fulkerson	13	6	6	6	6	6	6	14		12
C. A. Jarbo	1							1		1
Joseph Head	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		2
C. McDaniel									1	
L. T. Brown									2	
James H. Payne									3	
James M. Mattingly									4	
Sal W. Allen	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3		3
James W. Sinneth	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4		4
Chas. Bryant									5	
J. D. Jonens									6	
James All									7	
E. C. Lynch	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5		5
Valentine Flowers									8	
Wm. Obenchain									9	
Alex. McDaniel									10	
Sydney Purcell	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6		6
Franklin May	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7		7
R. M. Norris									11	
Sam'l Flowers									13	
James E. Head									14	
Chas. Jarbo									15	
Wm. Newsom									16	
Vincent Hodgkins									17	
D. A. Hodskins									18	
Jas. L. Roby									19	
B. J. Mullehan									20	
P. E. Douthett	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8		8
Tillman H. Bradford	9							9		9
Edward Stickner	10	8						10		10
Peter Hoferkert	11	9	8	8	8	8	8	11		11
Hiram Kallum									21	12
Wm. M. Beall									22	
Hillery Beall									23	
Ireland Head									24	
C. Grant Mattingly									1	
Jacob Tickenor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Jas. W. Gore	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2
Mankin Long									2	
D. A. Douthett	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3
Lewis Speaks									3	
Jackson Lancaster									4	
J. F. Perdy									5	
J. C. Elliott	4	4						4		4
Wm. S. Tucker	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5		5
Thomas Harbert									6	
Jno. R. O'Brien									7	
John Jonson									8	
Charles F. Gillum									9	
B. J. Hagin									10	
Jas. M. Payne									11	
A. J. Philpott	6	6	5	5		5	5	6		
John L. Payne									12	6
J. T. Lanham	7	7	6	6		6	6	7		
Richard Head	8							8		
Wm. B. Head									13	7
Thomas B. Head									14	
J. W. Rouland									15	
J. F. Kenkaid									16	
David Allgood										
Coly Head	9							9		8
David Allgood	10							10		
Rody Daniels									17	
George Felker									18	

Poll-book of Knottsville precinct, No. 4—Continued.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacob.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—W. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress. George H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	For representatives—John N. McPartland.
Thomas E. Hazel									19	
R. C. Mattingly									20	
D. F. Winkler, jr	11	8	7	7	5	7	7	11		
Z. A. Sinnett	12	9	8	8	6	8	8	12		
R. G. Norris									21	
A. H. Clements									22	
M. T. Lambert									1	
John F. Jarboe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Robt. A. Higdox	2							2		
R. A. Brown									2	
John H. Dugan									3	
Edward Midcalf	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3		
John H. Hodskins									4	
Micea! Aud									5	
R. M. Hazel									6	
Felix Coomes								4		
T. J. Bryant									7	
W. M. Bryant									8	
Ephraim McDaniel									9	
Ben. Aud									10	
Alexander Adams	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	5		
Henry Abell									11	
R. H. Beall									12	
Hillery Head									13	
D. P. Thornberry									14	
Amos Armstrong	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6		
C. N. Higdon									15	
S. A. Higdon									16	
Sydney Purcell	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	7		
George Husk									17	
John A. Bishop									18	
M. M. Veatch									19	
J. B. Aud	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	8		
E. G. Lambert	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	9		
J. M. Fulkerson	9	8						10		
John M. Monarch									20	
F. K. McDaniel									21	
Ben. Hawley									22	
F. E. Henning									23	
C. H. Payne									24	
Cornelius Payne									1	
John T. Payne									2	
Arch'l Burnett									3	
Ben. Purcell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
H. H. Winkler	2							2		
H. T. Aud	3							3		
William Graves									4	
William Medcalf									5	
W. H. Stewart									6	
Dudley Lancaster									7	
Jo. W. Milton									8	
W. B. Handley				2					9	
Henry McDaniel	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	4		
Jas. E. Hite									10	
A. F. Jonas									11	
W. B. Pool									12	
P. T. Burns									13	
L. A. Webster									14	
Wm. H. Sinneth	5	3	3	4	3	3	3	5		
James G. Barker	6	4	4	5	4	4	4	6		
Wm. McDaniel	7	5	5	6	5	5	5	7		
C. W. Payne									15	
C. C. Higdon								8		
J. N. Lynch	8	6	6	7	6	6	6	9		
C. Beall									16	

Poll-book of Knottsville precinct, No. 4—Continued.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacob.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—W. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress.		For representative—John S. Mc. Farland.
								George H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	
D. F. Clark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Cha. Duncan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	....
S. A. Clements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	....
Ezekiel Henning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Jas. M. Brown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	....
Ben. T. Aull	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	....
Wm. H. Head	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	....
W. A. Brown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	....
James R. Hodskins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....
James Milton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....
Robert Duncan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....
Thomas Rinerson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
R. T. Skanks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	....
Sam'l Raily	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	....
James Early	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....
R. R. Norris	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	....
A. M. Smith	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2
John Hines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	....
W. R. Lentz	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	3
Martin Wathan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	....
B. T. Duncan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	....
J. B. Sinnett	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	.....	4
W. W. Darrell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5
John Bell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	....
J. S. Baker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	....
J. H. Henning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
J. C. Wells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	....
H. Warren Lindsey	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	.....	7
James Quinn	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	.....	8
Robert Gilmore	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	.....	9
Robert Henning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
George Lindsey	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
James H. McKinney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	....
J. H. Clements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12
Z. Bowlds	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	12	.....	13
W. P. Coomes	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	13	.....	14
Stephen Payne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	....
J. E. Handley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	....
Henry Jarboe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	....
Thomas Graves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	....
J. W. Gabberts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	....
Henry Hanning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	....
Jacob Baker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....
D. A. Monarch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....
J. A. Knott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....
C. A. Hazel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	....
Jas. Sinnett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
G. B. Hinton	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2
Tapley Maddux	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	3
L. C. Anderson	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....	4

STATE OF KENTUCKY, *Daviess County, sct:*

We, the judges, sheriff, and clerk of an election held at Knottsville, on Monday, 3d day of August, 1863, for the purpose of electing a governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, State treasurer, auditor, register, superintendent public instruction, and a member to Congress, and a representative to the legislature, do hereby certify that the polls were open and held open according to law, and at the close of the polls the vote stood for governor, Bramlette, 72 votes; lieutenant governor, Jacob, 57 votes; attorney general, Harlan, 55 votes; State treasurer, Garrard, 46 votes; auditor, Samuels, 52 votes; register, Dawson, 55 votes; superintendent public instruction, Stevenson, 55 votes; Congress, Yeaman, 84 votes; McHenry, 164 votes; legislature, McFarland, 81 votes.

Given under our hands this the 3d day of August, 1863.

G. B. HINTON, } *Judges.*
JAS. SINNETT, }
TAPLEY MADDUX, *Sheriff.*
L. C. ANDERSON, *Clerk.*

Poll-book of Boston precinct, No. 5, August election, 1863.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacob.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—Wm. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress.		
								George H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	For representative—John S. Mc- Farland
Robert Ragsdale	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Horace Burton	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
J. S. Howard	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Elijah Rogers	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4
Wm. Bartlett	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		1	
George Karn	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5		
A. G. Cissel	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6		
J. S. Ashby	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7		
James Roberts									2	
James Evans									3	
Wm. E. Miller	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8		
Smith Fuqua	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9		
J. H. Cissell	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10		
W. D. Sebree	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11		
George Horseman	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12		
F. M. Boone	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13		
H. H. Nare	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14		
T. T. Ware	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15		
Wm. Bristow	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	16		
Jonathan Edge	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17		
Coleman Fuqua	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18		
M. C. Pate, (sworn)									4	
W. S. Dillaha	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		5	
Willis Woodside									6	
L. Berry Wells									7	
J. P. Wells									8	
J. W. Fulkerson	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		9	
Jefferson Bartlett	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	19		
Wm. Dunn	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	20		
J. R. Rhodes	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	21		
Lee Edge	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	22		
Thomas L. Hynes	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	23		
George Stevens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Creed Haynes									1	
Elliott Ward	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
J. J. Ward	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Newbgate Harrison	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
G. S. Helm	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Wm. Karn	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
G. W. Litsy	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		2	
Wm. Gist	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7		
M. K. Shanker	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8		
E. T. Sutton	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9		
J. R. Duncan	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10		
John Hays									3	
Wm. W. McCarta									4	
Albert May									5	
John Gillaspe									6	
A. N. Glover										
B. T. Hoheimer	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11		
Samuel Day	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12		
J. T. Bartlett	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13		
L. B. Rigdon	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14		
Barney Shanker	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15		
J. Sam. Wells	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	16		
Wm. Riddle	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17		
J. E. Haynes									7	
Cornerus Westerfield	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18		
Samuel Lanham	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	19		
N. Harrison	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	20		
R. B. Fuqua	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	21		
James Stone	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	22		
George Rhodes, (sworn)									8	
J. E. Day, (sworn)									9	

Poll-book of Boston precinct, No. 5—Continued.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacob.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—Wm. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress.		For representative—John S. McFarland.
								George H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	
J. T. Norris	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Harlin Gregory	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	1	2
Benj. J. Wheeler	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	.....	3
J. I Richardson, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....
L. D Hite, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....
J. L. Ferrell, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	....
D. A. Howard	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	.....	4
Pin Howard	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	.....	5
J. H. May	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	.....	6
J. H. Hoskins	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	.....	7
J. J. Hite, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	....
G. W. Baily, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....
C. Hale	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	.....	8
J. Vanvennsolburgh	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	.....	9
Thomas D. Day	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	.....	10
Wm. Ward	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	.....	11
D. Evins	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	.....	12
Benjamin Evans	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	.....	13
F. M. Haynes, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	....
J. W. Barrett	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	.....	14
G. W. Clark	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	.....	15
Andrew Gordon, (sworn)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	.....	16
D. M. Norris	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	.....	17
J. P. Ellis, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	....
Jas. Borman	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	.....	18
J H. Lanham	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	.....	19
Z. D. Floyd	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	.....	20
W. B. Morgan	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	.....	21
Ardrick Evans	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	21	.....	22
R. P. Howard	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	.....	23
J. E. May, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	....
James E. Ward	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	.....	24
George Hardesty	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
F. Martin	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2
R. Rogers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	3
Wm. R. Early	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....	4
Wm. R. Hohemer	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	5
W. S. McHaham, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....
R. L. Jette, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....
Wm. W. Williams	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	.....	6
Thomas Church	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	.....	7
C. N. Miles	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	.....	8
J. A. Howard	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	.....	9
J. W. Ditts, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....
Wm. R. Knox, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	....
H. J. Cooper, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	....
Peter Shanker	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	.....	10
R. F. Sparks (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....
Henry Alsop, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	11
F. R. Jones, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	....
James Marten, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	12
Isaac Brown, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13
Harrison Johnson, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	....
J. F. Carter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	14
Wm. Tanner	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	.....	15
Daniel Weir	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	.....	16
A. Williams	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	.....	17
George Hagan	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	.....	18
W. M. Fuqua	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	.....	19
Thomas C. Hagan	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	.....	20
Josiah Karn, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	....
Wm. Howard	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	.....	21
H. C. Sinnett	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	.....	22
Wm. Hazelrig, (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	....
F. Sparks (sworn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....

Poll-book of Boston precinct, No. 5—Continued.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacob.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—Wm. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress. George H. Yeaman.	Congress. John H. McHenry.	For representatives—John F. McFarland.
J. B. Richardson, (sworn)									2	
W. P. Coots	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Milton Jones, (sworn)									3	
Chris. Watkins, (sworn)									4	
J. W. Ware									5	
John Ward	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2
Thomas Evans	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3
B. Cissell	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4
G. Nare								5		5
J. R. Ralph								6		6
George Mattingly, (sworn)									6	
James Cook, (sworn)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7		7
Eben Evans	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8		8
George Evans	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9		9
S. W. Bartlett								10		
John Watkins, (sworn)										10
Richard Howard	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	11		11
Wm. Watkins, (sworn)								12		12
Alex. Williams	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	13		13
G. L. Ward	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	14		14
G. W. Roberts	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	15		15
Wm. S. Bartlett	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	16		16
A. B. Alsop, (sworn)									7	
John T. Bird, (sworn)									8	
Thomas Monarch, (sworn)									9	
John Mattingly, (sworn)									10	
A. D. Mattingly, (sworn)									11	
Decius M. Norris, (sworn)									12	
Joseph Ward	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	17		17
W. U. Troutman, (sworn)	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	18		18
J. T. Williams								19		19
J. N. Henton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
Joseph Burkhead, (sworn)									1	
Lafayette Sublett, (sworn)									2	
Wm. M. Dresk	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1		2
James Mattingly, (sworn)									3	
James Johnson	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2		3
J. L. B. Shireley	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3		4
J. C. Ashby	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4		5
S. B. Ashby	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5		6

We, the undersigned, judges, sheriff, and clerk, do certify that votes polled at precinct —— are as follows:

For governor, Bramlette, 111; for lieutenant governor, Jacobs, 111; for attorney general, Harlan, 111; for treasurer, Garrard, 111; for auditor public accounts, Samuels, 111; for register land office, Dawson, 111; for superintendent public instruction, Stevenson, 111; for Congress: Yeaman, 110, McHenry, 56; for legislature, McFarland, 111.

J. L. B. SHIRELEY,
R. C. BARRET, *Judges.*
J. C. ASHBY, *Sheriff.*
S. B. ASHBY, *Clerk.*

Poll-book of Murray's precinct, No. 6, Daviess county, August election, 1863.

Voters' names.	Governor.		Lieut. gov.		Att'y general.		Treasurer.		Auditor.		Register.		Sup't pub. ins.		Congress.		Rep'sentative.	
	Thomas E. Bramlette.	C. A. Wickliffe.	Richard T. Jacob.	Wm. B. Read.	John M. Harlan.	Thos. Turner.	Jas. H. Garrard.	H. T. Kalfus.	Wm. T. Samuels.	Grant Green.	James A. Dawson.	Thos. J. Frasier.	Daniel Stevenson.	T. C. McKee.	G. H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	John S. McFarland.	A. J. McAfee.
J. Wood	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Wm. F. Hudson	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
George Mattingly	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
R. L. Davis	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4	
Wm. Wells					5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
A. G. Field, (sworn)		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Robert Ficklin	6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6	
M. Martin	7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7	
Terry Tharp	8		8												8		8	
George Brack	9		9		8		8		8		8		8		9		9	
Darius Field		2																2
J. E. Ely	10		10		9		9		9		9		9		10		10	
E. Hatfield	11		11		10		10		10		10		10		11		11	
Wm. Stogner	12		12		11		11		11		11		11		12		12	
W. P. Alsip	13		13		12		12		12		12		12		13		13	
B. Porter	14		14		13		13		13		13		13		14		14	
M. S. Hudson	15		15		14		14		14		14		14		15		15	
O. Gaines	16		16		15		15		15		15		15		16		16	
Wm. Protsman		3		2				2		2		2		2		2		3
Wm Edwards	17		17		16		16		16		16		16		17		17	
S. A. Daniel	18		18		17		17		17		17		17		18		18	
B. Russell	19		19		18		18		18		18		18		19		19	
F. Walker	20		20		19		19		19		19		19		20		20	
S. Lashbrook	21		21		20		20		20		20		20		21		21	
L. Hudson	22		22		21		21		21		21		21		22		22	
Daniel Catheral	23		23		22		22		22		22		22		23		23	
C. Lashbrook	24		24		23		23		23		23		23		24		24	
W. Pomeroy, (sworn)		4		3		2		3		3		3		3		3		4
Gordon Robinson	25		25		24		24		24		24		24		25		25	
James Robinson	26		26		25		25		25		25		25		26		26	
S. Spence	27		27		26		26		26		26		26		27		27	
Wm. S. Shepherd	28		28		27		27		27		27		27		28		28	
F. D. Hudson	29		29		28		28		28		28		28		29		29	
G. Yates	30		30		29		29		29		29		29		30		30	
H. Arms	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Wm. May, sr.	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
M. Wood	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Wm. H. Brack	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4	
Orlando May	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
George W. Russell	6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6	
P. Ryon	7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7	
James Gillespie	8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8	
Wm. W. Hansford	9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9	
F. Brown	10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10	
A. Milner	11		11		11		11		11		11		11		11		11	
S. Talbot	12														12		12	
Jas. H. Robinson	13		12		12		12		12		12		12		13		13	
Howard	14		13		13		13		13		13		13		14		14	
A. Owen	15		14		14		14		14		14		14		15		15	
James H. Tharp	16		15		15		15		15		15		15		16		16	
W. Lewis	17		16		16		16		16		16		16		17		17	
Jesse Loyd	18		17		17		17		17		17		17		18		18	
Boyd	19		18		18		18		18		18		18		19		19	
Polly	20		19		19		19		19		19		19		20		20	
M. Rush	21		20		20		20		20		20		20		21		21	
A. Davis	22		21		21		21		21		21		21		22		22	
W. Wells	23		22		22		22		22		22		22		23		23	
Wm. May	24		23		23		23		23		23		23		24		24	
D. Allen	25		24		24		24		24		24		24		25		25	
Daniel Nutgrass	26		25		25		25		25		25		25		26		26	
Pean	27		26		26		26		26		26		26		27		27	
S. Prather	28		27		27		27		27		27		27		28			
J. Basham	29		28		28		28		28		28		28		29		28	
T. Hite	30		29		29		29		29		29		29		30		39	

Poll-book of Murray's precinct, No. 6—Continued.

Voters' names.	Governor.		Lieut. gov.		Att'y general.		Treasurer.		Auditor.		Register.		Sup't pub. ins.		Congress.		Representative	
	Thomas E. Bramlette.	C. A. Wickliffe.	R. T. Jacob.	Wm. B. Read.	John M. Harlan.	Thos. Turner.	Jas. H. Garrard.	H. T. Kalfus.	Wm. T. Samuels.	Grant Green.	James A. Dawson.	Thomas J. Frazier.	Daniel Stevenson.	T. C. McKee.	G. H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	John S. McFarland.	A. J. McAtee.
Wm. Gillespie	31	....	30	....	30	....	30	....	30	....	30	....	30	....	31	....	30	
Thomas Higgs	32	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	32	....	31	
Lewis Coats	33	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	32	....	33	....	32	
Daniel Owen	34	....	33	....	33	....	33	....	33	....	33	....	33	....	34	....	33	
A. B. Smith	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	
W. L. Coots	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	
J. J. Reynolds	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	
John T. Glenn, (sworn)	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Wm. Sutherland, (sworn)	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	
John F. May, (sworn)	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	
P. Polly	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	
Thomas Bridges	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	
O. O. Brown	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	
Thomas Owen	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	
Dryden Hansford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	
Wm. W. Owen	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	
Hammond Hansford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	
James Coates	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	11	....	11	
Geo. W. Talbott	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	
James H. Trunnell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	12	
Wm. McFarland, (sworn)	....	4	....	3	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	3	....	
A. J. McAtee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	
J. G. McFarland, (sworn)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	
J. W. Sutherland, (sworn)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	
M. Connely, (sworn)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	
G. S. Killman	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	14	....	14	
B. F. Talbott, (sworn)	....	5	....	4	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	7	....	
F. M. Marshall	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	15	....	15	
J. Trunnell	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	16	....	16	
J. B. Salmon	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	17	....	17	
C. Story	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	18	....	18	
R. L. May	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	19	....	19	
Robert Lewis	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	20	....	20	
W. T. Lee	17	....	14	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	21	....	21	
Samuel Loyd	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	22	....	22	
J. H. Bennett	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	23	....	23	
B. F. Elter	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	24	....	24	
J. H. Haley	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	25	....	25	
P. J. Marlin	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	
N. M. Russell	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	
W. W. Richardson	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	
S. B. Lashbrook	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	
J. S. H. Kigel	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	

This is to certify that this is a correct statement of the vote polled at Murray's precinct August 3, 1863. For governor, Bramlette 90, C. A. Wickliffe 9; for lieutenant governor, R. Jacob 89, Wm. B. Read 7; for attorney general, John M. Harlan 88, Thomas Turner 5; for State treasurer, James Garrard 88, H. T. Kalfus 6; for auditor, Wm. Samuels 88, Grant Green 6; for Register, James A. Dawson 88, Thomas [illegible] 6; for superintendent public instruction, D. Stevenson 93, H. McKee 6; for Congress, G. H. Yeaman 14, John H. McHenry 10; for legislature, John S. McFarland 93, A. J. McAtee 8.

J. S. H. KIGEL, *Clerk.*
SAMUEL B. LASHBROOK, *Sheriff.*
W. W. RICHARDSON, } *Judges.*
N. M. RUSSELL, }

Poll-book of Curdsville precinct, No. 7, Daviess county, August election, 1863.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacobs.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—Wm. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress. George H. Yeaman.	Congress. John H. McHenry.	For representative—John S. McFarland.
Thomas Crabtree	1							1		1
B. B. Blincoe	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		2
[illegible] E. Crabtree	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3		3
A. G. Crabtree	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4		4
[illegible] P. O'Brien	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5		5
[illegible] G. Kennedy	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6		6
Griffin Shepherd	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7		7
E. D. Elliott	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8		8
Jas. M. Scott	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9		9
J. A. Cheshire	10	9	9	9	9	9	9		1	10
B. W. Faith	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		11
Charles Miles	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		12
Irvin Hayden	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		13
Henry Bell								13		14
Jas. H. Hodgkins								14		15
Jas. Glenn	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	15		16
Wm. Dickens	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	16		17
Barrister McFarland										18
John Glenn	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	17		19
Silas Goody	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	18		20
James Milay	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	19		21
J. T. Clenmans	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	20		22
Charles Crabtree									2	
Charles Clayton	20			19		19		21		23
James Farmer	21	19	19	20	19	20	19	22		24
N. S. Anderson									3	25
Jas. A. Livers	22	20	20	21	20	21	20	23		26
Wm. Livers	23	21	21	22	21	22	21	24		27
Thomas Calhoun	24	22	22	23	22	23	22	25		28
Wm. Downs										29
Jas. P. Waltrip								26		30
Jas. Welsh								27		31
Robert H. Kennedy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Samuel Williams								2		2
Duke Glenn	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3		3
Wilford Goodrum									1	4
Luke Waltrip								4		5
Robert Blandford										6
Jacob Hill									2	
Burl Young									3	
Francis Fenwick									4	
Nathaniel Musgrave								5		7
David Glenn	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6		8
Hampton Wall	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7		9
Wm. G. Crabtree	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	8		10
Thomas Cravens	6								5	11
Peter Clerie	7	6	6	6	6	6	6		6	12
T. N. Clayton									7	
James C. Clark									8	13
Jas. P. Welsh	8	7		7	7	7	7	9		14
Josiah Turner									9	
Jos. Austin								10		15
David Glenn									10	
A. M. Allen									11	16
Creed Head								11		17
Robert Fosgal	9								12	18
Logan Glenn	10	8	7	8	8	8	8	12		19
John Clayton	11							13		20
Benedict Pain	12	9		9	9	9	9	14		21
J. F. Stevens	13	10		10	10	10	10	15		22
John R. Powers	14	11		11	11	11	11	16		23
James H. Stallings									13	24
John M. O'Brien	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1

Poll-book of Curdsville precinct, No. 7—Continued.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacobs.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James A. Garrard.	For auditor—Wm. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress. George H. Yeaman.	Congress. John H. McHenry.	For representative—John S. McFarland.
Wm. C. Clayton								2		
John Vance	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3		
John Wright	3	3	3	3		3		4		
George Gish									1	
B. J. Chessire								5		
J. T. Faith	4	4		4		4		6		
E. Edwards	5							7		
M. McCarty	6	5	4	5	3	5	3	8		
M. Cheshere	7									
T. J. Boone	8	6	5	6	4	6	4	9		
Owen Cane	9							10		
B. Hardesty	10	7	6	7	5	7	5	11		
Robert Lamb								12		
Wm. Osborne	11	8	7	8	6	8	6	13		
Henry Lemon									2	
John Crabtree									3	
T. V. Rodman									4	
J. E. Long								14		
T. N. Lee	12	9	8	9	7	9	7	15		
Alvin Hayden	13							16		
John McCaine								17		
Alfred McCain								18		
Joseph Welding	14	10	9	10	8	9	8	19		
Michael Clouse	15	11	10	11	9	10	9	20		
John McCain, jr								21		
A. Spray	16	12	11	12	10	11	10	22		
J. H. Hodgkins	17	13	12	13	11	12	11	23		
C. R. Travis	18	14	13	14	12	13	12	24		
W. W. Hancock	19	15	14	15	13	14	13	25		

We, the undersigned, officers of the election held at the Curdsville precinct, No. 7, Daviess county, Kentucky, on the 3d day of August, 1863, do certify of the polls for Thomas E. Bramlette, governor, 60; lieutenant governor, Richard T. Jacobs, 48; John M. Harlan, attorney general, 47; James H. Garrard, State treasurer, 49; William T. Samuels, auditor of public accounts, 46; James A. Dawson, register land office, 49; Daniel Stevenson, superintendent public instruction, 45; G. H. Yeaman, for Congress, 68; J. H. McHenry, Congress, 20; J. S. McFarland, legislature, 83.

Given under our hands the 3d day of August, 1863.

JOSEPH H. HODGKINS.
A. SPRAY, *Judges.*
RICHARD TRAVIS, *Sheriff.*
W. W. HANCOCK, *Clerk.*

Poll-book, Vanover's precinct, No. 8, Daviess county, August election, 1863.

Voters' names.	Governor.		Lieut. gov.		Att'y general.		State treasur'r.		Auditor.		Register.		Sup't pub. inst.		Congress.		Rep'sentative.	
	Thos. E. Brumlette.	C. A. Wickliffe.	Richard T. Jacob.	W. B. Read.	John M. Harlan.	Thos. Turner.	James H. Garrard.	H. T. Kulfus.	W. T. Samuels.	Grant Green.	James Dawson.	Thomas J. Frazier.	Dan'l Stevenson.	T. C. McKee.	Geo. H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	John S. McFarland.	A. J. McAtee.
C W D. Prangy	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
N. S. Reily	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
Jesse B. Moseley	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Wm. Clary	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4	
Enoch J. Coomes	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
Thomas Minton	6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6	
Andrew Minton	7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7	
Michael Conely	8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8	
Fisher A. Beard		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	9	
John Clary	9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9		10	
Jesse Vanover	10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10		11	
Felix Blinene		2													11		12	
Archib'd Collins, (sworn)		3		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		
Grand'n Mitchell, (sworn)		4		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		1
John Hayden, (sworn)		5		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		2
Pius Nivit, (sworn)		6		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		3
Aaron Atchison	11		11		11		11		11		11		11		12		13	
George Dicben		7		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		4
L D Mitchell		8		7		7		7		7		7		7		7		5
P T. Moseley		9		8		8		8		8		8		8		8		6
John Garrett	12		12		12		12		12		12		12		13		14	
John H. Vanover	13		13		13		13		13		13		13		14		15	
Wm. Hansford	14		14		14		14		14		14		14		15		16	
Lafayette Riggs	15		15		15		15		15		15		15		16		17	
Green Kennedy		10		9		9		9		9		9		9		9		7
Lorenzo Overall	16		16		16		16		16		16		16		17		18	
John H. Harper	17		17												18		19	
David F. Lee	18		18		17		17		17		17		17		19		20	
William S. Hemingway, (sworn.)		11		10		10		10		10		10		10		10		8
Jackson Crabtree	19		19		18		18		18		18		18		20		21	
John F. Dary	20		20		19		19		19		19		19		21		22	
Stephen A. Lee	21		21		20		20		20		20		20		22		23	
John Hayden		1														1		
Jos W. Martin	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Lewis Walker	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
John F. Brooks	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Abraham Bowers	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4	
Merit C. Moseley	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
Francis M. Howard	6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6	
Peter Peter Penkston	7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7	
Thomas L. Brooks		2		1		1		1		1		1				2		1
Francis M. Iglehearts	8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8	
John B. Lamb		3													9		9	
Nathaniel Banghn	9		9		9		9		9		9		9			3	10	
Dabney C. Robertson		4													10			
John L. Davis	10		10		10		10		10		10		10					
Sam. Wales		5		2		2		2		2		2		2		4	11	
Neal Bandy	11		11		11		11		11		11		11			5	12	
William Riggs	12		12		12		12		12		12		12		11		13	
William R. Ligon		6		3												6		
William Vanover	13		13													7	14	
Pleasant M. Bumpass		7		4		3		3		3		3		3		8		2
David Higgins	14		14		13		13		13		13		13		12		15	
Lewis T. Vanover	15		15		14		14		14		14		14		13		16	
Joseph Irbin	16		16		15		15		15		15		15		14		17	
Sam'l C. Banghn		8		5														
Gregory Howard		9		6		4		4		4		4		4		9		3
Abraham Riggs, jr		10		7		5		5		5		5		5		10	18	
Wm. Short																11	19	
James R. Banghn		11		8												12		
Jefferson Bardy	17		17		16		16		16		16		16		15		20	
Jackson Crabtree	18		18		17		17		17		17		17		16		21	
Andrew P. Jones		12		9		6		6		6		6		6		13		4
Albert Poe	19		19		18		18		18		18		18			14	22	

Poll-book, Vanover's precinct, No. 8—Continued.

Voters' names.	Governor.		Lieut. gov.		Att'y general.		State treasur'r.		Auditor.		Register.		Sup't pub inst.		Congress.		Repr'sen tative
	Thos. E. Bramlette.	C. A. Wickliffe.	Richard T. Jacob.	W. B. Read.	John M. Harlan.	Thos. Turner.	James H. Garrard.	H. T. Kalfus.	W. T. Samuels.	Grant Green.	James Dawson.	Thomas J. Frazier.	Dan'l Stevenson.	T. C. McKee.	Geo. H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	John S. McFarland.
Abraham Riggs		13		10													
Sam'l Vanover	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1
John L. Vanover	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2
John Fields, (sworn)		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Julius Harris, (sworn)		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
Chas. T. Miles		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
James R. Vanover	3		3		3		3		3		3		3			4	
Vazra Jones		4														5	4
Enoch Crabtree	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		3		
George Oglesby																6	
Judley Birens	5														4		
Robert Birens	6														5		
Frank A. Wayne	7		5		5		5		5		5		5		6		
Lewis H. Vanover	8		6		6		6		6		6		6		7		
Aaron Short	9		7		7		7		7		7		7		8		
Sylvester Summers		5		4		4		4		4		4		4		7	
Isaac F. Moseley															9		
John F. Garret															10		
Henry Vanover, sr.		6		5		5		5		5		5		5	11		
Wm. Elliott	10		8		8		8		8		8		8		12		
Wm. Johnson	11		9		9		9		9		9		9		13		
David Elliott	12		10		10		10		10		10		10		14		
John C. Hayden		7		6		6		6		6		6		6		8	
Moses Crabtree	13		11		11		11		11		11		11		15		
Jas. M. Vanover	14		12													9	
Robert Irbin	15		13		12		12		12		12		12		16		
Adam Young	16		14		13		13		13		13		13		17		
Joseph Iglehart																10	
Will. H. Iglehart																11	
Jas. R. Howard		8		7		7		7		7		7		7		12	
John R. Elliott, (sworn)	17		15		14		14		14		14		14		18		24
John H. Osborn, (sworn)		9		8		8		8		8		8		8		13	
John A. Robertson		10		9												14	
Beverly Childers		1		1		1		1		1		1					
Vercellious L. Moseley		2		2													
Lewis I. Burns			1												1		1
															2		2

STATE OF KENTUCKY, *set:*

We, the undersigned, judges, clerk, and sheriff of an election held on the 3d day of August, 1863, for the 8th district, Daviess county, for candidates to fill the following offices, to wit:

For governor, Thomas E. Bramlette received 57 votes, and C. A. Wickliffe received 36 votes; for lieutenant governor, Richard F. Jacobs received 56 votes, and Wm. Read received 31 votes; for attorney general, John M. Harlan received 52 votes, Thomas Turner received 25 votes; for State treasurer, James H. Garrard received 52 votes, and H. T. Kalfus received 25 votes; for auditor, Wm. T. Samuels received 52 votes and Grant Green received 25 votes; for register, James A. Dawson received 62 votes, and Thomas J. Frazier received 24 votes; superintendent of public instruction, Daniel Stevens received 52 votes, and T. C. McKee received 24 votes; for Congress, Geo. H. Yeaman received 59 votes, and John H. McHenry, jr., received 3 votes; for representative, John S. McFarland received 71 votes, and A. J. McAtee received 19 votes.

Given under our hands, as judges, clerk, and sheriff of said election, this 3d day of August, 1863.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
BEVERLY CHELDEN,
Judges.
LEWIS BURNS, *Sheriff*
V. L. MOSELY, *Clerk.*

Poll-book of Oakford precinct, No. 9, Daviess county, August election, 1863.

Voters' names.	For governor—Thomas E. Bramlette.	For lieutenant governor—Richard T. Jacob.	For attorney general—John M. Harlan.	For State treasurer—James H. Garrard.	For auditor—W. T. Samuels.	For register—James A. Dawson.	For superintendent public instruction—Daniel Stevenson.	Congress.		Justices.	
								George H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.	For representative—John S. McFarland.	J. Hill.	W. B. Young.
B. Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1
R. E. Wayne	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2	2	2
G. W. Kelly	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	3	3	3
C. Hyatt	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....	4	4	4
Abraham Balee	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	5	5	5
B. B. Grady	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	.....	6	6	6
Richard Kasey	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	.....	7	7	7
S. N. Kasey	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	.....	8	8	8
J. W. Elder	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	.....	9	9	9
John Elder	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	.....	10	10	10
W. H. Barnett	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	.....	11	11	11
Benjamin Worner	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	.....	12	12	12
Thomas Ransen	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	.....	13	13	13
August Grubee	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	.....	14	14	14
Frederick Liebs	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	.....	15	15	15
Thomas Childers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	16	16
Alfred Grissom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	17	17
Lewis Wahl	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	.....	18	18	18
J. A. Bernell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	19	19
Edward Frields	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	20
Augustus Hibbard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
John Hardencay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Charles Cannon	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	21	21	21
John Hudson	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	.....	3	22	22	22
J. W. Carter	19	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	23	23	23
J. W. Miles	18	19	18	18	18	18	18	22	.....	24	24	24
Benjamin Enlow	19	20	19	19	19	19	19	23	.....	25	25	.....
R. T. Robertson	20	21	20	20	20	20	20	.....	4	26	26	25
James Hyatt	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	27	27	26
James Hill	22	22	21	21	21	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
W. B. Young	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson Mitchell	23	23	22	22	22	22	22	25	.....	28	28	28
J. W. Tolbott	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	26	.....	29	29	29
John H. Hill	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1
Daniel W. McFarland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2	2	2
W. A. Tolbott	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	3	3	3

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Daviess County, sct.:

We, the undersigned, judges, sheriff, and clerk of an election held on the 3d day of August, 1863, in precinct No. 9, in Daviess county, for the election of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, State treasurer, auditor, register of the land office, superintendent of public instruction, member of Congress, county representative, and justices of the peace, do certify that upon due comparison and addition the vote stood, at the close of the polls, thus:

For governor, Thomas E. Bramlette, 29; for lieutenant governor, Richard T. Jacob, 27; for attorney general, John M. Harlan, 26; for State treasurer, J. H. Garrard, 26; for auditor, W. T. Samuels, 26; for register of land office, James A. Dawson, 26; for superintendent public instruction, Daniel Stevenson, 26; for member of Congress, George H. Yeaman, 29; J. H. McHenry, 4;

for county representative, John S. McFarland, 32; for justice of the peace, James Hill, 33; W. B. Young, 32.

Given under our hands, this 3d day of August, 1863.

T. MITCHELL,
JOHN H. HILL,
Judges.
J. W. TOLBOTT, *Sheriff.*

Attest:

W. H. TOLBOTT, *Clerk.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Daviess County, sct.:

I, John O'Brien, clerk of the Daviess county court, in State aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy of the poll-books of the election of August 3, 1863, in the following precincts, viz: Lower Town, No. 1; Upper Town, No. 2; Yelvington, No. 3; Knottsville, No. 4; Boston, No. 5; Murray's, No. 6; Curdsville, No. 7; Vanover's, No. 8; Oakford, No. 9, as returned to this office, and that the certificates are true copies of those appended to said poll-books by officers of said election in said county.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal. Done at Owensboro', Kentucky, on the twenty-fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

[SEAL.]

JOHN O'BRIEN,
Clerk of Daviess County Court.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Daviess County, sct.:

I, A. G. Botts, presiding judge of Daviess county, Kentucky, do certify that John O'Brien, whose genuine signature is subscribed to the above and foregoing, is now, and was at the date thereof, clerk of the Daviess county court, duly elected and qualified according to law, and that as such full faith and credit are due to all of his official acts as such; that said certificate is in due form of law, and that the seal affixed thereto is the seal of said court. Given under my hand this 25th day of November, 1863.

A. G. BOTTS, *Presiding Judge.*

The deposition of J. H. Reno, taken at the law office of Joseph Ricketts, in the town of Greenville, Kentucky, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1863, before B. J. Shaver, presiding judge of the Muhlenburg county court, for the State of Kentucky, in the contested election for representative in Congress from the second congressional district of Kentucky, wherein George H. Yeaman is the returned member, and John H. McHenry is the contestant.

Question. State your age, residence, and occupation, and whether or not you were in Greenville, Kentucky, at the August election, in which Hon. George H. Yeaman and Colonel John H. McHenry were candidates for Congress. And if you should say that you were, please state how the election was conducted, and all you know about the matter.

Answer. I was in Greenville on the day of the election, in August, 1863, when George H. Yeaman and John H. McHenry were candidates for Congress. I saw no disturbance at the polls nor in town. The lower precinct of town I was not at often, but was frequently at the polls at the upper precinct. There were some military orders posted up in the town, and some military men in town during the day. Judge Yeaman had written me about five days before the election, on the subject of how the vote would go in Muhlenburg county. In answer to this, and before the election, my memory is, I wrote Judge Yeaman he would receive a majority in this county of eight hundred. The majority was something over that, but not very considerable. Did not expect, when I wrote to Yeaman, that any military force would be in this county, and their appearance here did not change the result materially, to the best of my belief.

J. H. RENO.

Attest: B. J. SHAVER.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Muhlenburg County.

I, B. J. Shaver, presiding judge of the county court for the county and State above named, do certify that the foregoing deposition of J. H. Reno was taken before me, and was subscribed by him in my presence at the time and place in the contested election case stated in the caption; the said Reno having been first sworn by me, that the evidence he should give in said case should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and his statements were reduced to writing by the witness in my presence. Joseph Ricketts, attorney for Yeaman, was present part of the time, and J. H. McHenry in person was also present part of the time, but declined any cross-examination.

Given under my hand this 17th day of November, 1863.

B. J. SHAVER,
Presiding Judge Muhlenburg County Court.

The deposition of John O'Brien, taken before the undersigned, A. G. Botts, presiding judge of Daviess county court, in the State of Kentucky, according to notice heretofore given, and hereunto annexed, on Friday, the 30th day of October, 1863, to be read as evidence in behalf of George H. Yeaman, in a certain contested election, before the House of Representatives of the thirty-eighth Congress, wherein George H. Yeaman holds the certificate of election and is the returned member, and John H. McHenry, jr., is contestant.

The said Yeaman filed with me, and which are hereunto annexed, his answer to said McHenry's notice, and his notice and several amended and additional notices to said McHenry for taking proof, which are severally marked G. H. Y.

The said Yeaman and McHenry both appeared before me in person. The witness being duly sworn, deposeth as follows:

Question No. 1 by Mr. Yeaman. State your age, residence, and occupation.

Answer. I am fifty-one years old; reside in Owensboro', Daviess county, Kentucky, and am at present the clerk of the Daviess county court.

No. 2. How long have you been in Owensboro', and how long have you been clerk of the Daviess county court?

Answer. I have lived in Owensboro' twenty-eight years, and have been clerk one year.

No. 3. Are you or not, by virtue of your office, the custodian of the poll-books and returns of election officers of the county?

Answer. Yes, sir.

No. 4. Please state the number of votes cast for me, and the number cast for John H. McHenry, jr., in each of the voting precincts, as shown by the books and returns on file in your office, giving the number and common or popular name of each precinct, at the general election held on Monday, the 3d day of August, 1863.

Answer.

No. 1. Lower Town	Yeaman, 133;	McHenry,	2[illegible]
2. Upper Town	Yeaman, 160;	McHenry,	62
3. Yelvington	Yeaman, 22;	McHenry,	8[illegible]
4. Knottsville	Yeaman, 84;	McHenry,	164
5. Boston	Yeaman, 110;	McHenry,	5[illegible]
6. Murray's	Yeaman, 94;	McHenry,	10
7. Curdsville	Yeaman, 68;	McHenry,	20
8. Vanover's	Yeaman, 59;	McHenry,	38
9. Oakford	Yeaman, 29;	McHenry,	4
Aggregate	760		463

No. 5. Are you or not well acquainted with the people of Daviess county, and with their political opinions and principles?

Answer. Pretty well.

No. 6. About how are they divided between the loyal and disloyal?

Answer. My impression is, they are pretty equally; not a large majority either way

No. 7. In common political parlance, who are the "southern rights men," in this county, and in Kentucky?

Answer. I do not know exactly how to answer that.

No. 8. Do or do not the rebels, secessionists, and rebel sympathizers call themselves southern rights men?

Answer. Yes, sir.

No. 9. Are they, or not, the same who in times past, since the commencement of the present civil war, and before they were prevented by military orders and the presence of military force, would openly and fiercely advocate the rebellion, secession, and Jeff. Davis, and denounce the government, the Union, and Union men, and rejoice over every reverse of the Union arms?

Answer. Yes, sir.

No. 10. How is the population of the town of Owensboro' divided between loyalty and disloyalty?

Answer. It is very close. My impression is, there is a small majority of loyal men. In the last municipal elections they beat us a small majority; before that we had beaten them by a small majority.

No. 11. From your knowledge of the opinions, feelings, conversations and conduct of citizens of Daviess county, and from poll-books of elections on file in your office, state which are and have been the precincts of large Union majorities, and which the precincts of large rebel majorities.

Answer. The Yelvington and Knottsville precincts have always been of large secesh majorities, and the Boston, Murray's, and Vanover's precincts have been strong Union; the others not much majority either way—rather Union generally, if any difference.

No. 12. From the same kind of information, state which party voted for me and which for John H. McHenry, at the election for representative in Congress, held on Monday, the 3d day of August, 1863.

Answer. A very large majority of Union men voted for you.

No. 13. Was the entire rebel vote cast?

Answer. I think not.

No. 14. Is it or not true that a very large majority of the rebels who did vote voted for McHenry?

Answer. I think so.

No. 15. Were you in Owensboro' on or about the 19th day of September, 1862, when a regiment of rebel guerillas entered the town?

Answer. I was.

No. 16. From your observation on that day of the conduct, conversation, and behavior of their sympathizers, and from the arrests made of Union men, and the property, arms, and ammunition, captured and carried away, what number or proportion of the resident rebel sympathizers gave them aid and comfort, and assistance, in the way of information, advice, food, clothing, arms, public rejoicing, congratulations, &c.?

Answer. So far as public rejoicing is concerned, it was a pretty universal thing with the rebels. The arms, horses, goods, guns, ammunition, &c., were taken from Union men. As to aid and comfort given in other ways, I cannot say. A great many of them were fed openly on the street.

No. 17. How was it with the secessionists and rebel sympathizers the next day when the guerillas got whipped at the battle of Panther creek, nine miles from town?

Answer. They were very much down in the mouth; it was a complete somersault from rejoicing to sorrow.

No. 18. Is it or not true that a great many of that party would not, and could not without perjury, vote at the August election, 1863, after the issual of Governor Robinson's proclamation of July 20, 1863, enjoining officers of election to enforce the act of the Kentucky legislature of March 11, 1862?

Answer. I think that is true. There were many who would not have voted under any circumstances, and many others who would not take the oath required by that act and proclamation.

No. 19. Were you in town, and about the court-house, on day of election—3d August, 1863?

Answer. I was; my office is in the court-house, and I was frequently in when they were voting. The Upper and Lower Town precincts vote at the court-house each in a different room.

No. 20. Who was the secession candidate for Congress in this district in 1861?

Answer. John T. Bunch, of Henderson.

No. 20*a*. Who was the secesh candidate for the senate of Kentucky, in opposition to honorable William Anthony, our present senator?

Answer. S. B. Vance, of Henderson.

No. 19*a*. Is it or not true that there have been troops stationed in different parts of this congressional district ever since the war has been waged in Kentucky?

Answer. Yes, sir.

No. 20*b*. What has been the occasion of this?

Answer. It was to keep quiet and the peace, and keep down secessionists and guerillas.

No. 21. In what counties in this district have the guerillas been most numerous and prevalent?

Answer. I think most in Muhlenburg and Hopkins.

No. 22. Have they or not frequently visited and committed depredations in Hancock, Daviess, Henderson, McLean, and Christian?

Answer. They have committed some depredations in all those counties. I speak of them from common report, and not of my own knowledge, except in Daviess county, some of which I saw.

No. 23. Were you or not present at the debate between McHenry and myself at Owensboro', at the opening of the canvass for Congress in May or June, 1863?

Answer. I only heard a small portion of each. I heard the opening of both speeches, but neither through.

No. 24. Were you in the court-house at the conclusion of McHenry's last speech?

Answer. I don't think I was.

No. 25. Were you at Oakford, in this county, when we spoke there in July?

Answer. I was.

No. 26. Did you notice who applauded and who interrupted either of us? If so, state by whom it was done.

Answer. I did not notice particularly who they were. There was a good deal of applause while he was speaking. I did not know who they were.

No. 28. Was it the rebel or the Union party?

Answer. There was not much Union party then; they were generally secesh.

No. 29. Who was interrupted, and by what party or persons?

Answer. Judge Yeaman was interrupted in the beginning of his speech by Cyrus Pendleton; and you flashed your eyes so keen I thought I would get out, as there might be a row.

No. 30. Since the present rebellion and civil war commenced, to which party have Edward Berry, Thomas Monarch, D. D. Jemel, Giss Taylor, J. C. Barrett, and W. D. Richardson belonged and co-operated with?

Answer. I don't know how Barrett is; Richardson claims to be a Union man; the rest have been with southern rights.

No. 31. How have T. Mitchell, John W. Hill, and J. D. Talboth been?

Answer. They have been Union; I know Mitchell has; I think the others have been Union men.

No. 32. State anything you may know about the conduct of Josephus Turnham, of this county, on the day and day succeeding that on which the guerillas were in Owensboro', in September, 1862.

Answer. His conduct was very jubilant the day they were in here; the next day he was not so much so; seemed to be rather down. The day they were in here he said that Johnson said the elections of the August preceding were illegal, and would be held over again.

No. 33. Who was Johnson?

Answer. Johnson was the commander of the rebel forces that were here, though he was not with them at the time.

Question by McHenry. Do you know whether Turnham ever saw Johnson?

Answer. I do not.

Question by same. Was it or not your understanding that Johnson was not in Kentucky at the time of the rebel raid in Owensboro'?

Answer. It was.

No. 3. State if you know anything of a letter being written to Colonel John W. Foster by certain Union citizens of this county, soliciting his interference with the election here.

Answer. I do not.

No. 4. State whether or not the Union people of this county do not now and always have regarded McHenry as a reliable Union and loyal man.

Answer. I have never heard anything to the contrary.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

By consent of parties John O'Brien was recalled after signing his deposition.

Questions by George H. Yeaman.

No. 34. State how the election passed off on Monday, the 3d of August, 1 863

Answer. So far as I know it seemed to be quiet; there was no disturbance or fuss. There were some troops about the court-house, armed.

No. 35. Did you see or hear of any interference by them with anybody?

Answer. I did not.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

Also the deposition of M. McIntire, taken at the same time and place, before the same officer, and for the same purpose. Deponent being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

Questions by George H. Yeaman. No. 1. What is your age and residence?

Answer. My age is twenty-seven; my residence is Owensboro', Kentucky.

No. 2. Did you have any connexion with the election in Daviess county, Kentucky, on Monday, the 3d of August? If so, state in what capacity.

Answer. I was clerk of the election in the second precinct.

No. 3. What is the extent of your acquaintance with the people and politics of Owensboro'?

Answer. I am pretty well acquainted in the first and second precincts.

No. 4. How in the county outside of those precincts?

Answer. I have a pretty good knowledge of the politics of the people.

No. 5. Have you or not this day read the deposition of John O'Brien, in the presence of A. G. Botts, P. J. D. C., before whom it was taken, and closing on the next preceding page, and same sheet of paper as this, and taken in the same case as this, your own?

Answer. I have.

No. 6. From your own knowledge, state whether you coincide with said O'Brien in the answers he has given to questions numbered severally 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19*a*, 20*b*, 21, 22, 34, 35.

Answer. I do, fully.

No. 7. If the same questions were now put to you, separately and severally, how would you answer them?

Answer. I would answer in the same manner as Mr. O'Brien did.

Question by McHenry. State if you know anything of a letter written to Colonel John W. Foster by Union citizens of this town, soliciting his interference in the election.

Answer. I do not.

MALCOLM McINTIRE.

By consent adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

OCTOBER 31.

Met according to adjournment, and proceeded to take the deposition of H. M. Woodruff, before the same officer and for the same purpose. The deponent being fist duly sworn, deposeth as follows:

Questions by George H. Yeaman.

No. 1. State your age, residence, and occupation.

Answer. Owensboro', Kentucky; age, twenty-seven; occupation, editor of the "Owensboro' Monitor."

No. 2. State what connexion, if any, you had with the election in Owensboro' on Monday, the 3d day of August, 1863.

Answer. None.

No. 3. Were you in town on the day of the election?

Answer. I was.

No. 4. State the means, opportunity, and extent of your acquaintance with the people and politics of this county.

Answer I am not generally acquainted with the people of the county; my knowledge of the politics is derived from the result of the elections, and from information.

No. 5. State whether you have this day read in the presence of A. G. Botts, P. J. D. C., before whom it was taken, the deposition of John O'Brien, taken on yesterday in this case, and for the same purpose, embraced from page 1 to page 16 inclusive.

Answer. I have.

No. 6. From your own knowledge, state whether or not you coincide and agree with the answers said John O'Brien has rendered to the questions numbered severally 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 20*a*, 20*b*. 19*a*, 21, 22, 34, 35.

Answer. His answers are correct, to the best of my knowledge.

No. 7. From your knowledge of the count, and conversation, and expressed intentions of the secessionists and rebel sympathizers of this county and district since the beginning of the present civil war, state whether it would have been possible to preserve the peace, and the rights, lives, and property of loyal men, without the presence, at times, of a military force, and without the organization of home guards, composed of Union men, and armed with guns and ammunition from the government.

Answer. I do not think it would.

No. 8. Without that force, is it not apparent that entire submission to them, or emigration or expulsion from the county, would have been imposed on loyal men?

Answer. I think so.

No. 9. Were you or not present at the debate between myself and John H. McHenry at the court-house in Owensboro' in the beginning of the canvass in May, 1863?

Answer. I was not.

No. 10. After his (Colonel McHenry's) refusal to submit his name to the Union convention of the district, whose support did he seek and receive, judging from his conduct, associations, and the conduct of the two political parties of this county and district?

Answer. It is my opinion that Colonel McHenry sought the support of both parties, but that he received his suffrages chiefly from the party styling themselves "southern rights men."

Cross-examined.

Question by McHenry. Are there not many men in this community, known as "Union men," who say that they are in favor of "southern rights?"

Answer. In the common understanding of the terms I think not.

No. 2. Yet do these Union men frequently say publicly that they are in favor of southern rights?

Answer. I never have heard what I considered a Union man pronounce himself in favor of what the rebels regard "southern rights."

No. 3. Do you not understand the Union democratic party of Kentucky to be in favor of granting the south their rights under the Constitution of the United States?

Answer. I think all patriots desire this.

No. 4. Do you, as the editor of a Union paper, advocate the doctrine of

depriving the south of any right which you think they are entitled to under the Constitution of the United States?

Answer. I try not.

No. 5. Do you not believe that there are many men in Kentucky and in this community who are called "rebels," "rebel sympathizers," "secessionists," &c., who have never given any aid or comfort to the rebellion, but who have demeaned themselves as loyal men, and have not been seen to rejoice over federal losses?

Answer. It is possible there are.

No. 6. Are there not Union men in this county who could not have voted under Colonel Foster's order and oath without perjury?

Answer. I think some Union men contributed to some military companies raising here for the southern army. I have heard them say these soldiers would do the government more injury here than in the southern army, and for this reason they furnished means to get them off. In this view of "furnishing aid, &c.," I do not think that any Union man here would have perjured himself by taking that ath.

No. 7. Do you think that any man who had ever given any aid or comfort to the rebellion since its commencement, or who had ever advocated "no men and money" to suppress the rebellion, could have voted or been a candidate under that order?

Answer. I think not.

No. 8. Have you ever, since the commencement of this rebellion, understood Hon. George H. Yeaman to be opposed to "men and money to carry on a war of subjugation against the south."

Answer. I have never understood Judge Yeaman to be opposed to using all the power of government to suppress this rebellion.

No. 9. Please make a direct answer to question 8.

Answer. I do not think that Judge Yeaman or any other man in Kentucky is in favor of an absolute subjugation of the south.

And further this deponent saith not.

H. M. WOODRUFF.

Also the deposition of Elijah Comstock, taken at the same time and place, before the same officer, and for the same purpose. Deponent being first duly sworn, answers and states as follows:

Questions by George H. Yeaman. No. 1. State your age, occupation, and residence.

Answer. I am in my 56th year; a cabinetmaker by trade; a resident of Owensboro', Kentucky.

No. 2. How long have you lived in Owensboro?"

Answer. Thirty-seven years.

No. 3. State the extent of your acquaintance with the people and politics of Owensboro' and Daviess county.

Answer. My acquaintance with persons is general in the town, and limited in the county, owing to the many changes going out and coming in; considering the length of time I have lived here, I am to a considerable extent acquainted with the politics and political parties of the county, based on observation, common report, and the results of elections.

No. 4. State whether or not you have this day just read the deposition of John O'Brien, taken on yesterday before A. G. Botts, P. J. D. C., in this case, contained from page 1 to 11 inclusive.

Answer. I have just heard it read in the presence of the judge.

No. 5. From your own knowledge and information, state whether you agree or disagree with said O'Brien in the answers he has rendered to the questions

put by me, and numbered, severally, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 20*a*, 19, 20*b*, 21, 22, 30, 31, 34, 35, and if the same questions were now here repeated to you separately and severally, how would you answer them?

Answer. I concur in the answers he has given to said questions, and if here now severally repeated to me, would respond, and do respond to them as he has done, except, as to question No. 10, I would qualify the answer by stating that, in the population of Owensboro', about two-thirds of the natives are disloyal; the foreigners are nearly all loyal, and altogether it makes the result about as he has stated. And as to question No. 12 I would, and do, limit my answer to precinct No. 1, in which I acted as judge of election, where the facts were as stated by O'Brien.

No. 6. What is the population of Owensboro'?

Answer. I think at this time about 2,000.

No. 7. Have you or not had read to you in the presence of A. G. Botts, P. J. D. C., before whom it was taken, the deposition of J. M. Woodruff, taken to-day in this case, and contained from page 13 to 19 inclusive?

Answer. I have heard certain questions and answers read.

No. 8. From your own knowledge, state whether you agree or disagree with him in the answers he has rendered to questions put by me, and numbered, severally, 7, 8, and 10; and considering said questions here now severally put to you, how do you answer them?

Answer. I concur in the answers of said Woodruff to those questions, and do now render the same answers myself. I believe it was their intention to carry into effect the Richmond ordinances of the rebel authorities, that all men should take the oath prescribed in forty days or leave the country, and if found in the country after the expiration of that time, should be liable to be seized and treated by the military or civil authorities as traitors and spies.

No. 9. What is the reason such ordinances are not carried out in Kentucky now?

Answer. My opinion is, it is from the protection given by the military power.

No. 10. Were you or not present during the debate between Colonel McHenry and myself at the court-house in Owensboro', in May, 1863, in the beginning of the canvass for Congress?

Answer. I was.

No. 11. If you had known nothing about Colonel McHenry's previous conduct and position, could you have told, from his arguments and positions in that speech, whether he was advocating the cause of the Union, or apologizing for the secession of the southern States?

(The contestant objects to this question; the commissioner sustained the objection, and Yeaman excepts to the ruling.)

No. 12. In giving his reasons in his speech on that day for declining to go into a convention, do you remember the following statement, in language or substance: "What do we want with a convention? You southern rights men won't be allowed to run a candidate of your own by the military authorities; then why not allow this to be a free fight, in which you can all vote for whom you please?"

Answer. I recollect the expression "free fight;" as to the balance my remembrance is indistinct.

No. 13. Do you or not remember in that speech the following statement, in language or substance: "If I had known what was coming, neither I, nor a man in my regiment, nor a regiment from Kentucky, would have gone into the war!"

Answer. I think this was his statement: "Had the proclamation of emancipation been issued at the commencement of the war, he would not have taken any position in the service, nor would a regiment have gone from Kentucky."

No. 14. Do you or not remember, in that speech of his, a statement in language or substance as follows, alluding to the commencement of the present

civil troubles: "The southerners told us this war was to be an attack on State rights, State laws, and State institutions, and for the overthrow of slavery; we Union men denied it, but it has come upon us, and proved they were right and we were wrong?"

No. 15. I think I do; that was the substance, if not the language.

No. 16. Do you or not remember in regard to the last statement that I took decided issue with him; that I repeated the statement in my reply, avowing that I was repeating his exact language, and not merely its substance, and challenged him that if I quoted him wrong I would stop and allow him to correct?

Answer. I do.

No. 17. Did he offer any denial or explanation?

Answer. None that I remember.

No. 18. Was he or not repeatedly and loudly cheered and applauded by the secessionists present?

Answer. He was.

No. 19. Did I get any applause from them?

Answer. None that I saw or know of?

No. 20. Did you see and observe the scene that occurred during his last remarks in reply to me?

Answer. I don't think I did.

Question by McHenry. Do you or not know that McHenry was among the very first men in this section of the country to take up arms for the federal government, and the first federal soldiers that were brought to this town were under his command?

Answer. I do.

No. 2. Has he ever been regarded by the loyal men of the country as disloyal?

Answer. He was looked on by some with rather a suspicious eye since his return from the army.

No. 3. Do you know any reason why these suspicions have arisen, from anything he has ever done or said?

Answer. These suspicions arose from his suddenly receiving favors from the rebel party, and those who had been his enemies formerly. I know of no reason why from his personal acts. These suspicions arose from a report published of his speech at Calhoun at the commencement of the canvass.

No. 4. Was the report silenced by his published statement contradicting that published account?

Answer. Not entirely.

No. 5. Answer question No. 5, put by me to Mr. Maddox.

Answer. There are men thus considered, who, being identified in feeling, have given no physical aid that I know of.

No. 6. Is it or not your opinion that the southern sympathizers in this county would have cast their votes for McHenry against Yeaman, from the fact that he had been dismissed from the army, all other questions being equal between him and Mr. Yeaman?

(Objected to by Mr. Yeaman; objection overruled.)

Answer. Through McHenry's services in the army he would have obtained Union votes. The fact and manner of his dismissal would have given him the rebel vote as between him and Mr. Yeaman. There are many rebels who were so prejudiced against McHenry that they would not have voted for him at all; others might have done so.

No. 7. Was there any manifestation of feeling in favor of McHenry by the rebels, before his dismissal from the army?

Answer. None that I ever heard of.

No. 8. Did you understand him in the canvass with Mr. Yeaman to take the position of "no men and money" for the suppression of the rebellion?

Answer. I did not.
And furthermore this deponent saith not.

Question by Yeaman. In Colonel McHenry's speech at Owensboro', about which you have answered in this deposition, do you or not remember a statement, in language or substance, as follows: "Kentucky is my home and my native State, and I will follow her fortunes; go where she will, I will follow her?"
Answer. I believe I do. I think Colonel McHenry made that statement
ELIJAH COMSTOCK.

Also the deposition of Tapley Maddox, taken at the same time and place, and before the same officer, and for the same purpose. The witness, being first duly sworn, states and answers as follows:

Question by George H. Yeaman. No. 1. State your age, residence, and occupation.
Answer. I am forty-five; a resident of Daviess county; and I am a farmer, a retail dealer in dry goods, postmaster at Pleasant Point, and deputy sheriff in Daviess county.
No. 2. How long have you lived in Daviess county?
Answer. I came here when about seven years old.
No. 3. State what connexion, if any, you had with the general election held on Monday, the 3d of August, 1863?
Answer. I acted as sheriff of election at the Knottsville precinct, No. 4.
No. 4. How was the election conducted, and how did it go off?
Answer. A more peaceable election we never have had there, and I have acted as sheriff a good many years.
No. 5. Was anybody disturbed or prevented from voting by soldiers or anybody else?
Answer. There was not, sir.
No. 6. What was done in the way of swearing voters, or requiring oaths of them?
Answer. There were but two required to be sworn.
No. 7. What oath was administered to those two?
Answer. The one required by the proclamation of Governor Robinson, of July 20, 1863, and the act of the Kentucky legislature, of March 11, 1863, and no other oaths.
No. 8. Do you or not believe there would have been a much larger rebel vote cast against me at that precinct but for that proclamation and act of assembly, and the oath required under them?
Answer. I do.
No. 9. State whether you have read the deposition of John O'Brien, in the presence of A. G. Botts, before whom it was taken, in this case on yesterday, contained from pages one to eleven, inclusive?
Answer. I have.
No. 10. From your own knowledge of the facts stated by him, the said O'Brien, say whether you agree or disagree with him in the answers he has rendered to questions put by me, and numbered, severally, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19*a*, 20*b*, 21, 22, 34, 35; and considering the same in form and substance now severally and separately put to you, how do you answer them?
Answer. I agree with his statement, and would and now do answer them as he has done.
No. 11. Have you or not read, in the presence of A. G. Botts, P. J. D. C., the deposition of H. M. Woodruff, this day taken before said Botts, in this case, and contained from pages 13 to 19, inclusive?
Answer. I have.

No. 12. From your own knowledge, state whether you agree or disagree with him in the facts stated in his answers to questions put by me, and numbered, severally, 7, 8, 10; and considering the same here now severally and separately put to you, how do you answer them?

Answer. I could not have answered them any better.

Questions by McHenry. State if you were in Knottsville on the Saturday preceding the election?

Answer. I was not.

No. 2. Do you or not know, or did you or not understand, that several companies of soldiers passed through there on Saturday and Sunday preceding the election day?

Answer. I do not know, and I did not hear of any.

No. 3. Were there any soldiers at Knottsville the day of the election?

Answer. I suppose ten or twelve. I saw some.

No. 4. Did the officers of the election receive any orders from those soldiers, or any one else?

Answer. I received orders from Mr. Howard, captain of the home guards, to erase certain names off the poll-book.

No. 5 Do you or not know that there are many men in Daviess county, and in Kentucky, who are branded as "rebels," "secessionists," &c., who have never given any aid or comfort to the rebellion, but who have remained at home and have conducted themselves as loyal citizens to all appearances?

Answer. I know very few but what have shown their hands.

No. 6. What do you mean by "showing their hands?"

Answer. Taken sides one way or another.

No. 7. Did you hear of such a report at Knottsville the day of the election, that those persons who voted the Wickliffe ticket and for McHenry would have their horses or property impressed?

Answer. I did not.

No. 8. Do you not know that persons who did vote that ticket have had their horses taken since the election?

Answer. I don't know of any.

TAPLEY MADDOX.

Also the deposition of James M. Holmes, taken at the same time and place, before the same officer, and for the same purpose. The deponent, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Questions by Geo. H. Yeaman. No. 1. State your age, residence, and occupation.

Answer. My age is thirty-seven; residence, Daviess county; occupation, farmer.

No. 2. Have you ever been engaged in the service of the United States? If so, state when, how long, and in what capacity.

Answer. I have. I entered the volunteer military service in September, 1861, as a captain of Co. B, of 3d Kentucky cavalry, three months and a half; as major eight months, and lieutenant colonel about nine months.

No. 3. How long have you lived in Daviess county?

Answer. Born and raised in it.

No. 4. Have you or not read the deposition of John O'Brien in the presence of A. G. Botts, before whom it was taken, on yesterday, in this case, and contained in pages *one* to *eleven*. inclusive?

Answer. I have read it.

No. 5. From your own knowledge of the facts stated by him in responses to questions put by me, and numbered, severally, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 18, 20*b*, 21, 35, do you agree or disagree with him in the answers given; and considering the same

queries now here put to you in form and substance, separately and severally, how do you answer them?

Answer. I agree with him, and would answer them in substance as he did, except as to question 21. The guerillas have been more numerous in Hopkins, Henderson, and Christian, and other counties in this district.

No. 7. Where was your regiment recruited?

Answer. At Owensboro', Daviess county, Kentucky—that is, organized.

No. 8. From what counties did the recruits come mostly?

Answer. Daviess, Christian, Breckenridge, McLean, Muhlenburg, and Hancock, mostly.

No. 9. Has or not the regiment done considerable service in this district?

Answer. It has.

No. 10. Please answer question No. 11, put by me to said O'Brien.

Answer. Except as to the poll-book, which I have not examined, I would answer as he does.

No. 11. Please answer question No. 12 put to him.

Answer. I answer it as the said O'Brien does.

No. 12. Please answer question No. 14 put to O'Brien.

Answer. I only answer as to the Knottsville precinct, where I live and voted; and as to that precinct, O'Brien's statement in his answer is correct.

No. 13. Answer question No. 19*a* put to O'Brien.

Answer. I answer, the statement is correct, ever since a short time after the war commenced.

No. 14. Answer question No. 22 put to him.

Answer. The guerillas and rebels have committed depredations in Christian, Daviess, McLean, Muhlenburg, to my knowledge, and in others from report.

No. 15. Answer question No. 34 in same list.

Answer. I answer only as to Knottsville—the election there went off quietly.

No. 16. Have you or not read, in the presence of A. G. Botts, presiding judge, before whom it was taken, this day the deposition of H. M. Woodruff, contained from pages 13 to 19, inclusive?

Answer. I have.

No. 17. Answer question No. 7 put to said Woodruff by me.

Answer. No; it could not have been, and was not, with the aid of federal troops and home guards.

No. 18. Answer No. 8 put to him.

Answer. Yes, sir, is my answer.

No. 19. Answer No. 10 put to him.

Answer. I answer it as said Woodruff does.

No. 20. From your knowledge of this congressional district, give the best estimate you can of the number of rebels who have gone out of it to join the rebel ranks.

Answer. I think between two thousand and three thousand—nearer three than two.

No. 21. Were you or not present at Knottsville on Saturday, the first day of August, 1863, when I and Colonel McHenry spoke there?

Answer. I was.

No. 22. In his speech that day was he much applauded; if so, by whom?

Answer. He was applauded a good deal, and by the rebel party.

No. 23. Did he or not charge me with having said I would not receive rebel votes, and that if elected by them I would not serve; and said he would not get mad at anybody for voting for him, nor resign either?

Answer. He did.

No. 24. Did I or not make such a statement in my speech on that day about rebel votes as charged by him?

Answer. You did.

No. 25. Do you remember any statements or charges or allusions made by him against me calculated to excite the rebel population against me?

Answer. I remember he said something about your assuming command of the home guard here without authority, and sent out a party who shot a man in cold blood; and further, that you had been instrumental in procuring assessments to be levied on the rebels because of guerilla raids.

No. 26. Do you or not remember that he made a statement in language or substance to this effect: "That Kentucky must take her position, and fight north and south, east and west, and roll back the tides of fanaticism from her?"

Answer. I do.

No. 27. Do you or not remember he made a statement in that speech in language or substance as follows: "Kentucky is my home and my native State, and I will follow her, and her position shall be mine wherever she goes."

Answer. Yes, sir.

No. 28. Did he or not object to me that I had not and would not indorse the sentiment?

Answer. He did

No. 29. Do you or not remember that I charged upon him there, and that he did not deny it, as having used the following language, or its substance, in a speech at Brownsville: "Stand by Kentucky and by the Union, but don't send your sons into the army to fight for these radical principles you cannot approve of?"

Answer. I recollect your charging that.

Question by Mr. McHenry, No. 1. State if there were not large numbers of federal soldiers passed by there, and in immediate proximity to the crowd and the speaker during the speaking.

Answer. I did not think there were over thirty or forty.

No. 2. Was it not the understanding among the crowd that these soldiers were passing through in order to guard the polls on election day?

Answer. It was so understood, and the soldiers so expressed themselves.

No. 3. Do you think there was any effort made by McHenry to excite any hostile demonstration against Mr. Yeaman there that day?

Answer. I thought there was.

No. 4. Was not the crowd as orderly as is usual at political speakings at that place?

Answer. Yes, it was. It is a noisy place usually.

No. 5. Give your opinion if McHenry would not have received a large majority there had there been a full, free, and fair election.

Answer. McHenry would have received a large majority there, if all persons in the district had been allowed to have voted; but the proclamation of the governor, the orders of General Burnside, General Shackelford, Colonel Foster, and other military commanders would have prevented many from voting. They knew they would not be allowed to vote.

No. 6. Was Colonel McHenry considered a rebel by the people there?

Answer. Some did; others not.

No. 7. By whom was he considered a *rebel*, and what reasons did they give?

Answer. By a portion of Union citizens The reasons they gave were his speeches and associations since his dismissal from the United States service.

No. 8. Do the people about Knottsville judge of a man's loyalty by seeing him in company with rebel sympathizers?

Answer. I can't answer satisfactorily; and further saith not.

J. M. HOLMES.

Adjourned to meet again at the same place on Monday, the 2d day of November, 1863.

A. G. BOTTS,
Presiding Judge, District Court.

MONDAY MORNING, *November* 2, 1863.

Met persuant to adjournment at the same place. Present: George H. Yeaman and John H. McHenry in person

The deposition of Wm. B. Ward, taken on Monday, the 2d day of November, 1863, before the same officer, in the same case, and for the same purpose.

Question by George H. Yeaman, No. 1. State your age, residence, and occupation.

Answer. I am forty-one years old; reside in Owensboro', Daviess county, Kentucky, and by profession a lawyer.

No. 2. How long have you lived in Daviess county?

Answer. I was born in what was then Daviess I have lived in the county ever since, except about five years; have lived here constantly since 1845.

No. 3. Are you or not very well acquainted with the people of the county and their politics? And state your opportunities for learning them.

Answer. I think I am. I served from 1845 to 1856 as clerk, part of the time as clerk of both county and circuit courts, and the balance as the clerk of the circuit court. I made one canvass before the people for the clerkships—one for the State senate, and one for the office of circuit judge.

No. 4. Have you or not ever served the United States? If so, in what capacity, and how long?

Answer. I enlisted in the United States service as a soldier in the present war about September, 1861. Was sworn into the service about 2d January, 1862, and held the position of major in the 25th regiment of Kentucky volunteer infantry until about the 16th day of April, 1862, when I resigned on account of bad health and a wound received at the battle of Shiloh.

No. 5. Have you or not had much intercourse with the people of the district as a practitioner of law, and with officers and volunteers from the district while your and other regiments were recruiting, and occasionally with rebel prisoners?

Answer. I have.

No. 6. From your own knowledge and observation, and all the information in your possession, give, as near as you can, the number of rebel volunteers who have gone from their congressional district into the rebel army and into guerilla bands.

Answer. According to my best information and belief, I would say between 1,800 and 2,200.

No. 7. What do you estimate the full voting population of Lower Town precinct, No. 1, in this county?

Answer. About four hundred and fifty.

No. 8. At what do you estimate the full voting population of Curdsville precinct?

Answer. About three hundred.

No. 9. Have you or not this day read, before A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the district court, before whom they were taken, the deposition of John O'Brien, taken in this case on Friday, the 30th October, 1863, and contained from pages 1 to 11, inclusive, and the deposition of H. M. Woodruff, taken in this case on Saturday, 31st October, 1863, and contained from pages 13 to 19, inclusive?

Answer. I have.

No. 11. State whether you agree or disagree with the said O'Brien in the answers he has rendered to questions put by me, and numbered, severally, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 34, and 35; and from your own knowledge of the facts stated by him, and considering said questions here now separately and severally asked you, how do you answer them?

Answer. I agree with him, the said O'Brien, in the statements by him in answer to said questions, and would, and do now, answer the same as he did.

No. 12. From your own knowledge of the facts stated by the said Woodruff, in answer to questions put by me, and numbered, severally, 7, 8, and 10, do you agree or disagree with him in the facts stated; and if the said questions are now severally asked you, how would you answer them?

Answer. I agree with him in the facts stated in answer to said questions, and would, and do now, here answer them as he did, except as to No. 10. I think, in answer to that, that Colonel McHenry sought the support of both parties, but cannot state the politics or party connexions of the majority of his supporters.

No. 13. What connexion had you, if any, with my being a candidate for Congress?

Answer. I was a delegate from this county to the Union convention which nominated you, and was Secretary to the convention.

Cross-examined.

Question by Mr. McHenry, No. 1. State whether you have ever read Colonel Foster's General Order No. 12, and General Shackelford's General Order No. 23, (copies of which are on file in this suit.)

Answer. I have read Colonel Foster's Order No. 12, but never did that of General Shackelford.

No. 2. State when you first saw Colonel Foster's order.

Answer. It was at the court-house in Owensboro,' on the morning of the last August election.

No. 3. State whether or not, in your opinion, there are reliable loyal Union men in Daviess county, who could not vote without perjury, by a strict construction of Colonel Foster's order and oath?

Answer. I think there are.

No. 4. Do you know any such men in this county, who were required to take that oath before voting?

Answer. I do not.

No. 5. Did you see Colonel Foster in Owensboro' a few days before the election?

Answer. I do not now remember to have seen him about that time. The last time I saw him, I think, was in Henderson, previous to the election.

No. 6. State all the circumstances within your knowledge, connected with the visit of Colonel Foster to this town, a few days before the election.

Answer. I have no knowledge upon that subject that I now remember; if he (Colonel Foster) was here at that time I have forgotten it. I did not know, nor did I have any information from any one, that he was coming; neither did I know or hear of the object of his visit, if he was actually here.

No. 7. State if you were not conferred with by the citizens of Daviess county to solicit Colonel Foster to interfere in regard to the election?

Answer. I was not.

No. 8. Do you or not know that he was solicited to prevent the rebels from voting in Daviess county?

Answer. I do not.

No. 9. Was not this subject talked of by Mr. Yeaman's friends before the

election, and were not his friends apprehensive that he would lose the county a few days before August 3, 1863?

Answer. I heard the subject spoken of prior to the election, but by whom, or how many, I do not remember. I do not remember to have heard any of Yeaman's supporters express any apprehension of losing the county; they may so have expressed themselves; my recollection is indistinct on that subject.

No. 10. State if you were not intimately associated with Colonel McHenry whilst in the army, and how long?

Answer. I was from November or December, 1861, until about the 16th April, 1862, with the exception of some two or three weeks, when I was not with my regiment. Colonel McHenry commanded the 17th Kentucky regiment, and I was major in the 25th Kentucky regiment; both regiments were in the same brigade, and our regiments were nearly always adjoining when in camp. I frequently visited and conversed with him, and he the same with me; we were always on the best of terms, and intimate.

No. 11. State whether you ever heard any charge of disloyalty made against McHenry whilst in the army

Answer. I never did; on the contrary, he was considered as loyal as any man in the Union army; he was regarded as an active, zealous, and gallant officer. I will add that I saw the order issued by him, which I supposed caused his dismissal from the service of the United States. I don't think I ever heard that called a disloyal act before I heard that he was dismissed by the War Department (or the President.)

No. 12. State if you understood McHenry, in the canvass for Congress against Mr. Yeaman, to take a position of disloyalty to the government, or did you understand him to be opposed to a "vigorous prosecution of the war." Did he take the position of "no more men and no more money?"

Answer. I never heard a full discussion between Mr. Yeaman and Colonel McHenry. I was present on one occasion, and heard a part of both their speeches; from what I heard of McHenry's address, it was substantially the same ground assumed by him in a printed circular addressed to citizens of the district. I heard no disloyal expression from him.

No. 13 Who was the Union candidate for the legislature in Daviess county, Kentucky, in the summer of 1861?

Answer. Hon. George H. Yeaman.

No. 14. Are you able to state that Mr. Yeaman in that canvass pledged himself not to vote "men and money to coerce the south?"

Answer. I am not.

Question by Mr. Yeaman, No. 14. In what county was Colonel McHenry born and raised?

Answer. In Ohio county, Kentucky.

No. 15. In what county was his recruiting camp located while raising his regiment?

Answer. In Ohio county.

No. 16. From what county did the largest number of his recruits come?

Answer. Ohio county.

No. 17. Did you or not hear him say, in a conversation with you and me yesterday evening, that there was a full vote in Ohio county, and that there were no soldiers there, or military interference with the election in August last?

Answer. I understood him to say that there was a full vote in Ohio county, and there was no military interference with the election in that county. I do not recollect his saying there were no soldiers there.

No. 18. You have been asked about my position in 1861; can you or not state that I then advocated the Union, denied that any contingency would make me a secessionist, and contended for the right of the government to overcome the rebellion by force, while opposing what was called a war of subjugation

against the seceded States, and contended for the duty of the government to defend itself, protect public property, and enforce her laws.

Answer. That was about your position as I recollect it, as gathered from your public speeches and private conversations.

And further saith not. WM. B. WALL.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, *Daviess County, sct:*

I, A. G. Botts, presiding judge of the Daviess county court, do certify that the foregoing depositions of J. O'Brien, M. McIntire, H. M. Woodruff, E. Comstock, Tapley Maddux, James M. Holmes, and W. B. Wall, were taken before me, and were read to and subscribed by them in my presence at the time and place and in the controversy mentioned in the caption, the said deponents having first been sworn by me that the evidence they should give should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and their statements were reduced to writing in my presence, Colonel McHenry and George H. Yeaman both being present at the examination.

Given under my hand this 2d November, 1863.

A. G. BOTTS,
Presiding Judge of Daviess County Court.

I also certify that the enclosed exhibits were filed.

A. G. BOTTS,
Presiding Judge of Daviess County Court.

The commonwealth of Kentucky to any constable or sheriff of McLean county: You are hereby commanded to summon Henry Griffith, Isaac Calhoun, Louis L. Moore, L. G. Alexander, Thomas W. Shackelford, Thomas R. Vaughn, John W. Rollins, Peter C. Lindley, John B. Hendricks, John P. Ellison, John W. Belt, and W. A. Layton to appear before me on the 9th and 10th instant, at my office in Calhoun, to testify in case of contested election, wherein George H. Yeaman is holder of the certificate of election, and John H McHenry, jr., is contestant.

Witness D. Little, presiding judge of McLean county, this November 7, 1863.

D. LITTLE,
Presiding Judge of McLean County.

Executed on Alexander, Vaughan, Moore, Calhoun, Rollins, Shackelford, and Griffith, 9th of November, also Belt and Ellison. Executed on Layton and Lindley 10th of November, 1863.

L. L. LITTLE, *C. McL. C.*

The deposition of Isaac Calhoun, taken before D. Little, presiding judge in and for McLean county, Kentucky, according to notice given, at the office of V. T. Owen, by agreement, to be used on behalf of George H. Yeaman in a certain contested election before the House of Representatives of the 38th Congress of the United States, in which said Yeaman holds the certificate of election and is the returned member from the 2d congressional district of Kentucky, and John H. McHenry, jr., is contestant. The witness, first being duly sworn, answers and says:

1st question by Yeaman's attorney. Please state your age, your residence, occupation, and the length of time you have resided where you now do.

Answer. I am thirty years old; live in Calhoun, McLean county; have resided here for fifteen years, and am a farmer.

2d question by same. State whether or not you were present in the Calhoun precinct of the county of McLean on the 3d day of August last, at which election George H. Yeaman, esq., and John H. McHenry, jr., esq., were candidates for election to the House of Representatives of the United States from the 2d congressional district of Kentucky. If yea, state whether said election was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and whether or not there was any force or fraud used in conducting said election. State all you know on the subject.

Answer. I was present at the election on the 3d day of August last. The election, so far as I saw, was quiet and orderly. Did not see any force used or fraud practiced, except in one case where a voter was not allowed to vote. The objection was made by Captain Smallhousen, of the 26th regiment Kentucky volunteers.

3d question by same. Do you or not know that the Union party in McLean county voted almost unanimously for the Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman at the election aforesaid; and was or not the result of the election in the county aforesaid, between the Hon. George H. Yeaman and John H. McHenry, jr., such as had been anticipated for weeks before the election aforesaid?

Answer. The Union party of McLean voted almost unanimously for Hon. G. H. Yeaman. The result was as most of the Union men of the county had expected; at least I had heard many of them express themselves before the election that such would be the result.

4th question by same. State whether or not that during the existing rebellion against the United States McLean county has been considerably infested by guerillas and rebels, and during that time, owing to the aid and assistance rendered them by many of the people, large numbers of rebel sympathizers could not vote, and did not offer to vote, under Governor Robinson's proclamation of July 20, 1863, and the Kentucky act of March 11, 1862.

Answer. McLean has been considerably infested by guerillas since the rebellion first commenced. Owing to the countenance and comfort rendered to guerillas, many of the citizens of McLean did not offer to vote.

5th question by same. So far as you know or have any information, was or not the election in McLean county, Kentucky, throughout the whole county, on the 3d of August last, quiet and orderly?

Answer. So far as I know, the election in the county was quiet and orderly.

Cross-examined by McHenry.

Question. State the circumstances connected with the objection of Captain Smallhousen, 26th Kentucky volunteers, to the vote mentioned in answer to second question.

Answer. Thomas Leachman presented himself for the purpose of voting. His vote was challenged by Captain Smallhousen. Leachman was willing to take the oath, or at least said so. Smallhousen said he knew him to be a rebel, and he should not vote. The judges of election said they considered him (Leachman) a legal voter.

No. 2. By whose orders and by what authority did Captain Smallhousen claim to be acting under, and what oath did he prescribe?

Answer. I do not know under whose orders Smallhousen was acting, as he did not say. He did not prescribe any oath, but simply said that he knew Leachman to be a rebel, and he should not vote.

No. 3. Was Captain Smallhousen around the place of voting, and who challenged the voters?

Answer. Smallhousen was at the polls until about 10 o'clock a. m., during which time he challenged such as he knew to be rebels. The judge objecting to his interference, he left about 10 o'clock, and did not return.

No. 4. Was he dressed in uniform, and did he or not claim to be acting under orders?

Answer. He was dressed in uniform, but I do not think I heard him say he was acting under orders.

No. 5. Were there any soldiers in town that day; if so, were they armed, and to what regiment did they belong?

Answer. I suppose there were ten or twelve soldiers in town; I think most of them were armed with revolvers; they belonged to the 26th Kentucky volunteers.

No. 6. Were you present at the polls when William Calhoun attempted to vote? If so, state the time and the circumstances.

Answer. I was not present at the polls when William Calhoun presented himself to vote.

Questions by Mr. McHenry.

No. 7. State if you were not a candidate for the legislature of Kentucky August 3, and if you did not apply and request Captain Smallhousen not to interfere at the polls; state the conversation which occurred between you, and what caused you to speak to him about it.

Answer. I was a candidate for the legislature of Kentucky, August 3. I did request Captain Smallhousen not to interfere with the election, because I thought he would prevent southern men from voting for me. Smallhousen stated that he would let the election go and the damned rebels could take the State, and then he would leave it.

No. 8. Was or not a man, Mr. Lisk, shot and badly wounded that day in Calhoun? State if you understood that the difficulty originated on account of his voting for McHenry; by whom was he shot; and state if several men did not attack him?

Answer. There was a man, Dick Lisk, shot in Calhoun on that day. I understood the difficulty originated between him (Lisk) and a Mr. Heal because he had voted for Colonel John H. McHenry, jr. Lisk was shot by a man by the name of Hayes.

No. 9. Was Mr. Lisk a Union or southern rights man?

Answer. He was a Union man.

No. 10. State if there are not many men in McLean county who are called southern rights men, rebels, &c., who, in your opinion, have never given voluntary aid to the rebel cause, but who have remained at home, and have conducted themselves as orderly and loyal citizens?

Answer. There is, in my opinion, many southern rights men in McLean county who have not given material aid to the rebellion, but have conducted themselves as law-abiding men.

No. 11. What oath was prescribed to voters in Calhoun?

Answer. The oath prescribed by the legislature of Kentucky, with, I think, this addition: "That you have in all things conducted and demeaned yourself as a loyal citizen."

No. 12. State if you did not understand Mr. McHenry to say to you at Greenville that he had been misunderstood at Calhoun, and was misrepresented by reporters to the Louisville papers, with reference to his position upon the subject of a "vigorous prosecution of the war," and that he claimed to be in favor of men and money to prosecute the war, although he was opposed to the war policy of the President.

Answer. I saw Colonel McHenry at Greenville a short time after he had made his first speech at Calhoun. He stated to me that he had been misunderstood at Calhoun, or had been misrepresented to the Louisville papers by the reporters from Calhoun. He stated that he was in for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and was for all the men and money necessary, but was opposed to the policy of the President.

No. 13. State if you did not hear him afterwards, and what was his position with reference to the war?

Answer. I heard Colonel McHenry speak at Livermore some time afterwards, and he stated that he was for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and would vote every man and every dollar necessary for the suppression of the rebellion.

No. 14. Was Colonel McHenry regarded as disloyal by the Union men who knew him.

Answer. I have heard some Union men say they believed Colonel McHenry to be disloyal.

No. 15. State your connexion with him in the army, and whether you heard anything of his being disloyal by officers and soldiers.

Answer. I have known Colonel McHenry long and well, having been associated with him in the army, and always heard him spoken of by his superior officers as a most excellent colonel and loyal man.

No. 16. Did you ever hear disloyalty charged against him until he declined allowing his name to go before the convention which nominated Hon. George H. Yeaman for Congress?

Answer. I never heard Colonel McHenry's loyalty doubted until he declined to go into the convention which nominated Hon. George H. Yeaman for Congress.

No. 17. Was there a full vote polled at Calhoun?

Answer. There was not.

No. 18. Is it or not your opinion that if there had been no oaths at the polls and no military orders, that McHenry would have received a larger vote than he did.

Answer. I do.

1st rebutting question by Hon. George H. Yeaman's attorney. State whether you were present and heard the speeches of the Hon. George H. Yeaman and John H. McHenry, jr., delivered in Calhoun while they were candidates for election to the 38th Congress of the United States—the speech alluded to in the foregoing questions and answers.

Answer. I was present and heard the speeches of Colonel McHenry and Hon. George H. Yeaman.

2d question by same. Give, as near as you can, the substance of Colonel McHenry's position as expressed in that speech, with reference to the war against the existing rebellion.

Answer. My understanding of his (Calhoun's) first speech in relation to the suppression of the rebellion was, that he was for sufficient men and money, if applied constitutionlly, but was opposed to any more men or money to carry out the policy of the President. He was for an armistice, to see if it was not possible to settle the war without any more fighting, and, if necessary, call in foreign aid as arbiters to settle the difficulty.

And further this deponent saith not.

ISAAC CALHOUN.

Also the deposition of Henry Griffith, taken at the same time and place, and for the purposes mentioned in the caption. Witness, being first duly sworn, deposeth as follows:

1st question by George H. Yeaman's attorney. Please state your age, residence, how long you have resided there, and your occupation.

Answer. My age is forty-one years; residence, McLean county, near Calhoun, Kentucky. I have lived in said county since its formation, some eight or nine years. Occupation, a farmer.

2d question by same. State whether or not you were in McLean county, Kentucky, on the 3d day of August last, and at the voting precinct of said county in the town of Calhoun; and do you or not know that said election was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and that there was no force or interruption used in said election.

Answer. I was in McLean county on the 3d of August last, and at the voting precinct of said county in the town of Calhoun. The election was quiet and orderly, so far as my knowledge extends, save one instance, and that was when P. B. Hicks proposed to vote, Captain Smallhousen told him he was not entitled to a vote. If I am not mistaken, however, after some parleying, Hicks did vote.

I was at the polls frequently during the day of election, and saw no force used to prevent any one from voting.

3d question by same. Do you or not know that during the existing rebellion McLean county has been much infested by rebels and guerillas, and owing to the voluntary aid and assistance rendered them by many of the people large numbers of rebel sympathizers could not vote, and did not offer to vote under Governor Robinson's proclamation of July 20, 1863, and the Kentucky act of March 11, 1862?

Answer. I know that the county of McLean has been much infested by bands of guerillas since the rebellion began, and am satisfied that the guerillas did receive voluntary aid from the rebel sympathizers in the county. A number of those that I consider rebel sympathizers did not go to the voting place, and I presume it was on account of Governor Robinson's proclamation of July 20, 1863, and the Kentucky act of March 11, 1862. I heard some one or two say that they would not take the oath prescribed by the legislature of Kentucky.

4th question by same. State whether or not the Union party in McLean county voted almost unanimous for the Hon. George H. Yeaman in the race between him and John H. McHenry, jr., and whether or not the result of said election between Yeaman and John H. McHenry, jr., was such as had been expected for weeks prior to the election of August 3, 1863, and state whether, so far as you know or are informed, the said election was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner throughout the county of McLean.

Answer. The Union party, as a general thing, voted for George H. Yeaman in the race between him and John H. McHenry, jr. The result of the election was about as I expected it would be for weeks prior to the election of August 3, 1863. So far as I know, the election was quiet throughout the county of McLean.

Cross-examined by Colonel McHenry, contestant.

No. 1. To what regiment did Captain Smallhousen belong, and under whose orders did he claim to be acting?

Answer. To the 26th Kentucky volunteers. Did not hear him say whose orders he was acting under.

No. 2. Did you see armed soldiers around the polls?

Answer. He was the only one I saw.

No. 3. Were there any about town?

Answer. There were other soldiers about town.

No. 4. Was Captain Smallhousen controlling the election?

Answer. I only noticed him interfere as I have before mentioned.

No. 5. What oath was prescribed at the polls?

Answer. The State oath prescribed by the legislature, with the addition that "you have demeaned yourself in all things as a loyal citizen since the commencement of the rebellion."

No. 6. Was there or not a fight that day in Calhoun, and a man seriously wounded, and did this difficulty originate concerning the election?

Answer. There was a fight, and a man shot. The difficulty originated between the friends of McHenry and Yeaman. The fight occurred about 12 o'clock m. The man that was shot was a Union man, and was a friend of McHenry. They were not personally friendly, and had a previous difficulty. There were two Yeaman men engaged in the fight against List.

No. 7. Give your opinion whether there are or not many persons in McLean county called "rebels," "southern rights men," &c., who have never given voluntary aid to the rebellion, but who have demeaned themselves as loyal and quiet citizens all the time.

Answer. I am inclined to doubt whether there are *many*, but am satisfied there are *some*.

No. 8. Do you or not think that McHenry would have received a much larger vote than he did if there had been a full vote cast, undisturbed, in the county?

Answer. He would have received a much larger vote, had there been a full vote cast, had it not been for the act of the legislature and Governor Robinson's proclamation.

No. 9. Did you see any military orders concerning the election in Kentucky?

Answer. I saw the oath prescribed by General Shackelford. It was lying on the table at the clerk's desk at the polls in Calhoun. I also saw General Burnside's order, declaring the State under martial law.

No. 10. Do you or not think that the various military orders circulated a few days previous to the election had the effect to intimidate many people and keep them from the polls?

Answer. I can't say.

1st rebutting question by Yeaman's attorney. State whether or not a fight in Calhoun at elections is anything unusual; and state whether or not the fight referred to in one of your answers to McHenry in anywise interfered with the election or voting at said election.

Answer. Fights frequently occur in Calhoun at elections. I do not think that the fight interfered in the least with the election or voting, and I am satisfied that the fight had nothing whatever to do with the election, or was caused by politics, but was owing to a previous difficulty, arising out of matters foreign to politics.

And further this deponent saith not.

H. GRIFFITH.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Also the deposition of Louis L. Moore, taken on the 10th of November, pursuant to adjournment, at the same place, and for the purposes mentioned in the caption. The witness, being first duly sworn, deposeth as follows:

1st question by Yeaman's attorney. Please state whether or not you have examined and read over questions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 put to Isaac Calhoun, and his answers thereto, on his examination in the main. If yea, state whether or not, from your own knowledge of the facts stated by him in his said answers, and whether or not, from such knowledge, you concur and agree with the answers given; and considering the same questions severally put to you, do you or not render the same answers.

Answer. Yes. I have read the questions and answers referred to, and I concur fully in the answers, as far as I saw transpire at the polls on that day. I was at the polls some two or three times, probably an hour and a half altogether, and I did not see but one person refused a vote, and he refused to take the oath. Captain Smallhousen was the person who refused to let him vote, and his reason was that he knew him to be a rebel, and had heard him make use of expressions, (which he states,) and therefore he should not vote.

2d question by same. Will you please state what number of votes were cast on the 3d day of August last, in each precinct in McLean county, for each congressional candidate, the honorable George H. Yeaman and Colonel John H. McHenry? and state your occupation and means of knowledge on this subject?

Answer. There were cast at the Calhoun polls, for Yeaman, 160 votes; for McHenry, 56 votes. At Rumsey, Yeaman received 75 votes, and McHenry 3 votes. At Sacramento, Yeaman received 95 votes, and McHenry 0. At Livermore, Yeaman 112, McHenry 3; and at Job's, Yeaman had 40 votes, McHenry 0. I am clerk of the county court, and have the poll-books of McLean county on file in my office.

3d question by same. State what was the aggregate vote in McLean county at the last general election prior to the election of August 3, 1863.

Answer. At the August election, 1862, the whole number of votes cast was 474, out of 888 listed by the county commissioner.

Questions by McHenry.—Cross-examination.

No. 1. What officers were elected August, 1862?

Answer. Only county officers; no State ticket was voted for.

No. 2. Was there but one ticket voted for?

Answer. Only one, and that was the Union ticket,

No. 3. By whose orders did Captain Smallhousen claim to be acting?

Answer. I did not hear him say.

No. 4. Were you in Rumsey precinct August 3, 1862?

Answer. I was.

No. 5. Did you see soldiers there?

Answer. Captain Hammond's (65th Indiana volunteers) company was stationed there; they were moving about through town. I saw none at the polls.

No. 6. How was the election conducted there?

Answer. There was no military interference there that I saw. Philip Bennet, L. M. Patterson, and W. H. Townsend, were the only votes McHenry received there. These three men only voted for Wickliffe and McHenry; they were sworn before voting. This precinct previously polled about 200 votes.

No. 7. How was the vote at other precincts in this county for McHenry?

Answer. At Livermore he received only three votes. His name was not entered upon the poll-book at Job's precinct, nor at Sacramento precinct.

No. 8. State all you know with reference to the interference of Captain Hammond with the election.

Answer. On Sunday, day before the election, Captain Hammond showed and read to me an order he had issued for the suppression of the names of Wickliffe, Green, McKee, on the State ticket, and Calhoun for county attorney. He said he would send the order to each precinct. I understood him that he was acting under orders from Colonel Foster at Henderson.

No. 9. Did you see soldiers around the polls at Calhoun?

Answer. I saw some four or five; they had on their side-arms.

No. 10. Do you not believe that there are many men in McLean county who are called "rebels," "southern rights men," "secessionists," &c., &c., who have in all things demeaned themselves as loyal men, and who have given no voluntary aid to the rebellion?

Answer. I believe that such is the case.

No. 11. Do you or not believe that McHenry would have received a much larger vote in McLean county if there had been no military orders, and no interference with the right of suffrage, and if there had been a full and free vote cast?

Answer. I believe he would have received more votes than he did, but cannot say how many.

First rebutting question by Mr. Yeaman's attorney.

State whether the soldiers you mention in your answer to question No. 9, put by Colonel McHenry, were interfering in anywise with the voting, using any threats or violence towards voters. On the contrary, do you or not know that they did not in anywise interfere with the election at the Calhoun precinct? State what soldiers they were, and all you know on the subject.

Answer. I did not see or hear of them interfering in any way with the election then going on. I neither saw nor heard of any violence used by them to

voters on that day. They were a part of a company of the 26th Kentucky volunteers, who reside in McLean county, and were at home on furlough. And further the deponent saith not.

LOUIS L. MOORE.

Also the deposition of L. G. Alexander, taken at the same time and place, and for the purposes mentioned in the caption. Witness, first being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

1st question by Yeaman's attorney. Please state your age, residence, how long you have so resided, and your occupation.

Answer. I am forty-nine years old; I have lived at Calhoun, Kentucky, since March, 1849. I am one of the oldest special agents of the Post Office Department. Have been engaged in milling at this point, and now am living upon the toil of past years.

2d question by same. State whether or not you were present and heard the speeches delivered by the Hon. George H. Yeaman and Colonel John H. McHenry, at Calhoun, Kentucky, on the 6th day of April last.

Answer. I was present, and heard both their speeches.

3d question by same. Did you or not make a report of the speeches aforesaid, which was published in the Louisville Journal? Please state now, as near as you can remember, the substance of said speeches, and as reported by you to the Louisville Journal aforesaid.

Answer. I answer this question as reported. I have not now by me a copy of said report, but I now am convinced of that report, (whereof I was called upon by the General Union Committee of our county in the late congressional canvass.) Colonel McHenry and George H. Yeaman made speeches to the people of McLean county, in both of which they respectively declared their sentiments. Colonel J. H. McHenry, in his speech, denounced the policy of the present administration, and was for the withholding men, means, and money for the prosecution of the war, until Abraham Lincoln, the President, withdraws his emancipation proclamation. He was for an armistice. George H. Yeaman was, as he declared, for the ample supply of all men, money, and supplies, in defence of the government of the United States, and to hold the President responsible for a proper and legal application of the same under the Constitution of the United States, and, should it become necessary, he was for the mediation of foreign nations to adjust and settle the matter.

L. G. Alexander cross-examined by McHenry.

No. 1. Do you remember the following expression in McHenry's speech, alluded to in your deposition: "That he would stand by the soldiers, his old companions in arms, and would not do or say aught against them as long as they remained in the field fighting our battles for us?"

Answer. I do; in his last speech at Calhoun, and in his first speech also, what I have stated in my deposition in relation to withholding men, means, and money to prosecute the war under the policy of Abraham Lincoln.

No. 2. Do you remember the following expression: "This war must go on. We cannot stop it. It has received such an impetus that nothing we can do as politicians or citizens can change it?"

Answer. I do.

No. 3. State whether Colonel McHenry did not contend that the positions reported to the papers were misunderstood and misrepresented, and that he immediately came back to Calhoun and made a second speech, and said that he was for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Answer. Colonel McHenry took this position in his second speech at Cal-

houn, which I reported to the Louisville Journal, and which was published in said paper.

And furthermore this deponent saith not.

L. G. ALEXANDER.

Also the deposition of Thomas W. Shackleford, taken at the same time and place, and for the same purposes mentioned in the caption. Witness, first being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

1st question by Yeaman's attorney. State your age, residence, how long you have so resided, and your occupation.

Answer. I am forty-three years old the 30th of this month; I reside in the county of McLean, and have resided in this county since it has been a county. I came to Daviess county in the year 1850, and have lived here ever since. I am sheriff of McLean county.

2d question by same. State whether or not you have examined and read over questions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 put to Isaac Calhoun, and his answers thereto, on his examination in the main. If yea, state whether, from your personal knowledge of the facts stated in his answers aforesaid, you concur and agree in the answers given; and, considering the same questions severally put to you, do you or not render the same answers?

Answers. I have examined the questions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 put to Isaac Calhoun, and I concur and agree in the answers given; and, considering the several questions put to me, I render the same answers.

3d question by same. Do you or not know that the soldiers stationed in Rumsey, Kentucky, did not interfere in any manner with the voting in that precinct, and was or not the election throughout the county as quiet and orderly as elections in the county usually?

Answer. I was in Rumsey on the day of the election, and there was no interference with the soldiers stationed in Rumsey at that time with the voting at the polls, and the election was quiet and orderly carried on, so far as I know, as any previous election was ever conducted in the county.

Questions by McHenry.—Cross-examined.

No. 1. State if you are not the sheriff of McLean county, and whether or not you received a copy of Colonel Foster's order a few days before the election.

Answer. I am the sheriff of McLean county. I received a copy of Colonel Foster's order by mail a few days before the election.

No. 2. State if you are not well acquainted with the people of McLean county; whether, in your opinion, many persons in the county were kept from the polls through fear on account of military interference at the polls, and military orders.

Answer. I am well acquainted with the people of McLean county. I have heard some persons say that they would have gone to the polls if they had not heard that they would not be allowed to vote. Those persons whom I heard speak of this were such as I understood Captain Smallhousen to have interdicted from voting. I understood from the judges at Rumsey that Captain Smallhousen had given them a list of names of men whom they were not to allow to vote.

No. 3. Do you or not believe that there are many good and orderly citizens in McLean county who are called "rebels," &c., who have never given material aid to the rebellion, but who have remained quietly at home and conducted themselves as loyal citizens?

Answer. I think there are.

No. 4. State, in your opinion, if there had been a full, free, and fair vote cast August 3, 1863, whether McHenry would or not have received a much larger vote than he did in McLean?

Answer. I have no doubt McHenry would have received a much larger vote than he did if it had not been for the governor's proclamation, General Burnside's order, Colonel Foster's and General Shackleford's orders, and Captain Smallhousen's and Captain Hammond's interference in this county.

Also the deposition of William A. Layton, taken at the same time and place and for the purposes mentioned in the caption.

Witness first being duly sworn, deposeth as follows:

1st question by Yeaman's attorney. Please state your age, place of residence how long you have so resided, and your occupation.

Answer. I am fifty-three years old in October last; I reside in McLean county; have lived in McLean county since its formation; am a farmer.

2d question by same. State whether or not you are a justice of the peace in McLean county, and were you or not one of the judges of the election in the Livermore precinct of said county at the election of the 3d of August last when honorable George H. Yeaman and Colonel John H. McHenry were candidates to represent the 2d congressional district of Kentucky in the Congress of the United States?

Answer. I am a justice of the peace of McLean county, and was one of the judges of the election of August 3d, referred to above.

3d question by same. State whether or not the election in the precinct at Livermore was not quiet and orderly.

Answer. It was.

4th question by same. Do you or not know that no force or threats were used in your precinct to prevent persons from voting?

Answer. None that I saw or heard of.

5th question by same. Was or not every person who offered to vote allowed to do so?

Answer. Every person who offered to vote did so except two, who refused to take the oath.

6th question by same. So far as you know or are informed, was or not the election throughout the county of McLean, on the 3d of August last, as quiet and orderly as elections in this county usually are?

Answer. So far as my information extends it was.

7th question by same. Were there or not any armed soldiers, or soldiers of any kind, present controlling or offering to control the election in any way in your precinct, and were or not the officers appointed by the county court of McLean county the only individuals who attempted to control the election or to determine the right of voting?

Answer. There were soldiers at the election, persons whose homes were in that voting precinct, and who came to the election to vote, and did vote. They did not control or in any way interfere with the voting. The election was entirely controlled by the officers appointed for that purpose by the McLean county court, who, in every instance, determined the qualifications of voters.

Questions by McHenry.—Cross-examination.

No. 1. To what regiment did the furloughed soldiers alluded to in your last answer belong?

Answer. To Colonel Maxwell's 26th Kentucky volunteers.

No. 2. What oath was prescribed by the judges to voters?

Answer. Colonel Foster's oath.

No. 3. Was the election conducted by Colonel Foster's order? State the whole circumstances connected with the military.

Answer. When I got to the polls in the morning, Mr. Anderson, the other judge of the election, presented an order from Captain Hammond, of the 65th Indiana volunteers, then commander of the post at Rumsey, in this county, di-

recting us to erase the names of Wickliffe, McKee, Green, and W. Calhoun, and *all others of that stripe.* We erased the names mentioned, but no others, as we were not able to judge who were *of that stripe,* and allowed all other names to remain on the poll-book. McHenry received only three votes at our precinct. There were two men who applied to vote; we required them to take the oath of Colonel Foster's order which we received from Captain Hammond; they refused to do so, and did not vote. There were a good many persons there that day who did not attempt to vote, and went away without doing so. I think all the soldiers who voted voted for Yeaman. It was my understanding that they came home to vote. My opinion is, that the proclamation of the governor, General Burnside's order, and other military men, with the oath to be taken at the polls, had the effect to alarm many people and keep them from the polls. It is my opinion if there had been a full, free, and undisturbed election, that McHenry would have received a larger vote than he did in our precinct. And further this deponent saith not.

WILLIAM A. LAYTON.

Also the deposition of Peter C. Lindley, taken at the same time and place and for the same purposes mentioned in the captain.

Witness, first being duly sworn, deposeth:

1st question by Yeaman's attorney. Please state your age, residence, how long you have so resided, and your occupation.

Answer. I am forty-five years of age; reside in McLean county; have resided in said county since its formation, about nine years; my occupation is that of farmer.

2d question by same. State whether or not you were one of the judges of the election of McLean county, at Calhoun precinct, on the 3d of August last, appointed by the McLean county court.

Answer. I was a judge of the election on the 3d of August last; was informed by the county judge that I had been appointed.

3d question by same. State whether said election in the Calhoun precinct was not conducted in a quiet and orderly manner.

Answer. The only interruption which occurred was that, in two instances, Captain Smallhouse interfered with persons voting. Otherwise the election was quiet and orderly, and every person who desired to do so, with the exception mentioned, voted.

4th question by same. Was there or not any other interference, by soldiers or any one else, than you have already mentioned?

Answer. There was none.

5th question by same. Was or not the qualification of voters determined entirely by the judges of the election, and was there any force or threats used to intimidate or prevent persons from voting?

Answer. The qualifications of voters were in every instance, except the two above mentioned, determined by the judges of the election, and there was no force or threats used to prevent persons from voting.

6th question by same. Was or not the result of the election between Hon. George H. Yeaman and Colonel John H. McHenry such as had been expected for weeks, and did or not the Union men of the county vote almost unanimously for Yeaman?

Answer. The result was such as had been expected for weeks prior to the election, and the Union men of the county voted almost unanimously for Yeaman.

Cross-examined by Mr. McHenry.

Question. State all the circumstances connected with Captain Smallhousen's interference with the polls at your precinct.

Answer. We were conducting the election, and had sworn several persons by

General Shackelford's General Order No. 23, and administered the oath appended thereto to such men as we believed to be disloyal. Captain Smallhousen came up; he was an officer in the 26th Kentucky volunteers; he was at home, as I understood, on furlough. He challenged the votes of two or three men who applied to vote. One of these men, Mr. Givens, applied to vote, took the oath prescribed by us, and we agreed to let him vote. His name was recorded upon the book, and as his vote was about to be recorded, Captain S. interposed and said he should not vote, and threatened that, if necessary, he would use his military force to prevent him from voting. The judges told Smallhousen that, if he was going to control the election in that way, they would have nothing to do with it. Mr. Givens did not vote. Mr. Leachman's vote was rejected by Smallhousen in the same way. Smallhousen afterwards left the polls, and no more interference was made during the day. There was a row and a shooting affair in town that day. I heard that it originated on account of Mr. Lisk voting for McHenry, although there had been a previous difficulty between the parties engaged. Lisk was shot and stabbed, and badly wounded. There are men in this county who are called rebels, &c., yet are good, quiet, orderly citizens, and have conducted themselves as loyal men at all times, and have given no aid to the rebellion. I know of no one who did not vote that would have voted for Yeaman, and think that, if there had been a full and undisturbed vote and election, I am satisfied that McHenry would have received a larger vote in this county than he did.

And further this deponent saith not.

PETER C. LINDLEY.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
McLean County:

I, D. Little, presiding judge in and for the county of McLean, do certify that the foregoing depositions of Isaac Calhoun, Henry Griffith, Louis L. Moore, L. G. Alexander, Thomas W. Shackleford, William A. Layton, and P. C. Lindley, esqs., were taken before me, and were read to and subscribed by them in my presence, at the time and place and for the purposes mentioned in the caption: the said Isaac Calhoon, Henry Griffith, Louis L. Moore, L. G. Alexander, Thomas W. Shackleford, William A. Layton, and P. C. Lindley, having been first sworn by me that the evidence they should give concerning the matters at issue should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and their statements reduced to writing by them in my presence, W. T. Owen, assisting attorney for the Hon. George H. Yeaman, and Colonel John H. McHenry, being present at the examination.

Given under my hand this 10th day of November, 1863.

D. LITTLE,
Presiding Judge, McLean County.

Examiner's fees	$3 00
Sheriff's fees	2 20
One subpœna	20
Total	$5 40

The deposition of Henry Stevens, taken before Daniel S. Hill, presiding judge of the Ohio circuit court, on the 6th day of November, 1863, at the office of said Hill, in Hartford, to be read on behalf of the Hon. George H. Yeaman in the matter of the contested election of said Yeaman, by John H. McHenry, jr.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. How long have you lived in Ohio county, and where do you vote? State whether or not there was a full vote given in

Ohio county at the last August election, and whether or not the election was conducted fairly—whether or not any one was prevented from voting; state also your age.

Answer. All my life I have lived in Ohio county, say about thirty-three years, which is my age. I vote at the Hartford precinct. As far as I know there was a full vote given. The election was fairly conducted at the Hartford precinct. I neither saw nor heard of any one being prevented from voting.

And further saith not. HENRY T. STEVENS.

Also the deposition of A. B. Baird, taken at the same time and place, and for the purposes mentioned in the caption.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. What is your age, your occupation, and residence, and how long have you lived in Ohio county? State whether or not a full vote was given in Ohio county at the last August election, and whether or not the election was fairly conducted.

Answer: I am forty-three years old; was born and raised, and have always lived, in Ohio county. I have been engaged in almost all occupations, from making rails to judge of the court; am now a merchant and the postmaster at Hartford, Kentucky. I think there was a pretty full vote given at the August election, 1863, and, as far as I observed, at the Hartford precinct, it was fair, with this qualification: a neighbor of mine, D. S. Stevens, late in the day, came to me and informed me that he had been challenged and refused a vote by Sergeant W. H. Paul, of the 26th regiment Kentucky volunteers. I went with Stevens to the polls, and told the officers that Mr. Stevens wanted to vote, but had been challenged as aforesaid; that I was satisfied that much worse men had been allowed to vote, and that he should be allowed his vote. They then permitted him to vote.

By same. Were you present when Paul challenged said Stevens's vote?

Answer. I was not.

By same. Was or not Paul a voter at the Hartford precinct?

Answer. He lived in Ohio county, and in the Hartford precinct, previous to his enlisting in the United States service, and his family then and yet live in the same place.

By same. Has or not said Stevens been always considered a sympathizer with the rebels?

Answer. Stevens has, so far as I know, always been considered a southern rights man, but to what extent he sympathized with the rebellion I do not know. I have never heard of his doing anything to criminate him.

By same. Was he, or any one else at the Hartford precinct, required to take any oath before they voted?

Answer. Not that I know of.

By same. Did you ever see an election conducted with more fairness at the Hartford precinct?

Answer. I was only at the polls twice during the day; once early in the morning, and then in the evening with Stevens, but only for a few moments at each time; and during that time I saw nothing but what was fair.

By same. Did you hear of anything but what was fair? If so, state what you heard that was not fair.

Answer. All that I recollect of now, that I think was unfair, was the refusal of Stevens's vote, as aforesaid.

By same. Were there any soldiers at that precinct, except such as were entitled to vote?

Answer. I do not recollect of any.

By same. Did or not the soldiers behave as other good citizens?

Answer. As far as their conduct came under my observation they behaved very well. One, a private by the name of John W. Ford, belonging to the 26th

regiment, came into my store, and appeared to be some excited, and told me that if he or any other soldier voted for Colonel McHenry, they would get no more pay.

By same How did you vote, between McHenry and Yeaman?

Answer. I voted for Colonel McHenry.

By same. Did any of the soldiers, or any one else, prevent one person from voting for McHenry?

Answer. I do not know that they did.

Question by McHenry's attorney. State whether Boyle's order, threatening to take the horses and slaves of the supporters of those who were for no more men and money, and Foster's order, and other military orders circulated in the county, and the threats of Yeaman's friends that were put in circulation a few days before the election, that all were to be sworn who voted for McHenry, did not have the effect to intimidate Colonel McHenry's friends, and whether he did not lose a great many votes in consequence of those things.

Answer. About five or six days previous to the election, urgent business called me to the city of Louisville. At the time of leaving, and for weeks previous, I was fully of the opinion that Colonel McHenry would carry the county by a very considerable vote. When I came home on Sunday night, before the election, I found the county full of military orders. One that I recollect of was signed by John W. Foster and others; I do not now recollect who they were by; but I found that Colonel McHenry's friends were much dispirited, and I was much surprised at the change that had taken place, and also equally as much surprised to find that Colonel Yeaman had arrived in the county. I am of opinion, that, either from the military orders or from some cause, there was a great change in the minds of the people a few days before the election.

Question. State who carried the Hartford precinct, and by how much.

Answer. Colonel McHenry carried the precinct by about forty votes.

Question. State if you heard Colonel McHenry speak during the canvass, and state his position on the political questions discussed in that canvass.

Answer. I heard Colonel McHenry speak once at Centreville, in this county. He said that he was for a vigorous prosecution of the war; was for voting every man and the last dollar for that purpose; and that he fully indorsed the platform of the Union party of Kentucky, adopted at the convention of that party in Louisville on the 18th March, 1863.

The further examination of this witness is continued until Saturday, 7th instant, by agreement; and then the court adjourned, to meet at 9 a. m. on to-morrow. D. S. HILL, *P. J. O. C.*

Met according to adjournment, on the 7th of November, 1863, and continued the examination of A. B. Baird. D. S. HILL, *P. J. O. C.*

Question by Yeaman's attorney. What time of day did John W. Ford come into your store and make the remark that you referred to above?

Answer. In the afternoon.

By same. What is your opinion in regard to his intellect?

Answer. His intellect is very ordinary.

By same. Was he, or not, drinking at the time?

Answer. He appeared very much excited, and may have drank, but I did not see him drink any.

By same. You state you heard McHenry's speeches. State if in some of those speeches he did not denounce the Union convention held at Calhoun as abolitionists, and state that he would beat the Union nominee.

Answer. As I said before, I only heard Colonel McHenry speak once. If he made during that speech any charge of abolitionism against the Calhoun convention, I do not now recollect it; and think if he had done so, I would recollect

it. Nor do I recollect of his saying directly that he intended to beat the nominee. I think he said he intended to beat Judge Yeaman if he could.

By same. Did, or not, the Union men generally turn against McHenry in consequence of his speech at Calhoun?

Answer. Colonel McHenry was charged with making a speech at Calhoun, at the very opening of the canvass, in which it was alleged that he was opposed to any more men and money, and this was alleged as the reason that the Union men generally voted against him. Colonel McHenry, however, in the speech I heard him make, most positively denied making any such statement in his Calhoun speech.

By same. Did not Yeaman charge McHenry with making the no-more-men-and-money declaration in his Calhoun speech, and what did McHenry say to it?

Answer. Yeaman did charge him with it, and McHenry denied it.

By same. How many votes did McHenry lose by military orders in Ohio county?

Answer. I cannot tell.

By same. Do you know of his losing one?

Answer. I do not.

And further saith not.

A. B. BAIRD.

Also the deposition of A. L. Morton, taken at the same time and place, and for the purposes mentioned in the caption.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. State your age, occupation, your residence, and how long you have lived in Ohio county; whether or not a very full vote was given in Ohio county for congressmen at the last August election; and whether or not there was any interference of the soldiers, or any one else, to prevent any one from voting.

Answer. I am twenty-six years old, and have lived in Hartford, Ohio county, all my life. I am clerk of the circuit court for this county. There was a very full vote polled at the August election, 1863; there were 1,796 votes polled for the congressmen. I think 1,600 or 1,700 was a full average vote for the county before the war. I do not know of any military interference in the county. I think there was but one man's vote questioned; he refused to take the oath, consequently he did not vote at the time; but he afterwards voted, and voted for McHenry. This man was D. S. Stevens.

By same. Did, or not, said Stevens also vote for Wickliffe?

Answer. He did.

By same. Has he, or not, always been considered a secessionist?

Answer. He belongs to what is called the southern rights party.

By same. Did, or not, every secessionist and rebel in this precinct vote without being required to take any oath?

Answer. Every one voted that wished to. I heard of no one that was required to take any oath except D. S. Stevens; and he voted without taking any oath, so I have been told.

By same. Did you ever know a fairer election in Ohio county than the last August election?

Answer. I never knew a fairer election than the August election in this county.

By same. How many soldiers voted at the Hartford precinct?

Answer. I don't know of more than five or six. I have examined the poll-books, and did not see any more that I knew. There may probably have been two or three that I did not know.

By same. Did any soldier vote at the Hartford precinct who was not a legal voter?

Answer. I do not know of any one that voted who was not a legal voter.

By same. How did the secessionists vote for congressmen in Ohio county?

Answer. I do not know how all of them voted. I know of no one that voted but what voted for McHenry.

By same. Did you hear any speeches made by McHenry and Yeaman? If so, state whether or not McHenry did not say in some of his speeches that the Union convention held at Calhoun were abolitionists, and that he intended to beat the nominee of that convention.

Answer. I heard speeches by the gentlemen; and heard McHenry say that the convention at Calhoun was a radical convention, and did not represent the sentiments of the Union party of the district, and that he intended to beat the nominee. I don't know that I have used his exact language, but it is the substance.

By same. Did you, or not, ride about a great deal over the county? and state whether or not any one was prevented from voting in Ohio county by any military order or military interference.

Answer. I was in several precincts in the county before the election, and was always of the opinion that Yeaman would carry the county. I know of no one that was prevented from voting by any military orders, or military interference of any kind.

By same. State if you know John W. Ford, the one referred to in A. B. Baird's deposition; and state if he is not about half idiot, and was, or not, intoxicated upon the day of the election.

Answer. I am acquainted with said Ford; I consider him about half idiot, and he was very much intoxicated the day of the election.

By same. How many soldiers have enlisted in the federal army from Ohio county, and how many soldiers who are voters do you suppose were absent at the election; and how many soldiers came home and voted in the county?

Answer. The official reports show that over 1,000 soldiers have enlisted in this county. I suppose seventy-five per cent. of them were voters. I don't suppose there were more than fifty soldiers came home to vote.

And further saith not.

A. L. MORTON.

Also the deposition of James B. Bennett, taken at the same time and place, and for the same purposes mentioned in the caption.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. What is your age, residence, occupation, and how long have you lived in Ohio county?

Answer. I am forty-two years of age; my residence is Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky; I am marshal for the town of Hartford, and I have lived in Ohio county all my life.

By same. State whether or not your occupation does not require you to travel a great deal in the county, and if you are acquainted how the people stood in regard to Yeaman and McHenry for Congress; if so, state how they stood before the election.

Answer. Yes, I travel a great deal over the county. I had my notion about it. My opinion was that they stood for Yeaman before the election.

By same. Was there any military interference in Ohio county by soldiers or military orders to prevent any one from voting for McHenry.

Answer. Not that I know of. I saw none here at the Hartford precinct, nor did I hear of any in this county. I was here all the day of the last August election, and the military did not interfere at all.

By same. Was there, or not, a very full vote cast for congressman in Ohio county.

Answer. There was.

By same. Was any man prevented from voting for McHenry or any one else in the Hartford precinct?

Answer. Not that I saw or heard of.

By same. Did you ever see an election conducted more fairly in Ohio county?

Answer. As far as this precinct is concerned, I never did.

By same. Are you acquainted with John W. Ford, spoken of by A. B. Baird in his deposition? If so, state if he has not always been considered half idiot, and whether or not he was drunk the day of the election?

Answer. I have known said Ford ever since he was a boy. He has never been considered a man of good sense by any one. I don't think he is myself. I don't know whether I noticed his being drunk.

By same. How did the secessionists vote for congressman in Ohio county, so far as you have learned?

Answer. They voted for McHenry as far as I know. I have not heard of any voting for Yeaman?

Question by McHenry, No. 1. Do you, or not, think that the southern rights men, secessionists and rebels of Ohio county would have voted for McHenry over Yeaman on account of the manner and principle upon which he was dismissed from the army, all other things being equal between him and Yeaman.

Answer. I think they would have voted for McHenry, on account of the order he issued to his regiment which caused his dismissal, before they would for Yeaman.

JAMES B. BENNETT.

Also the deposition of John A. Taylor, taken at the same time and place, and for the purpose mentioned in the caption.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. What is your age, residence, occupation, and how long have you lived in Ohio county, Kentucky?

Answer. I am sixty-six years of age; Ohio county is my residence; farmer and deputy sheriff is my occupation; I have lived in Ohio county all my life.

By same. Of what precinct did you act as sheriff at the last August election?

Answer No. 3. At Centreville.

By same. Did any federal soldiers interfere at that precinct with the election, so as to prevent any man from voting for McHenry?

Answer. I am not able to tell you. There were some federal soldiers there, but there was no interference by any of the soldiers except William B. Morton—he challenged some of the votes. Two men were asked to take the oath and refused to take it, and did not vote—William B. Addington and William Humphrey. Humphrey had no right to vote any way; his family lived in Indiana, and I should have challenged his vote if no one else had. He had been here about a year.

By same. What oath were they required to take? Was it the expatriation oath under the laws of Kentucky that they were required to take?

Answer. It was the expatriation oath of Kentucky that they were required to take.

By same. Was the election conducted fairly at that precinct?

Answer. I think it was; no one was hindered from voting except as I have named above; and further saith not.

JOHN A. TAYLOR.

Also the deposition of John B. Stevens, taken at the same time and place, and for the purposes mentioned in the caption.

Question by Yeaman's attorney. What is your age, occupation, and residence? How long have you lived in Ohio county?

Answer. My age is fifty-six; farmer and deputy sheriff of Ohio county by occupation. I was born in Ohio county, and have lived here ever since.

By same. Where did you act as sheriff at the last August election, and state if there was any interference by the military to prevent any one from voting for McHenry?

Answer. I acted as sheriff at the election precinct at Hartford. There was no interference by the military or any one else; all were allowed to vote who made application, and no oath was required of any one; and further saith not.

J. B. STEVENS.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Ohio County:

I, D. S. Hill, presiding judge for Ohio county, do certify that the foregoing depositions of H. T. Stevens, A. B. Baird, J. B. Bennett, John A. Taylor, A. L. Morton, and J. B. Stevens, were taken before me, and were read to and subscribed by them in my presence at the time and place, and in the action mentioned in the caption, they first having been sworn by me that the evidence they should give in the action should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and their statements reduced to writing by the attorneys in their presence, the parties, by their attorneys, being present at the examination. Given under my hand this 7th of November, 1863.

D. S. HILL,
Presiding Judge, Ohio County Court.

Judge's fee	$5
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38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No 37

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

[To accompany H. R. 156 and Senate's amendment.]

PAPERS

SHOWING

DEFICIENCY OF APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

The service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

FEBRUARY 25, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE NAVAL CODE,
Navy Department, January 23, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that, under joint resolution No. 24, session 3d of the last Congress, I was, on the 3d of March last, appointed a commissioner to revise and codify the naval laws of the United States, at a salary of $3,000. If you will do me the favor to provide in the deficiency bill for my salary, I shall feel obliged.

I am, very truly, yours,

C. B. SEDGWICK.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

OFFICE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1864.

SIR: There will be required for the service of the present fiscal year the sum of seven thousand three hundred sixty-five dollars and nineteen ($7,365 19) cents, to be added to the appropriation "for compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the employ of the House of Representatives." A part of the above deficiency accrues by the increased pay of the Capitol police, under the act of 20th July, 1864. There will also be required to be added, by appropriation to the contingent fund of the House, the following sums, viz.: One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (1,866) dollars, to the item "for clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the House of Representatives;" this deficiency is created by increasing the number

of committee clerks. Forty thousand (40,000) dollars to the item "for folding documents." The deficiency in this item amounts to sixteen thousand (16,000) dollars; in addition to which, at least, twenty-four thousand (24,000) dollars will be required during the presidential campaign. Six thousand five hundred (6,500) dollars to the item "for fuel and lights, including pay of engineers, firemen, and laborers, repairs, and materials." This sum will be required to pay the engineers, firemen, and for repairs and materials, the appropriation having been exhausted in the purchase of coal at the increased rates. Eight thousand (8,000) dollars to the item "for furniture, repairs, and packing boxes for members." The appropriation has proved insufficient, owing to the increased price of carpeting and other materials. Eight hundred thirty-two dollars and seventy-eight ($832 78) cents to the item "for laborers;" and nine thousand (9,000) dollars to the item "for stationery." This sum will be required to keep up the assortment of stationery, and to pay to members undrawn balances of their stationery accounts. There being of the contingent fund an unexpended balance of an old appropriation "for engraving, electrotyping," &c., of twenty-one thousand two hundred seven dollars and fifty-six ($21,207 56) cents, I would recommend that it be transferred to the "miscellaneous item" of the contingent fund, to meet payments to witnesses, and other expenses of investigations by committees.

Very respectfully,

E. McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Hon. T. STEVENS,
Chairman, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 11, 1864.

SIR: It has been found to be an advantage to the department to place the purchasing of stationery under one head, instead of allowing each bureau to purchase for itself, out of the contingent fund allowed to it, and the arrangement, which was carried into effect some months since, works satisfactorily, with the exception of the difficulty in settling accounts with the contractor, explained in the enclosed copy of a letter from the stationery clerk.

To obviate this difficulty, I have the honor to request that a distinct appropriation may be made for the purchase of stationery for the use of this department, viz.: that the sum of $20,000 be included in the deficiency bill for the year ending June 30, 1864, and $45,000 in the appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1865, for the above purpose.

In the estimates already submitted to Congress for the contingent expenses of each bureau, "stationery" is mentioned with other items; but if the appropriation above asked for is allowed, no expenditures for stationery will be made from the several contingent funds, and any balances remaining unexpended on this account will reduce the estimates so much for the succeeding year.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS,
Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Solicitor's Office, January 8, 1864.

SIR: In view of the present arrangement for supplying the department with stationery, I respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of a general appropriation for the payment of stationery for the Treasury Department, instead of the separate appropriations for each bureau, as heretofore made.

It is found necessary to keep a considerable stock on hand of those articles most needed, so that they may be supplied as they are wanted. Much of this stock remains on hand for some time, and the bills of the contractor can only be paid for those articles which have been taken by the different bureaus. This delays the payment of the bills far beyond the proper time. If the proposed arrangement be adopted, payment could be made at once, on the bills being certified by the clerk in charge of stationery.

I have the honor to submit the following estimates of the amount required for the remainder of the present fiscal year and for the year ending June 30, 1865:

For remainder of fiscal year ending June 30, 1864..... $20,000
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1865..... 45,000

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. STURTEVANT,
Clerk in charge of Stationery.

Hon. M. B. FIELD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Having discovered that the balances of the appropriations of March 3, 1855, and March 3, 1859, for the purchase of the 10th and 11th volumes of the Statutes at Large, had been carried to the surplus fund, and that consequently this department was left without the means of paying your bill, amounting to $2,765, for the 395 copies of those volumes furnished per orders dated the 21st of February, 1863, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 19th instant, with a view to have it paid out of an annual appropriation under his special control. I regret to inform you that he finds it impracticable to do so, and that your bill must necessarily remain unpaid until this department can obtain an appropriation by Congress for the purpose, which it will avail itself of the earliest opportunity to do.

I send for your information a copy of my letter of the 19th instant, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and of his reply thereto, of the 20th.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co.,
110 *Washington street, Boston, Massachusetts.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 21, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: You will please deliver to this department three hundred and ninety-five (395) copies of the United States Statutes at Large, volume 11, being the balance of the two thousand (2,000) copies ordered by Congress, by

act approved March 3, 1859—1,605 copies having been previously delivered to this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., *Boston.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 19, 1863.

SIR: The sum of $7,000 was appropriated by the act of March 3, 1855, (volume x, 646,) to enable the Secretary of State to purchase of Little, Brown & Co. 2,000 copies of the 10th volume of the United States Statutes at Large, for distribution, agreeably to the act of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes; and on the 3d of March, 1859, (volume xi, 428,) a like sum was appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase that number of copies of the 11th volume, for the same purpose.

Finding, in the early part of the present year, a need for a further supply of these volumes, and that only 1,605 copies of each of these volumes had been purchased, the balance authorized and provided for in the statutes referred to, viz.: 395 copies of each volume were ordered, and have since been furnished by the publishers. At the time this order was given, no question occurred to the department as to its ability to avail itself of the appropriations hereinbefore referred to, but it now appears that the unexpended balances relied on have been carried to the surplus fund.

The enclosed bill of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., amounting to $2,765, is correct, and should be settled, and I now have the honor of acquainting you with the facts and circumstances connected with it, in the hope that you may find it practicable to order its settlement and payment out of the appropriation of $10,000 made by the act of March 3, 1863, "for the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, together with the bill of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. for 780 volumes of the United States statutes, amounting to $2,765, stating that it is correct and should be settled; and that at the time the purchase was ordered no question occurred to your department as to its ability to avail itself of the appropriation specifically made for this purpose, but that it now appears the unexpended balance relied upon has been carried to the surplus fund.

Under these circumstances you submit that you hope I may find it practicable to order its settlement and payment out of the appropriation made by the act of March 3, 1863, "for the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury." This fund is evidently set apart for the payment of claims not otherwise provided for; the claim of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. appears to have been pro-

vided for, but from some cause the amount appropriated for its payment has been carried to the surplus fund.

I am of the opinion that, inasmuch as this claim had been provided for by law, the appropriation for unprovided claims is not applicable to its payment.

I regret my inability to meet the case, and respectfully return the bill of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *December* 18, 1863.

DEAR SIR: The act of February 14, 1863, establishing the office of Register of Deeds for this District involves the unavoidable necessity of an appropriation to put the machinery of the office in safe and comfortable motion. I have become acquainted with the necessities of the office, and am satisfied that the estimate of the register is reasonable.

Yours, &c.,

D. K. CARTTER,
Chief Justice.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, *Chairman, &c.*

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS,
Washington, D. C., December 17, 1863.

SIR: The following appropriations are required for this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, viz:

For fuel and contingent expenses $350 00

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

N. C. TOWLE, *Register.*

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS,
Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, Ho. of Reps.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS,
Washington, D. C., December 17, 1863.

SIR: In order to enable this office to carry into proper effect the act of February 14, 1863, the following appropriations are necessary for immediate use, for the current fiscal year, viz.:

For office furniture, stoves, carpets, &c	$450 00
For cases for records and papers	350 00
For fuel, stationery, and contingent expenses	150 00
	950 00

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

N. C. TOWLE, *Register.*

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS,
Chairman Committee of Ways and Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 7, 1864.

SIR: On the 29th of September last, the account of Marcus Morton, late superintendent of lights for the district of Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, was allowed by the accounting officers of this department, amounting to $14,156 65, being for commissions on his disbursements for the purchase and distribution of oil for the light-houses throughout the United States, and for other expenses of the light-house establishment outside of his own district, payable out of the appropriation for the support of the light-house establishment.

That appropriation having become exhausted, however, the account cannot be paid. I therefore respectfully request that the appropriation bill to be submitted for the action of Congress may include the above item.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS,
Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 16, 1863.

SIR: On the 3d of March, 1855, Congress appropriated the sum of $7,000 "to enable the Secretary of State to purchase of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. two housand copies of the tenth volume of the United States Statutes at Large, for distribution, agreeably to acts of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes;" (see Statutes at Large, vol. x, 646;) and on the 3d of March, 1859, (vol xi, 428,) a like sum was appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the same number of copies of the eleventh volume, for similar purposes.

Finding, in the early part of the present year, that the supply of these volumes was exhausted, and that only 1,605 copies of each volume had been purchased, the balance authorized and provided for by the appropriation acts alluded to, viz., 395 copies of each volume, were ordered and have since been furnished by the publishers and distributed by the department in accordance with law and the exigencies of the public service.

At the time these volumes were ordered no doubt existed as to the ability of the department to pay for the same out of the appropriations made for that purpose; but on the presentation of the bill of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., amounting to $2,765, at $3 50 per volume, it was discovered that the unexpended balances of those appropriations had been carried to the surplus fund, and were, therefore, no longer available. Had this fact been discovered in time the amount of this indebtedness would have been included in the deficiency estimates from this department; but it was not, and I have therefore now respectfully to ask that the amount necessary to discharge it may be appropriated for that purpose in the deficiency bill.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS,
Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, February 3, 1864.

SIR: House bill No. 156, to supply deficiencies, &c., contains some items on page 9, line 187 et seq., in reference to naval hospitals, to which I beg leave to invite your attention.

I submitted the construction of hospitals at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Washington, and the extension of the asylum, to the consideration of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, in my annual report, as objects of necessity, consequent upon the contemplated increase of the navy to 60,000 men; but, instead of being embraced in the naval estimates, the improvements find a place in the deficiency bill.

The provisionary clause, requiring the expense of those works to be met from the accumulated hospital fund, involves a radical departure from past practice, as well as an impossibility.

The amount assigned by the bill No. 156 for hospital construction is $125,000, while the hospital fund which is to provide the means on the 1st July last was but $116,000.

Such an application of the fund would not only extinguish it in toto and involve debt, but it would also require appropriations by Congress to support our sick in hospital, to which this fund is applied.

This fund, as you may be aware, arises from a tax of twenty cents per month upon the pay of the officers and men of the navy, and is not provided by Congress. It would be a novel precedent to require the people of the navy to build their own hospitals now, when Congress has uniformly provided the means on all former occasions.

I beg you will cause the sections referring to hospitals to be erased from the bill, though they are much needed; or else provide that these improvements shall be made as all others of like character, by appropriations by Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. WHELAN.

Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN,
Chairman of Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 23, 1864.

SIR: The act of April 21, 1862, appropriated $75,000 for the establishment of a branch mint at Denver, and the payment of the expenses of the same to the 30th of June, 1863; and the act of March 3, 1863, provided that the unexpended balance of the above appropriation should be used for the payment of expenses to June 30, 1864.

The superintendent of the branch mint now asks for an additional appropriation of $18,377 69, to meet the expenses of the same up to June 30, 1864, and the director of the mint approves the application. I have, therefore, the honor to request that the above item may be included in the deficiency bill to be presented for the action of Congress.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS,
Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

ASSISTANT REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 14, 1864.

SIR: Understanding that the subject of equalizing salaries is now before your honorable committee, I respectfully call your attention to certain provisions in the bill providing for the appointment of an Assistant Register of the Treasury.

The bill as approved on the 20th February, 1863, limits—

1. The term of the appointment to one year.
2. The salary to two thousand dollars.
3. The duties within certain restrictions.

With regard to this latter point, it has been found necessary to have the Assistant Register appointed as Acting Register by the President, in order to enable him to do all the duties assigned to the Register himself. Nor does the first of the above restrictions, in the judgment of the Secretary and the Register, answer the practical requirements of the business of the bureau.

It will be remembered that the limitations with regard to time and salary did not originate with the House committee, but in amendments proceeding from individual views.

Experience, then, not having sustained those individual views, with regard to the nature and amount of the Assistant Register's duties, it would seem to follow that a salary assigned in correspondence with such faulty appreciation cannot be in just proportion to the actual nature and amount of the Assistant Register's duties.

The law, as it stands at present, exhibits this further anomaly, that it assigns to the Assistant Register no higher salary than to the chief clerk of the same bureau. May I, in placing my respectful petition for an increase of salary before your honorable committee, be allowed to draw your attention upon these facts, viz: that the Register's bureau, properly speaking, comprises three different bureaus, the business of each of which has been increased far beyond the proportion of any other bureau in or out of the Treasury Department. The three divisions of the Register's bureau just alluded to, are those of "loans," "receipts and expenditures," and "commerce and navigation." It is unnecessary to state that the business of the two former of these divisions amounts now, monthly, to what before the war it did for the whole year. Nor will you be unacquainted with the fact that the business of many of the bureaus ultimately converges in that of the Register. If, for example, the number of accounts settled in the offices of the First and Fifth Auditors is increased in each fifty per cent., the increase in the Register's office will be one hundred per cent., and so with regard to other departments. In consideration of the extraordinary amount of labor and responsibility thus devolving upon both the Register and Assistant Register, may it please your honorable committee to take into favorable consideration, this, my humble petition for an increase of my salary from two thousand dollars to three thousand dollars, and also for back pay to the amount of five hundred dollars, in accordance with precedents, and on the ground that the curtailment was allowed to be made through inadvertency and for want of a proper appreciation of the Assistant Register's duties, and on the further ground that the Register having fallen seriously ill in consequence of overwork in the preceding year when he had no assistant, I have for months conducted the business of the bureau in his place.

It would certainly not be becoming in me to make any suggestions respecting the Register's salary, excepting in so far as the two subjects being inseparably connected with each other, I could not, with any sense of propriety, petition for having my salary raised to the same amount with that of the Register, which,

contrary to general practice, is still maintained on the same footing on which it was thirty years ago, viz, at three thousand dollars.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. SOLGER,
Assistant Register of the Treasury.

Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN,
Chairman Financial Committee, United States Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 19, 1864.

SIR: In reply to the verbal inquiries made through Mr. Bassett, clerk to your committee, I have to state that the supervising architect takes the place of the engineer of the Construction Bureau, for which office I found no authority of law, and therefore abolished it. The duties of the supervising architect are to attend to the work upon the Treasury extension and supervise the repairs of the custom-houses and the public buildings under the charge of the department. His assistant performs the same duties in subordination to the supervising architect. Both are needed.

The repairs on the custom-houses at Cincinnati, Louisville, and Dubuque, Iowa, are estimated for by the supervising architect, and the improvements are recommended by the officers and judges who occupy the buildings. They are, I think, necessary and judicious.

Very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS,
Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, December 15, 1863.

SIR: The appropriations made for the public printing, binding, &c., for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, have become nearly exhausted; and, in order to enable me to meet the liabilities already incurred, and to pay the necessary expenses of the establishment during the residue of the year, I respectfully request that the following additional appropriations may be made, viz:

For the public printing, one hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars.

For paper for the public printing, three hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

For the public binding, one hundred thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving for the House of Representatives, ten thousand dollars.

For mapping in cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, nine thousand dollars.

In explanation of the necessity for these additional appropriations, I beg leave to submit the following statement:

FIRST.

The Public Printing.—The appropriation made at the last session of Congress for the service of the year was not larger than usual, although the requisitions for printing were then increasing in number and magnitude, and have since continued to increase to such an extent that enlarged facilities for executing them, in machinery, materials, and labor, were necessarily demanded, the

sum of $48,239 (more than one-third of the whole appropriation) having been expended for machinery and type alone, and a full complement of workmen being required during the whole year. The appropriation is now entirely exhausted, leaving seven months of the fiscal year to be provided for. It is estimated that the pay-roll will amount to $20,000 per month, and the cost of materials (other than paper) $3,000 per month more, making the aggregate for seven months, amount to the sum of $161,000.

SECOND.

Paper for the Public Printing.—The deficiency in this appropriation has been occasioned, in part, by the unusually large quantities required of the best and most costly kinds of paper, and in part by the great increase of its cost, neither of which contingencies was considered in making the annual appropriation, which was not larger than usual. In order to meet the pressing demands of the contractors, to some extent, the Secretary of the Treasury very kindly authorized a transfer to this fund of a portion ($100,000) of the appropriation for the public binding, which has been disbursed, leaving an indebtedness on the 1st instant of $174,589 84, to meet which, and to pay for paper for the residue of the fiscal year, will require the sum of $374,000.

THIRD.

The Public Binding.—The original appropriation, it is believed, would have been sufficient to meet all the expenses of the public binding; but the sum of $100,000 having been transferred from this appropriation in aid of that for paper for the public printing, as before stated, it becomes necessary to replace that amount to the credit of the binding fund.

FOURTH.

Lithographing and Engraving for the House of Representatives.—No appropriation for this purpose was asked for or made for the present fiscal year, the balance on hand of the appropriation for the preceding year, it was thought, being sufficient therefor. The expenses of this branch of the public service being greater than was anticipated, a deficiency will occur of about $10.000. The appropriation made for the use of the Senate, for the same objects, will be amply sufficient to meet all demands likely to be made upon it.

FIFTH.

For Mapping in cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.—The cost of this work, usually amounting to four or five thousand dollars a year, has heretofore been paid out of a fund under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, but, a few months since, upon the presentation of an account of this character, amounting to $4,626, a question was raised as to whether, under existing laws, it was not for a portion of the public printing, and, therefore, to be paid by the Superintendent of Public Printing. The case was referred to the Attorney General, who decided the question affirmatively. Though not entirely agreeing in the opinion of the Attorney General, I have no alternative but to ask for an appropriation of nine thousand dollars to pay for the work already executed and that now under contract, being for the years 1862 and 1863, as there is no appropriation within my control which, in my opinion, is applicable to this purpose.

Very respectfully submitted.

JNO. D. DEFREES,
Superintendent.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, January 11, 1864.

SIR: On the 15th of last month I addressed a letter to the House of Representatives asking additional appropriations to pay for paper, printing, binding, &c., for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The amounts required are as follows:

For public printing	$161,000
For paper	374,000
For binding	100,000
For lithographing and wood engraving for House of Representatives	10,000
Mapping for cases in Supreme Court	9,000
	654,000

In addition to the reasons given in the letter above referred to, I may properly state that my forthcoming report to Congress will show that while the paper, printing, &c., for 1862, cost $549,390 13, for 1863 it cost $1,404,539 04, an increase in amount that could not be anticipated at the time the estimates for the regular appropriation were made.

As a large amount is due contractors for paper and materials furnished, may I not most respectfully ask an early and favorable action of your committee on the subject.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. DEFREES,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

Hon. T. STEVENS,
Chairman of Ways and Means, Washington, D. C.

P. S—As $50,000 were appropriated at the commencement of the session for printing, $111,000 is all now required.

J. D. D.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., January 27, 1864.

SIR: Reports have been made by the heads of bureaus of the War Department of the insufficiency of the clerical force, authorized by law, to bring up and keep up the public business, which has been vastly increased, and is still increasing.

The annexed table shows the additional number of clerks, messengers and laborers deemed necessary at the present time.

Estimates are appended of the amounts required to pay the increased force for five months ending on 30th June, 1864, and for the next fiscal year.

Commending the subject to the early and favorable consideration of your committee, and of Congress, by direction of the Secretary of War, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN,
Chairman of Committee on Finance, United States Senate.

Table showing the additional number of clerks, messengers, and laborers required in the several bureaus of the War Department, to accompany letter of Secretary of War, of January 27, 1864.

Bureaus.	CLERKS.				Messengers.	Watchmen.	Laborers.
	Class 4.	Class 3.	Class 2.	Class 1.			
Adjutant General	2	8	19	74	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster General	.....	30	60	70	.....	.....	6
Paymaster General	.....	9	26	75	3	4	.....
Commissary General	.....	.....	10	30	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon General	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief of Ordnance*	2	7	11	74	.....	.....	9
Chief Engineer	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

*And one chief clerk.

Estimate of appropriations for the payment of salaries of additional clerks, messengers, watchmen, and laborers in the bureaus of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

For two clerks, class four	$3,600 00	
For eight clerks, class three	12,800 00	
For nineteen clerks, class two	26,600 00	
For seventy-four clerks, class one	88,800 00	
		$131,800 00

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

For thirty clerks, class three	48,000 00	
For sixty clerks, class two	84,000 00	
For seventy clerks, class one	84,000 00	
For six laborers	3,600 00	
		219,600 00

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

For nine clerks, class three	14,400 00	
For twenty-six clerks, class two	36,400 00	
For seventy-five clerks, class one	90,000 00	
For three messengers	2,520 00	
For four watchmen	2,400 00	
		145,720 00

COMMISSARY GENERAL.

For ten clerks, class two	14,000 00	
For thirty clerks, class one	36,000 00	
		50,000 00

SURGEON GENERAL.

For two clerks, class four	3,600 00

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

For two clerks, class four	$3,600 00	
For seven clerks, class three	11,200 00	
For eleven clerks, class two	15,400 00	
For seventy-four clerks, class one	88,800 00	
For nine laborers	5,400 00	
		124,400 00

CHIEF ENGINEER.

For one clerk, class four	1,800 00	
For one clerk, class two	1,400 00	
		3,200 00
Total		678,320 00

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January* 26, 1864.

Estimates of appropriations required for the payment of salaries of additional clerks, messengers, watchmen, and laborers in the bureaus of this department for the remaining five months of the present fiscal year.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

For two clerks, class four	$1,500 00	
For eight clerks, class three	5,333 33	
For nineteen clerks, class two	11,083 34	
For seventy-four clerks, class one	37,000 00	
		$54,916 67

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

For thirty clerks, class three	20,000 00	
For sixty clerks, class two	35,000 00	
For seventy clerks, class one	35,000 00	
For six laborers	1,500 00	
		91,500 00

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

For nine clerks, class three	6,000 00	
For twenty-six clerks, class two	15,166 67	
For seventy-five clerks, class one	37,500 00	
For three messengers	1,050 00	
For four watchmen	1,000 00	
		60,716 67

COMMISSARY GENERAL.

For ten clerks, class two	5,833 33	
For thirty clerks, class one	15,000 00	
		20,833 33

SURGEON GENERAL.

For two clerks, class four	1,500 00
	229,466 67

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.		
For two clerks, class four	$1,500 00	
For seven clerks, class three	4,666 66	
For eleven clerks, class two	6,416 67	
For seventy-four clerks, class one	37,000 00	
For nine laborers	2,250 00	
		51,833 33
CHIEF ENGINEER.		
For one clerk, class four	750 00	
For one clerk, class two	583 34	
		1,333 34
Total		282,633 34

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January* 26, 1864.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 11, 1864.

SIR: The large increase of our military forces called for by the President's order of February 1, and the necessity for providing equipments, supplies, and transportation without delay, so that these forces may be ready at once to take the field, will more than exhaust the appropriations made at the last session for the present fiscal year; so that deficiencies should be immediately provided for, to meet the necessities of the case. I have directed the heads of the bureaus of this department to make out estimates, so as to cover all contemplated outlay and deficiency in existing appropriations for the remainder of the present fiscal year, which are herewith submitted to your committee.

You will notice that the greater part of this deficiency arises in the Quartermaster's department, and relates to the purchase of artillery and cavalry horses, the provision of buildings and quarters, regular supplies of forage, &c. and mainly transportation of the army, which last item constitutes nearly one-half of the whole estimate of that department. This large outlay is occasioned by the necessity of transporting the troops from the various States to the field of operations, of repairing and equipping the railroads constituting the lines of supply for the principal armies in the field, and of chartering vessels for transportation on the western rivers, and at sea. The estimate is furnished by the Quartermaster General, upon whose accuracy and economy, in this respect, the department is compelled to rely. Accompanying the estimates will be found detailed statements, from which the gross items are made up. Any further details that may be required will be furnished upon the call of your committee or of the Senate.

You will perceive, without any further remark from me, the importance of making this provision, in order that the bureaus may have funds in hand for the required purpose. It is hardly necessary to add that the appropriations will, of course, remain unused, unless the exigencies of the service should require their expenditure.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN,
Chairman of Committee on Finance, United States Senate.

Estimate of additional appropriations required for the service of the War Department, for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1864.

Ordnance department:		
For purchase, &c., of arms for volunteers and regulars, ordnance, ordnance stores, &c....	$7,700,000	
For manufacture of arms at national armory..	700,000	
		$8,400,000 00
Surgeon General's department:		
For medical and hospital department.....		3,379,877 84
Engineer department:		
For contingencies of fortifications, &c.....		500,000 00
Subsistence department:		
For subsistence in kind for volunteers and regulars.....		6,683,040 00
Quartermaster's department:		
For purchase of cavalry and artillery horses.	$17,500,000	
For regular supplies, quartermaster's department.....	18,500,000	
For barracks, quarters, &c.....	3,500,000	
For transportation of the army.....	30,000,000	
For incidental expenses, quartermaster's department.....	2,000,000	
For transportation of officers' baggage.. ...	100,000	
For clothing, camp and garrison equipage..	7,000,000	
		78,600,000
Adjutant General's department:		
For purchase of books of tactics.....		25,000 00
Total.....		97,587,917 84

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 11, 1864.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 17, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with instructions by circular of this date from the War Department, I have the honor to report that, of the appropriations for service of this department during the current fiscal year, none are likely to prove deficient except that for "Contingencies of fortifications, including field works," which, in consequence of large demands for the construction of field works, has already proved inadequate.

It is estimated that there will be required for "Contingencies of fortifications, including field works," during the current fiscal year, an additional appropriation of $500,000, which I respectfully request may be asked of Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brigadier General, Chief Engineer.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of additional appropriations required to supply a deficiency in those heretofore made for the service of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864. This estimate was submitted on the 18th of last November, but is now reduced upon a more correct basis. I would request, therefore, that the present estimate may be substituted for the one referred to, and that it be transmitted, with your approval, to Congress, in order that the operations of this department may not be embarrassed from a lack of means.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Estimate of additional appropriations under the control of the War Department required to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the ordnance service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

For the purchase and manufacture of arms for volunteers and regulars and ordnance and ordnance stores	$7,700,000
For the manufacture of arms at the national armory	700,000
Total	8,400,000

For the basis on which made see within.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *February* 4, 1864.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

Expenditures.

Months.	Purchase arms and ordnance stores.	National armory.	Other appropriations.	Total.
July, 1863	$2,000,000	$400,000	$396,000	$2,796,000
August, 1863	2,000,000	200,000	619,000	2,819,000
September, 1863	2,100,000	50,000	405,000	2,555,000
October, 1863	2,800,000	600,000	729,000	4,129,000
November, 1863	2,500,000	300,000	521,000	3,321,000
December, 1863	2,800,000	300,000	543,000	3,643,000
January, 1864	2,200,000	200,000	446,000	2,846,000
Total	16,400,000	2,050,000	3,659,000	22,109,000
Average per month	2,342,000	300,000	500,000	3,142,000

Estimate on the foregoing basis.

Required from February 1 to July 1, five months	$11,710,000	$1,500,000	$2,500,000	$15,710,000
On hand February 1	4,047,000	830,000	4,333,000	9,210,000
Deficiency	7,663,000	670,000		

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the probable amount required for subsisting the volunteers and drafted men in the service of the United States, and for the employés, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. B. TAYLOR,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Estimate of the probable amount required for subsisting the volunteers and drafted men in the service of the United States, and for the employees, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Volunteers and drafted men,	$6,683,040 00

Data upon which this estimate is made.

200,000 men, 112 days, is 22,400,000 rations—at 26 cts. each, is	5,824,000 00
22,000 employees, 112 days, is 2,464,000 rations—at 26 cts. each, is	640,640 00
7,500 women, 112 days, is 840,000 rations—at 26 cents each, is	218,400 00
Total	6,683,040 00

In submitting the above estimate, I would state that it became necessary in consequence of the large increase in the number of volunteers and drafted men called into service by the President of the United States, and for which no estimate has been submitted.

J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, February 8, 1864.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., February 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the estimate made on the 17th of November of funds required to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the medical and hospital department for the current fiscal year, and also to transmit "a statement specifying in detail what are the deficiencies in the particular branches of the medical service," as required by your order of yesterday.

These detailed amounts are estimated from the expenditures that have already been made for the respective articles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon General, U. S. A.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Estimate of funds required to supply deficiencies of the appropriation for the medical and hospital department of the army for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Amount required to supply deficiencies	$3,379,877 84
Amount drawn from the treasury in the four months ending October 31, 1863	4,150,064 75
Amount required for the eight months ending June 30, 1864	8,000,000 00
Amount remaining in the treasury November 1, 1863	$4,383,509 18
Amount in the hands of disbursing officers November 1, 1863	236,612 98
Amount required to supply deficiencies, as per accompanying supplementary statement of details	3,379,877 84
Total	8,000,000 00

JOS. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon General United States Army.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November* 17, 1863.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 20, 1863.

Estimate for a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of books of tactics for the army of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1864, $25,000.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 9, 1864.

SIR: In addition to the estimates already submitted, I have the honor to now submit an estimate for an appropriation for an additional fourth class clerk for the office of the Fifth Auditor, from January 1 to June 30, 1864, $900—also from June 30, 1864, to June 30, 1865, $1,800; and to request that the first item may be included in the deficiency bill, and the second in the general appropriation bill.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS,
Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives

Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN,
Chairman Finance Committee, United States Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, January 24, 1864.

SIR: In response to your letter of November 2, 1863, I transmit herewith a report of the names of all clerks and other persons who have been employed in this bureau during the year 1863, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid each. These persons have been regularly and usefully employed, and are all necessary to its efficient operation.

One year ago my predecessor, in suggesting certain changes in the office, recommended the creation of two 4th class clerkships. Through some misapprehension only one was created. I now earnestly renew the request, that the office be allowed another 4th class clerkship. The clerk having charge of the internal revenue accounts in this bureau is of the 4th class, and the one in charge of the consular and diplomatic accounts has not less labor and responsibility, and should receive equal compensation. To superintend the adjustment of these accounts requires a person of capacity, sound judgment, and experience. for he has charge of drafts covering large sums of money, and in regard to the payment of which much caution and responsibility are necessarily required. I regard the labor and responsibility of the position as equal to that of the head of any division in the Treasury Department, and know of no reason why the compensation should not be made to correspond.

I am, sir, with great respect, &c.,

C. M. WALKER, *Auditor.*

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement in detail of the anticipated deficiency in the appropriation for the medical and hospital department for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

For medicines, instruments, and dressings	$1,308,250 00
Hospital stores, bedding, &c	1,210,000 00
Hospital furniture and field equipments	303,000 00
Books, stationery, and printing	36,250 00
Ice, fruits, and other comforts	100,000 00
Hospital clothing	40,500 00
Citizen nurses	38,000 00
Care of sick soldiers in private hospitals	17,250 00
Artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen	16,250 00
Citizen physicians and medicines furnished by them	185,000 00
Hire of clerks and laborers in purveying depots	25,000 00
Contingent expenses of the medical department	5,377 84
Medicines and medical attendance for negro refugees, commonly called contrabands	33,750 00
Washing and washing machines for hospitals where matrons cannot be employed	1,250 00
Total	3,379,877 84

NOTE.—These are estimated, not ascertained amounts, and are computed from the expenditures of the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The funds of the medical department are consolidated on the books of the

treasury and of the medical bureau, and known as the medical and hospital appropriation.

J. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon General United States Army.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February* 9, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
First Comptroller's Office, January 28, 1864.

SIR: I asked to have the force of this office increased by adding six clerks of class four, and dropping one of class one, making the increase five in the number, and changing the grade of one. The House Committee of Ways and Means, in bill No. 156, reported the proper appropriation, but made an error in the statement concerning the *one*, and I addressed a note to Mr. Stevens, suggesting the correction, which was made in the House; but as recorded and shown in the bill as it passed the House, and was reprinted in the Senate, the correction, instead of substituting one clerk of class four for one of class one, actually increases class one by three, which is not desired.

I enclose a printed slip, cut from the bill as printed in the Senate, and suggest that the transposition of the word "*four*" and the word "one," as indicated by the pencil mark drawn under them in line "21," will correct the error. This will then add five new clerkships of class four, and change one of the first class clerkships into a fourth class one.

As the bill now stands printed it adds five of class four, and three of class one, making a total increase of eight, which is not desired.

I am, very respectfully,

R. W. TAYLOR, *Comptroller.*

Hon. WM. P. FESSENDEN,
Chairman, &c.

[Enclosure.]

In the First Comptroller's office, five clerks of class four, and *and four of class one*, substituted for one of class one, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit an estimate of deficiencies in appropriations for the Quartermaster's department, arising from the active and extensive movements of the army during the year, the increase in the prices of supplies, and also to meet the expense of outfit, organization, and maintenance of troops to be raised under the proclamation of the President of the United States calling out five hundred thousand more men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FEBRUARY, 1864.—*Deficiencies in appropriations for* 1863–'4.

The amount appropriated for the year was		$254,054,077 54
Deduct for any contingencies		600,000 00
Appropriation for quartermaster's department 1863–'4		253,454,077 54
On hand February 1, 1864	$73,668,268 51	
Of which, on account of collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers	189,219 00	
		73,479,049 51
Expended in 7 months, July 1, 1863, to February 1, 1864, or $25,710,718 30½ per month		179,975,028 03
At that rate it will require for the next five months, February 1 to June 30, 1864		$128,553,591 52
And there is on hand as above		73,479,049 51
Leaving a deficiency of		55,074,542 01
Required as follows:		
Purchase of cavalry and artillery horses (A)		$15,000,000 00

A.—The appropriation made February 9, 1863, for the year commencing July 1, 1863, was, for—

Artillery horses	51,425		
Cavalry horses	134,090		
Total	185,515,	at $125 each	$23,189,375 00
The organization for the year requires—			
Artillery horses	74,431		
Cavalry horses	199,012		
Total	273,445,	at $140 each	38,282,300 00
Deficiency, 87,930 horses, (say $15,000,000)			14,907,075 00
Transportation of the army (B)			$25,000,000 00

B.—The expenditure on this account for seven months, July 1, 1863, to February 1, 1864, has been at the rate of $7,963,727 per month. At the rate for the whole year they will amount to $95,564,724 00

The appropriation for the year was	56,500,000 00
	39,064 724 00
As in those months great expense was incurred for the transportation of two army corps from the Potomac to the department of the Cumberland, and in providing transportation for General Banks's Texas expedition, and in the purchase of transports, I assume that the same rate of expenditure will not be kept up for the next five months, and on this account make an allowance of	14,064,724 00
	25,000,000 00

For regular supplies of the quartermaster's department (C) $12,500,000 00

C.—Forage for cavalry and artillery horses:
The appropriation made Feb. 9, 1863, was for 185,515 horses.
Organization, September 28, 1863 .....273,445 horses.

To be supplied: forage for..... 87,930 horses, from September 18, 1863, to June 30, 1864, 286 days, or 25,147,980 rations, equal to—

2,694,426 bushels corn, at $1	$2,694,426 00
4,715,184 bushels oats, at $1	4,715,184 00
176,035 tons hay, at $30.....	5,281,000 00
	12,690,610 00

For barracks and quarters (D) $2,500,000 00

D.—Required for the erection or hire of barracks as quarters for the invalid corps, increased expenditures for hospitals, and for stables and barracks of cavalry bureau, and for barracks for regiments re-enlisting, returning to the States on furlough or for reorganization.

Estimate of funds required to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the quartermaster's department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses..... $15,000,000

Note.—This deficiency is caused by the increase in the price of horses, and the increase in the volunteer cavalry and artillery organizations, since the appropriation for the present fiscal year was made, February 9, 1863.

For transportation of the army 25,000,000

Note.—This deficiency is caused by the activity of movement of the armies; the great expense of the transportation of the army operating against Vicksburg; the transfer of army corps from the army of the Potomac to the division of the Mississippi; the Texas expedition; the transportation furnished to veteran volunteers to and from their homes, furloughed or re-enlisting; and the purchase of transports.

For regular supplies of the quartermaster's department—forage.. 12,500,000

Note.—This deficiency is caused by the rise in the price of forage, and the increase in the volunteer cavalry and artillery organizations, since the appropriation for the present fiscal year was made.

For barracks and quarters..... 2,500,000

Note.—This deficiency is caused by providing barracks and quarters for the invalid corps; stables and barracks for the cavalry bureau; and for barracks and quarters for drafted men at the several rendezvous; and for regiments re-enlisting and returning to their respective States on furlough and for reorganization.

The following amounts are estimated as necessary to provide, during the remainder of the present fiscal year, for 500,000 men called for by the President's proclamation of February 1, 1864:

Regular supplies of the quartermaster's department: Fuel, forage, straw, and stationery	$6,000,000
Incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department: Hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department; apprehension of deserters; postage and telegrams on public service; expense of courts-martial and military commissions, and of expresses to and from frontier posts and armies in the field; the hire of clerks and agents in the quartermaster's department; and of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; for horse and mule shoes and nails, and the shoeing of public animals, &c	2,000,000
For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses	2,500,000
For mileage to officers	100,000
For transportation of troops and supplies	5,000,000
For barracks, quarters, stables, and hospitals	1,000,000
For clothing, camp and garrison equipage	7,000,000
	78,600,000

RECAPITULATION.

Purchase of cavalry and artillery horses	$15,000,000
Transportation of the army	25,000,000
Regular supplies of the quartermaster's department	12,500,000
Barracks and quarters	2,500,000
	55,000,000

To provide for 500,000 men called for by the President's proclamation of February 1, 1864. 300,000 of these men, it is understood, are under the call of October —, 1863. All are required by the 10th March, 1864. It is estimated that the supplies for these men will be equal to 500,000 men for two months in the present fiscal year, as follows:

Regular supplies	$6,000,000
Incidental expenses	2,000,000
Mounts and remounts	2,500,000
Mileage to officers	100,000
Transportation of the army	5,000,000
Barracks, quarters, &c	1,000,000
Clothing and equipage	7,000,000
	23,600,000
Amounts from above	55,000,000
Total deficiency	78,600,000

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1864.

A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *January* 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of the Committee on Naval Affairs to the enclosed communication, dated the 12th instant, from the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, in reference to deficiencies in the appropriations for fuel and equipment. It is stated that the sum of $2,000,000 will be required to meet the deficiencies for the current fiscal year, of which sum $1,500,000 are required for fuel, and the remainder for equipment.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. A. H. RICE,
Ch'n Com. on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives.

B.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
Washington, January 12, 1364.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the sum of $2,000,000 will be required to meet the deficiencies in the appropriations for fuel and equipment, during the remainder of the fiscal year. Of this sum $1,500,000 are required for fuel, &c.

Enclosed is an exhibit showing the expenditures under the appropriation for fuel for the navy to 30th December, 1863, inclusive.

Our increasing navy and the contingencies of war render it impossible, with a proper regard for economy, to estimate in advance for the actual requirements under these appropriations.

The appropriation asked for is based upon the actual expenditures of the last six months.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. SMITH,
Chief of Bureau, ad int.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Exhibit of appropriation and expenditures on account of fuel, &c.

Balance in treasury, June 30, 1863	$376,56
Appropriation for fiscal year June 30, 1864	2,690,00
	3,066,56
Expenditures to 30th December, 1863, inclusive	2,203,66
Balance in treasury 1st January, 1864	862,90

EXPENDITURES TO 1ST JANUARY, 1864.

Contract of 100,000 tons of coal at Philadelphia, at $6 22 per ton	$622,000
Contract of 30,000 tons at New York, of which 15,000 tons have been delivered, at $6 98 per ton	104,700
Amount paid for freight to 1st January, 1864	361,809
Amount paid for demurrage	87,205
Amount furnished Mississippi squadron	315,000
Sundry bills paid for coal under open purchase, storage, and labor, building of wharves at several coal depots, expenses of coal office at Philadelphia, towage of coal vessels, and for expenses of coal incurred during the preceding fiscal year	712,951
Total expenditures to 1st January, 1864	2,203,665

REQUIRED.

To pay outstanding freight bills	$400,000
To purchase of 100,000 tons of coal	700,000
To pay freight on 100,000 tons of coal	700,000
To pay for 15,000 tons of coal, to be delivered on New York contract, at $6 98 per ton	104,700
For Mississippi squadron	462,000
Total	2,366,700
Deduct amount in treasury 1st January, 1864	862,897
Balance required	1,503,803

Statement of funds drawn by Paymaster Wm. Brenton Boggs for the western flotilla.

Fuel, &c.	$315,000
Equipment	114,000
Contingent	25,000
Total amount drawn on the bureau for the western flotilla.	454,000

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
January 12, 1864.

A. N. SMITH,
Chief of Bureau, ad interim.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the accompanying letter from the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, asking an appropriation of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to supply a deficiency in the fund for clothing, caused by the failure of contractors to deliver under their contracts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, and to request that the necessary appropriation be made.

Very respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy.*

Hon. A. H. RICE,
Chairman Naval Committee, House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, January 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to represent that an appropriation of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is necessary to supply a deficiency in the fund for "clothing," caused by the failure of contractors to deliver under their contracts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, and the consequent necessity of buying clothing in the open market at rates much higher than the contract price. The aggregate difference on these purchases amounted to $352,828 03.

The clothing fund at the beginning of the existing rebellion amounted to $570,000, represented by clothing on hand and money in the treasury. This fund was for many years self-sustaining, for the clothing issued to the sailors (with ten per cent. added to pay for losses and expenses) was charged against their pay, and periodically refunded to the appropriation for clothing.

But since the rebellion broke out the number of men to be supplied has been more than quadrupled, and the price of all kinds of clothing has advanced very much.

An appropriation of $600,000 for clothing was made July 14, 1862, but it has proved inadequate; and $500,000 was asked for in the general estimates for the next fiscal year. These last two appropriations will not make the fund nearly as large in proportion to the demands upon it as it was previous to the rebellion.

In addition to the ordinary demands upon this fund, the heavy losses, caused by the failure of contractors to deliver, make it almost certain that the amount of $350,000, now asked for in a deficiency bill, and the $500,000 asked for in the general estimates of appropriation, will not, together, be sufficient to carry us through the coming fiscal year, if the navy should be kept up to its present numbers.

In the hope that so large a naval force may not be required through the next fiscal year, I venture to ask for less at this time than I should otherwise be compelled to do.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

H. BRIDGE,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 38.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IDAHO,

PRAYING

For the establishment of a mail route from Salt Lake City, in Utah Territory, to Lewiston, in Idaho Territory.

FEBRUARY 26, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Idaho, would respectfully, but most earnestly, represent the inconvenience we suffer from the want of proper mail facilities. We are made to depend upon express riders for letters and newspapers, for the delivery and sale of which the most exorbitant prices are charged; thus entailing a heavy burden upon twenty thousand inhabitants. Your memorialists would ask and recommend a tri-weekly mail from Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, by way of Boisé city, Bannock city, Centreville, Pioneer city, to Placerville; and we do further pray that a mail be carried from Placerville to Lewiston once a week.

Such a route, we believe, would be of the first importance in curing the ills of which we complain. Occupying, as we do, a half-way position between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the route we ask is in a great degree indispensable to our prosperity.

We would not importune Congress on this subject if it were not that we are satisfied that the revenue accruing to the Post Office Department would equal if not exceed the expenses attendant upon the establishment of the route, for which we most earnestly pray your honorable body.

Passed the house of representatives, December 28, 1863.

JAMES TUFTS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed the council, December 31, 1863.

JOSEPH MILLER,
President of the Council.

Approved January 4, A. D. 1864.

WM. B. DANIELS,
Acting Governor of Idaho Territory.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a memorial to Congress, passe by the legislature of the Territory of Idaho, at this its first session, and at th time above specified.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed th [SEAL.] seal of said Territory, this fourth day of January, A. D. 1861.

WILLIAM B. DANIELS,
Acting Governor of Idaho Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 39.

CAVALRY ARMS FOR KANSAS.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

PETITIONING

Congress for two thousand stand of cavalry arms to be turned over to the governor of Kansas.

MARCH 2, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia and ordered to be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION of the legislature of Kansas.

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Kansas, (the senate concurring therein,) That the Secretary of War of the United States be hereby respectfully requested to place at the disposal of the governor of Kansas, for the use of the militia of this State, two thousand stand of cavalry arms and equipments; and that the secretary of state be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of War and our representatives in Congress.

Adopted by the house of representatives February 16, 1864, and concurred in by the senate February 17, 1864.

A. R. BANKS.
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

STATE OF KANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, February 17, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original resolution on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office.

[SEAL.]

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

OVERLAND MAIL.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

ON

Overland mails.

MARCH 2, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed

Whereas the Post Office Department has invited proposals for carrying the United States mails (overland) from Atchison, in Kansas, to Folsom, in California, in twenty days in summer, and twenty-five days in winter; and whereas it is believed that said mails can be conveyed in sixteen days in summer, and twenty days in winter: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the assembly, (the senate concurring,) That our senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to use their exertions to have said schedule of time so reduced that the mails shall be conveyed from Atchison to Folsom in the shortest possible time, and, if practicable, to procure from Congress such legislation as will obtain the object expressed by this preamble and resolution; and the governor is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to each of our senators and representatives at Washington.

Adopted in assembly January 8, 1864.
Concurred in by senate January 9, 1864.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Department of State.

I, B. B. Redding, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of the assembly concurrent resolution, No. 11, now on file in my office.

SEAL.] Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, California, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1864.

B. B. REDDING,
Secretary of State.

By ROBERT HENDERSON,
Deputy.

POST ROUTE IN KANSAS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

ASKING

Congress to establish post route from Rising Sun, via Osawkie and Grasshopper Falls, in the State of Kansas.

MARCH 2, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, No. 18.

Resolved by the Senate, (the house of representatives concurring therein,) That the Postmaster General is hereby requested to establish a mail route from the town of Rising Sun, *via* Osawkie, to the town of Grasshopper Falls, in Jefferson county, that the people residing in this portion of our State may be supplied with a tri-weekly mail service.

Resolved, That our member of Congress is earnestly requested to see that his request is successfully urged upon the Post Office Department.

Resolved, That the secretary of state, immediately upon the passage of these resolutions, is hereby directed to forward to our member of Congress at Washington a certified copy of the same.

Passed the senate February 16, A. D. 1864.
Attest:

JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

IN SENATE, *February* 19, 1864.

Message from the house of representatives announcing that the house concurred therein.
Attest:

JOHN. T. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, February 20, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a concurrent resolution passed the legislature on the 19th instant, the original of which is on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affixed the official seal of this office the day and year aforesaid.

[SEAL.]

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No 42

POST ROUTE IN KANSAS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

ASKING FOR

A post route from Atchison to Topeka, in the State of Kansas.

MARCH 2, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed

Whereas a mail route has been established commencing at the city of Atchison, in the State of Kansas, and running *via* Pardee and Grasshopper Falls to Topeka, with daily mail service thereon; and whereas the contractor, instead of furnishing said mail direct upon said route, conveys the same from the city of Atchison aforesaid, *via* Locust Grove, connecting with the Leavenworth mail at a point of intersection on the Fort Riley military road, known as the "Scott Farm," thence west on said military road, *via* the Winchester, Shields, Osawkie, and Mount Florence post offices, to Topeka, supplying the office at Grasshopper Falls with a pony back mail, greatly to the delay, in correspondence and convenience, of those dependent upon that office; also leaving the office of Pardee to be supplied by the citizens dependent upon the same; and whereas the said mails are now carried in gross violation of the terms of their contract, that is, *via* Pardee and Grasshopper Falls to Topeka: Therefore,

Resolved by the senate, (the house of representatives concurring therein,) That the Postmaster General is hereby requested to annul the existing contract and relet the same, or compel the contractors to convey the said mails as was proposed in the lettings, on the most direct route from the city of Atchison, *via* Pardee and Grasshopper Falls, to Topeka.

Resolved, That our member of Congress is hereby requested to urge upon the Post Office Department the correction of the evils herein enumerated, and that the secretary of state cause a certified copy of the same to be forwarded to our member of Congress.

Passed the Senate the 13th day of February, A. D. 1864.

JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

IN SENATE, *February* 16, 1864.

Message received from the house of representatives announcing that th house concurred therein.

JOHN T. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, February 17, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original preamb and resolutions on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office.

[SEAL.]

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 43.

JAMES LINDSAY vs. JOHN G. SCOTT.

MEMORIAL

OF

JAMES LINDSAY,

CONTESTING

he right of John G. Scott to represent the 3d congressional district of Missouri

DECEMBER 16, 1863.—Referred to the Committee of Elections.
MARCH 7, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

o the House of Representatives, Washington City, D. C.:

The undersigned, your memorialist, most respectfully represents that a vacancy as occasioned in your body by the death of the Hon. John W. Noell, who was ected a member of the 38th Congress from the third district of Missouri; that e governor of Missouri issued his proclamation ordering a special election in id district on the 3d day of August, 1863, to supply said vacancy, and a cer- icate of election has been issued to John G. Scott.

I notified Mr. Scott of my intention to contest his right to represent the dis- ict, and if granted a hearing, will be able to show that I am the legally elected presentative from the third congressional district of Missouri, having received majority of all the legal votes cast at said special election.

I therefore respectfully ask that the evidence already taken in the case, and w being taken, be referred to the Committee of Elections as fast as it is re- ived by the Clerk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LINDSAY.

IRONTON, MISSOURI, *October* 8, 1863.

JOHN G. SCOTT: You are hereby notified that I will contest your right to the it as representative in Congress from the third congressional district of Mis- ri, upon the following grounds:

That you are not a legal voter in the third congressional district, consequently : legally entitled to represent said district in Congress, having removed with ur family from the district about two years ago.

That you practiced a fraud upon loyal people of the district by failing and using to announce your sentiments in any public manner, which was a bid ll understood by the rebels, who responded by giving you their votes.

Because you are in sympathy with the rebels and the rebellion, having by words encouraged the getting up the first rebel raid ever made in Missouri, about the month of March, 1861, called and known as the "Gum Spring raid," comprised of about one hundred and fifty secession rebels, who did advance, armed, with the avowed purpose of attacking Ironton and Pilot Knob, to kill, destroy, and drive out Union men, or, to use their own phrase, "*the damned black republicans.*"

That you, to wit, in the month of August, 1863, did declare that you were opposed to the further prosecution of the war against rebels; that if you got the seat in Congress you would oppose all appropriations for that purpose; thus holding out in August, 1863, what you were in March, 1861, in favor of rebels overriding and destroying the government of the United States; thus showing yourself an enemy to the government, you are therefore not eligible to a seat in the United States Congress.

In the county of Iron, in several precincts, the voters did not take the oath prescribed for voters by the ordinance of the convention; so in Kaolin township and in some of the precincts. Iron township, for one, the ballots were destroyed, and not returned as the law directs, and the votes returned as given to you, when they were in reality given to me. The poll-books in Union and Liberty townships were not certified to by the judges and clerks of election, some of the judges making their *marks*—one clerk signing the name of judges, and also signing the name of other clerks. In these precincts a large number of returned and home rebels voted for you. In Iron, Kaolin, Liberty, and Union townships the judges and clerks of election were not sworn before entering upon their duties, as the law requires they should be.

In the county of Washington five hundred votes are certified by the clerk of the county court as having been given to you, when, in fact, there is no evidence showing that any such vote was given, and which is erroneously certified to by said clerk. At the precincts of Concord, Harmony, and Liberty the oath prescribed by the convention was not administered to the voters—the ballots were not numbered, and were destroyed. At Old Mines, Caledonia, and Webster precincts the ballots were neither numbered nor preserved; the poll-books were not certified by the clerks and judges of election, and at all of the above-mentioned precincts the judges and clerks of election were not sworn before entering upon their duties, as the law directs and requires it should be; and rebels under bond and returned rebels from the rebel army were allowed to vote, and voted for you.

In Madison county, at Polk precinct, after the polls were opened and the voting some time proceeded with, the ballot-box was opened by the judges and the ballots destroyed, and the polls were closed at 1 o'clock. The judges and clerks of election were not sworn before entering on their duties, and the poll-books were not properly certified to. In St. François, Twelve Mile, Union, and German townships the ballots were neither numbered nor preserved; the convention oath was not administered to the voters; the judges and clerks of election were not sworn as the law directs; the poll-books were not properly certified, and rebels and rebel sympathizers were permitted to vote, and voted for you. In St. Michael township the same state of facts exists, and in all the above-named townships a large number voted for you who had refused to comply with order No. 19, issued from State headquarters, dated July, 1862, which is evidence of their disloyalty. Also many *home rebels* voted for you who belonged to rebel vigilance committees, and had been engaged in driving Union men from the county because they were Union men.

In St. François county, under the enrolment of order No. 19 from State headquarters, dated July, 1862, over five hundred persons went forward and *voluntarily enrolled themselves as southern sympathizers*, all of whom voted for you. I deny their right to vote at all, because they are avowed and open ene-

mies to the government, and violated the ordinance of convention fixing the qualification of voters, and violated the rights of loyal citizens when they voted. Some of them were engaged in public meetings at Farmington, whose names appear in the proceedings, adopting resolutions denouncing the government of the United States, and breathing treason and rebellion, and rebels under bond and rebels from the rebel army were permitted to vote for you. At Farmington, Perry, Liberty, Randolph, Birh's Mines, and Iron Mountain precincts the clerks of election and judges of election did not take the oath prescribed for them to take before entering on their duties; they did not properly certify the poll-books; they did not administer the convention oath to the voters, neither did they number or preserve the ballots.

In Mississippi county two hundred and fifteen votes are certified as voting for you. Not one of these votes are legal, but all of them are southern sympathizers, and have given aid and comfort to the enemy, and many of them have been in arms against the government. Under order No. 19, issued from the headquarters of the State of Missouri, not a single person presented himself for enrolment, and refused and failed to enrol as they were ordered and required to do, thus evidencing their disloyalty to the government. The judges and clerks of election did not take the oath prescribed for them to take before entering upon the discharge of their duties; they did not number the ballots; they destroyed the ballots, and did not certify the poll-books as the law directs. This in regard to all the townships of this county.

In Cape Girardeau county the clerks failed to certify to the secretary of state a poll-book from the 29th Missouri volunteers, which gave me thirty-eight votes and you one vote.

In Wayne county, in Benton and Cowan townships, at the several voting places, and at Cedar Creek precinct, the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention was not administered to the voters; the judges and clerks of election did not take the oath the law requires them to take; they did not number or preserve the ballots, and they permitted rebels and rebel sympathizers to vote, and they voted for you, and the whole proceedings at these precincts were in violation of law and loyalty to the government.

In St. Genevieve county, at Punjaub township, the ballots were not numbered; the judges and clerks of election did not take the prescribed oath; and also in Jackson and Bovay townships the judges and clerks of election did not take the oath which the law provides for them to take before acting as such; did not administer the convention oath to the voters; and the poll-books were not certified to, and rebels were allowed to vote, who voted for you.

In Perry county about one hundred persons who voluntarily enrolled themselves under order No. 19, July, 1862, as "southern sympathizers," voted for you. At Brombula Bottom and Brazar townships the ballots were not numbered, and at two of them the ballots were destroyed. At neither of these precincts did the clerks and judges certify to the poll-book or administer the convention oath to the voters; neither were they sworn as judges and clerks of the election, as the law requires they should be, and the votes have been certified and counted to you.

In Washington county persons who had enrolled under order No. 19 from state headquarters, dated July, 1862, and voluntarily enrolled themselves as "southern sympathizers," voted for you; also certain rebels from the rebel army, and certain rebels under bond.

In Iron, Madison, and Washington counties, in 1861, public meetings were held by parties whose names, in part, appear in the printed proceedings, and passed and adopted resolutions demanding the secession of the State, full of treason, and denunciation, and hatred to the government and loyal citizens, who influenced others to take up arms against the government, but were two cowardly themselves to do it, have voted for you, and electioneered for you at the polls

and on other occasions. The proceedings of these meetings will be produced and offered as testimony.

One precinct in New Madrid county held an election and voted for you; the voters did not swear the convention oath; the judges and clerks of election did not take the oath provided by law for them to take, and the ballots were neither numbered nor preserved, and both the voters, the judges, and clerks are disloyal persons.

JAMES LINDSAY.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of St. Louis, ss:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, True W. Blackman, who, being duly sworn, says that he served a copy of the foregoing notice on John G. Scott, at Irondale, Washington county, on the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1863, as witness my hand and official seal this 20th day of October, A. D. 1863.

TRUE W. BLACKMAN.

W. CURRIER, [SEAL.]
Notary Public, St. Louis County, Missouri.

IRONDALE, MISSOURI, ———, 1863.

JAMES LINDSAY, Esq.: On the 14th day of October last you gave me notice of your intention to contest my right to a seat in the 38th Congress as a representative from the third congressional district of the State of Missouri.

Reserving all objections to your notice, because of the vagueness and generality of the charges and specifications, and because you have not complied with the act of Congress regulating contested elections of members to Congress, I answer that, so far as those charges relate to me, or to any knowledge, information, or act of mine, I know them to be untrue, and deny each and every allegation therein; and so far as these charges and specifications relate to others, I state that I have no knowledge or information of the truth of any or either of them, and I deny each and every one of said charges and specifications, and require proof thereof.

So far as I am able to answer your charges *seriatim*, although the allegations are not numbered, and not definitely set forth in distinct and separate charges, I will do so, although they contain almost altogether immaterial, irrelevant and frivolous allegations, evidently made merely for the purpose of furnishing an excuse for your unexpected defeat.

The first charge, to wit, that I am not a legal voter in the third congressional district, I deny, and say that I was, and am still, a legal voter in the district, and that I have not removed with my family from the district, about two years ago or at any time since. Some two years ago, when it was not safe for loyal men or their families to remain in this part of the district, I took my wife and children to St. Louis, and there put my children at school. I have never changed my residence, nor have I, for the last fifteen years, paid taxes or voted in any other than the third congressional district.

Your second allegation is too ridiculous to be noticed, yet I will say, in response to it, that my opinions were well known throughout the whole State; that I never withheld them when they were sought after; that I had been before the people, and canvassed the greater part of the district the year before, in a contest with the Hon. J. W. Noell; that in the election which you now contest I received some 800 votes more than were cast for me in the first election; that you had control of a paper printed in the district, and in every issue thereof you

published and extensively circulated false and slanderous statements in regard to me; from all these facts, I say that it is not true, as charged, that I practiced a fraud upon the people by failing or refusing to announce my sentiments, or withheld from the public my opinions.

As to your charge that I am in sympathy with the rebels and the rebellion, and that I, by words, encouraged the getting up the first rebel raid ever made in Missouri, about the month of March, 1861, called and known as the "Gum Spring raid," I have to say the charge is untrue in every particular. At the time referred to, March, 1861, I was busy attending to my furnace operations at Irondale, some 18 miles distant, and the first time I had any knowledge of the alleged raid was through your notice. If any such raid was threatened or attempted to be carried out, I had no knowledge or participancy in it whatever.

In regard to your allegation that, in the month of August, 1863, I did declare I was opposed to the further prosecution of the war against rebels, and that if I got the seat in Congress I would oppose all appropriations for that purpose, the same is untrue; no such declarations were ever made by me, nor have I ever said, or been in favor, in March, 1861, or August, 1863, of rebels or any persons overriding or destroying the government of the United States. It is wholly untrue, and I deny it in every particular. My vote in the next Congress will prove the truth of this statement.

I deny that in several precincts in Iron county the voters did not take the oath prescribed by the convention ordinance. In regard to the destruction of the ballots, or the want of the proper certificates to the poll-books, by the clerks and judges of election, or any other informality or irregularity charged to exist in this allegation to which this is responsive, I have no knowledge whatever, and deny them, and require strict proof thereof. I also deny the charge made in this allegation, and almost in every other which follows, that a large number of returned and home rebels voted for me. I deny that the judges and clerks of election in Iron, Kaolin, Liberty and Union townships were not sworn as required by law. I deny that any of the votes cast for you were counted for me. I have no knowledge of the facts in this allegation therein contained, and if you are heard upon them, require strict proof.

I deny your statement that in the county of Washington there were *five hundred* votes counted for me by the clerk of the county court, when, in fact, there is no evidence showing that any such votes were given. It is true that some of your friends broke into the clerk's office of said county, or caused the same to be done, and therefrom stole the poll-books of some of the precincts, for the purpose and with the intention of destroying the evidence of my election; but, fortunately, the duplicate poll-books, preserved by the judges, furnished all the evidence which was attempted to be destroyed by the destruction of said poll-books. This respondent can only account for the ignorance of the parties who perpetrated this theft upon the supposition that one of them was an unnaturalized foreigner, and ignorant of the laws. I deny that the oath required was not administered to the voters in the townships of Concord, Harmony and Liberty; deny that the ballots were either destroyed or not numbered, and same denial as to Old Mines, Caledonia and Webster precincts; deny that the poll-books were not certified to by the clerks and judges of election; deny that the judges and clerks of election at all the precincts above mentioned were not sworn before entering upon their duties. I furthermore deny that any one voted for me who, since the 17th day of December, 1861, had been in arms against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies. I have no knowledge whatever, and therefore deny and require strict proof of the truth of your allegations, that in Madison county, in Polk precinct, after the poll-books were opened, and the voting some time proceeded with, the ballot-box was opened by the judges, and the ballots destroyed, and the polls were closed at 1 o'clock; that the judges and clerks of election were not sworn before entering on their

duties, and the poll-books were not properly certified to in St. Fraçois, Twelve Mile, Union and German townships; the ballots were neither numbered nor preserved, the convention oath was not administered to the voters, the judges and clerks of election were not sworn as the law directs, the poll-books were not properly certified, and rebels and rebel sympathizers were permitted to vote, and voted for you (me.) In St. Michael township the same state of facts exists, and in all the above-named townships a large number voted for you (me) who had refused to comply with order No. 19, issued from State headquarters, dated July 1862, which is evidence of their disloyalty; also many *home rebels* voted for you (me) who belonged to rebel vigilance committees, and had been engaged in driving Union men from the county because they were Union men.

In regard to your allegation that in St. Fraçois county over five hundred persons who voluntarily enrolled themselves as southern sympathisers, under order No. 19, I deny the charge and require proof thereof. I also further deny that said five hundred voters, or any number of voters of St. Fraçois county, are avowed or open enemies to the government, or violated the ordinance of the convention fixing the qualification of voters, or violated the rights of loyal citizens, or, that when they voted, that any of them were engaged in public meetings at Farmington adopting resolutions denouncing the government of the United States and breathing treason and rebellion, or that rebels from the rebel army, or rebels under bond, were permitted to vote for me. I deny that the judges and clerks of election at the precincts of Farmington, Perry, Liberty, Randolph, Birh's Mines or Iron Mountain did not take the oath prescribed for them before entering on their duties. I deny that said clerks or judges did not certify the poll-books, or that they did not administer the convention oath, or that they did not number or preserve the ballots. I deny that the two hundred and fifteen voters who voted for me in Mississippi county, and who were certified as voting for me, are or were illegal voters, as you charge them to be. I have no knowledge whatever as to whether they are southern sympathizers, or as to whether they have given aid and comfort to the enemy, or as to whether many of them have been in arms against the government. I have no knowledge whatever as to the truth of your charge, that under order No. 19, issued from headquarters, State of Missouri, not a single person presented himself for enrolment, and refused and failed to enrol, as they were required and ordered to do; nor do I know whether the judges and clerks of election did not take the oath prescribed for them to take before entering upon the discharge of their duties, nor did not number the ballots, or that they destroyed the ballots, and did not certify the poll-books as the law directs, in the several precincts of said Mississippi county, and require strict proof of all these charges as made in the allegation to which this is responsive. In this county you did not get a vote, and for this reason alone, and not because you have any knowledge of the facts, do you make the broad assertions contained in said specifications.

I know nothing of the truth of the charges made by you, that in Cape Girardeau county the clerk failed to certify to the secretary of state a poll-book from the 29th Missouri volunteers, which gave you 38 votes and me one, and require strict proof thereof.

In response to your allegation "that in Wayne county, in Benton and Cowan townships, at the several voting places, and at Cedar Creek precinct, the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention was not administered to the voters, or that the judges and clerks of election did not take the oath required by law; that they did not number or preserve the ballots, or that they permitted rebels and rebel sympathizers to vote, or that they voted for you, or that the whole proceedings at these precincts were in violation of law and loyalty to the government," I have no knowledge whatever, and deny the charges as you have made them, and say that the said election in all these precincts was legally

conducted, and that the voters were legal, competent and loyal voters, and that the poll-books and all the proceedings in relation thereto were properly certified and properly conducted.

In response to your allegations in regard to St. Genevieve county, I have the same answer to make that I have just made in regard to Wayne county, and deny the facts as you have stated them, and require strict proof thereof.

I have no knowledge, and deny your charges, and require proof of the same, "that in Perry county about one hundred persons who voluntarily enrolled themselves under order No. 19, of July, 1862, as southern sympathizers voted for me." I deny that at Brombula Bottom and Brazar townships ballots were not numbered, and that at two of them the ballots were destroyed. I deny that the clerks and judges failed to certify the poll-books at either of these townships, or failed to administer the convention oath to the voters, or that they were not sworn as clerks and judges of election as the law requires.

In regard to your additional allegation in reference to Washington county, when you charge that southern sympathizers voted for me, and that rebels from the rebel army and rebels under bonds voted for me, I have to and do respond, as I have done in all of your other similar charges, that I have no knowledge thereof, and further aver that all of the voters who voted for me were legal, competent voters under the laws of the State of Missouri and the laws of the United States.

To your frivolous charges, wherein you say that public meetings were held in Iron, Madison and Washington counties, in 1861, which public meetings passed and adopted resolutions demanding the secession of the State, &c., I respond by saying that such proceedings, if any exists, have no relevancy whatever to the matter in issue in this contest; that I am in no way bound by them, or to be affected by any of their proceedings; and I do here protest against the introduction of such proceedings from newspaper reports, especially the newspaper over which you at that time had control.

To your last charge, that the voters of one precinct in New Madrid county did not swear the convention oath; that the judges and clerks of election did not take the oath provided by law for them to take, and that the ballots were not numbered or preserved, and that the voters, judges and clerks are disloyal persons, I reply that I have no knowledge of the truth of the same, and require proof of them; that I deny the facts as stated, and aver that the same was in all respects conducted legally, and that the voters, judges and clerks are all legal, competent and loyal men.

For further answer to your charges, specifications and notice, I say that you ought not to be heard to contest my right to a seat in Congress under said notice, because you have not claimed in said notice that you received the greatest number of the legal votes cast; that you were legally elected and entitled to the certificate of election; and because you have not claimed the seat in said Congress by virtue of your having been legally elected; and for further answer, I say if you should be heard in this contest, that I deny your right to a seat in the thirty-eighth Congress for the following reasons:

1. That I charge and allege that at the precinct in Ironton, in Iron county, Missouri, that about two hundred illegal votes were cast and counted for you, given by soldiers, sick and convalescent, from the hospitals and other places in and about Ironton and Pilot Knob, which soldiers were not residents either of the district or of the State; that the same had not resided in this State one year and in the district three months next preceding the election, nor were said soldiers interrogated or sworn as to whether they were residents of the State and of the district. Also that at said precinct, and while the votes were being taken, the polls were surrounded by your relatives and by your friends, and soldiers in uniform, using threatening, boisterous language, calling all persons rebels and copperheads who voted for or intended to vote for me, thereby intimidating and preventing persons from voting for me who would otherwise

have done so, and inducing persons to vote for you who intended to and would have voted for me. Also at that time, and within a few feet of the place of voting, inflammatory speeches were made by your friends in uniform and connected with the army, in which all persons who voted for me, or who did not espouse the radical cause, were traitors and rebels, and should be driven out of the country and their property confiscated; all of which proceedings and threats had a tendency to keep persons from the polls, and to deter others from voting who would, if they had voted, have cast their votes for me.

2. That certain enrolling officers, political friends of yours, while travelling through the counties of Iron and Washington, did publish and declare that all persons who voted for me would be disloyal, and that all such would be and ought to be arrested, and their property confiscated. I am informed and believe, and so charge, that said officers set up in different places in said counties notices to that effect; and also that a company of soldiers were at some precincts, or near thereto, who were political friends of yours. All of which acts of said enrolling officers, and the presence of said soldiers, had a tendency to deter men from the polls and prevent them from voting for me, and did so prevent them.

3. That about two hundred persons voted for you in the county of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, who were not residents of the State one year or of the district three months next preceding the election; that they were soldiers, and only temporarily stationed there, and had no residence in this district whatever. The names of said soldiers and persons voting as aforesaid are unknown to this respondent.

4. That in the county of Stoddard, and at Bloomfield, Colonel Montgomery did imprison the man who first cast his vote for me, which had the effect to and did deter all persons thereafter from voting for me who intended to do so; and of those who would otherwise have voted for me a large number were kept from the polls by this proceeding. I only received said one vote, while you had counted for you all the rest, all of whom were soldiers and non-residents of the State and district, and persons who were afraid to vote otherwise.

5. That at Centreville, and other places in Reynolds county, the voters were driven from the polls and threatened with their lives by persons or soldiers, friends of yours; that said persons intended to cast their votes for me. The names of said persons are unknown to me.

6. That at Potosi, in Washington county, many persons were prevented from voting for me by threats by United States officers, to the effect that every man who voted for me was a *marked* man; and also the judges of the election were also notified in writing, by said soldiers, of a threatening character; all of which had a tendency to deter and did deter persons from voting for me who would otherwise have done so.

7. That at Mineral Point, in the same county, some twenty-two soldiers, who voted in the fourth congressional district for member of Congress at the November election in 1862, offered to vote, and, being refused by the judges, threatened them, and the judges closed the polls. In the afternoon of said day the said soldiers stated that they had received a telegraphic despatch from the colonel ordering the polls to be opened, whereupon the judges opened the polls, and the said twenty-two (22) soldiers voted, and would not permit other persons to vote for me who wanted to do so, and who were citizens of the county and legal voters. All of these twenty-two (22) votes were cast by persons not entitled by law to vote, and were counted for you. That by reason of the conduct of these soldiers a large number of persons, whose names are unknown to respondent, were prevented from voting for me.

8. That in all the precincts in all the counties in the district where any votes were cast for you a large number of persons, whose names are unknown to respondent, voted for you who were not entitled to vote by reason of minority.

by not being residents of the State and district the time required by law, and by being unnaturalized persons.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. G. SCOTT.

An abstract of votes polled in the several counties composing the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, at a special election begun and held in said district on Monday, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1863, for the election of a member of the House of Representatives of the 38th Congress of the United States from said third district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the honorable John W. Noell, late a member from said district:

Counties.	John G. Scott.	James Lindsay.	Joseph Bogy	Thomas Scott.
Reynolds	32 votes	64 votes	.....	.....
Washington	500 "	262 "	119 votes	.....
Mississippi	212 "	.....	.....	.....
Perry	561 "	358 "	154 "	.....
Scott	89 "	164 "	.....	5 votes
St. Genevieve	385 "	224 "	103 "	.....
New Madrid	38 "	.....	.....	.....
St. François	593 "	215 "	27 "	.....
Wayne	111 "	217 "	7 "	.....
Iron	197 "	519 "	6 "	.....
Madison	315 "	148 "	8 "	.....
Dent	3 "	42 "	.....	.....
Bollinger	6 "	99 "	18 "	.....
Cape Girardeau	466 "	686 "	2 "	.....
Stoddard	1 "	72 "	.....	.....

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Missouri, ss:

I, Mordecai Oliver, secretary of state of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the votes cast at the special election held in the several counties composing the third congressional district in this State, for the several candidates for a seat in the 38th Congress of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late honorable John W. Noell, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1863, as fully as the same appears from the abstracts of said votes now on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the [SEAL.] seal of office. Done at office, in the city of Jefferson, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1863.

M. OLIVER,
Secretary of State.

Depositions of witnesses produced, sworn, and examined at the court-house in Ironton, Iron county, Missouri, before the undersigned, John V. Logan, one of the justices of the county court within and for said county and State, said court being a court of record, in the matter of the contested election now pend-

ing in the 38th Congress of the United States, in which James Lindsay contests the right of John G. Scott to represent the third congressional district in the State of Missouri in the said 38th Congress of the United States, on the part of the contestant.

Present: Hon. John V. Logan, judge as aforesaid, before whom said depositions are to be taken; Philip Pipkin, attorney for John G. Scott, and J. W. Emerson, attorney for James Lindsay, and James Lindsay in person.

David Humphreys, of lawful age, being sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, James Lindsay, deposeth and saith: I am clerk of the county court of Iron county, Missouri, and am in possession of the poll-books of said county of the special election in August, 1863, for congressman of the third congressional district of Missouri, and present the poll-books to the court.

Joseph L. Stephens, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of said James Lindsay, contestant, deposeth and saith: I was judge at the special election held in Iron township, Iron county, Missouri, in August 1863, for congressman of the third congressional district of Missouri. I was sworn before I entered on my duty as judge of said election. I took the usual oath and the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention of this State. The ballots were numbered. The ballots were not preserved, but were destroyed after the poll-books were closed.

JOSEPH L. STEPHENS.

Cross-examined.

The votes were counted and carefully cast up before the ballots were destroyed, (to which question the contestant objects.)

In your casting up the vote of the several candidates, did you put down on the poll-books and certify the respective number of votes each candidate received as appeared by the ballots before they were destroyed?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. The clerks of the election did it in my presence.

Question. Were the respective number of votes of each candidate received indorsed upon the poll-books and certified to by the judges and clerks of the election?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. They were.

Question. State, if you know, the number of votes Mr. Lindsay received at the precinct in Iron township, Iron county, Missouri, as appeared by the ballots.

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. Mr. Lindsay received thirteen votes; Scott received fifty-nine, and Bogy one.

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Question. Did those numbers appear by the ballots before they were destroyed?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. They did.

Question. State, if you please, whether the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention was administered or not before they voted.

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. It was.

JOSEPH L. STEPHENS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, A. D. 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
County Justice

Abraham Buford, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you clerk of the election held in Iron township, Iron county, Missouri, in August, 1863, for congressman of the third congressional district of Missouri?

Answer. I was.

Question. What was done with the ballots of that precinct at that time?

Answer. They were destroyed.

Question. Who destroyed those ballots?

Answer. The judges of the election, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Valle.

Question. Were you sworn before you entered upon your duties as clerk of said election?

Answer. I was.

Question. Did you take the oath prescribed by the 5th section of the ordinance of the convention defining the qualification of voters adopted June the 10th, 1862?

Answer. I do not recollect what oath I took.

Question. Did you take the oath prescribed by the 12th section of the revised statute of Missouri prescribing the duties of judges and clerks of election, approved December the 8th, 1855?

Answer. I did.

ABRAHAM BUFORD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, A. D. 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
County Justice.

Cross-examined.

The contestee reads the 5th section of the ordinance of the convention of the State of Missouri adopted June the 10th, 1862, and then asks this question:

Did you take the oath prescribed in the 5th section of this ordinance?

Answer. I did.

Question. Were the ballots counted and the number of votes each candidate received indorsed upon the poll-books and certified to by the judges and clerks before they were destroyed?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. Yes.

ABRAHAM BUFORD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, A. D. 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
County Court Justice.

Cross-examination in chief

Question. Who administered the oath to you on that occasion?

Answer. Judge Joseph L. Stephens.

Question. Did Judge Stephens have a copy of the statutes and a copy of the ordinance of the convention there at that time to swear you by?

Answer. He had a pamphlet there.

Question. Did that pamphlet contain a speech of Henry Ward Beecher?

Answer. I do not know anything about Beecher or what his pamphlet contains.

ABRAHAM BUFORD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, A. D. 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
County Court Justice.

T. Carter, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you judge of the election held in Iron township, Iron county, Missouri, in August, 1863, for congressman of the 3d congressional district of Missouri?

Answer. I was.

Question. Were you sworn before you entered on your duties as judge of said election?

Answer. I was.

Question. Who administered the oath to you?

Answer. Mr. Stephens.

Question. What kind of an oath did he administer to you?

Answer. It was the oath of the act of the convention.

Question. What went with the ballots that were cast at that election?

Answer. They were burned up.

T. CARTER.

Cross-examined.

Question. Were the ballots counted before they were burned?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. They were.

Question. Was the number that each candidate received indorsed upon the poll-books and certified to by the judges and clerks?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. They were.

Question. Were those numbers the true numbers as shown by the ballots?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. They were.

Question. Were the ballots destroyed for the purpose of giving the election to either candidate.

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. The reason why we destroyed them was, we had no instructions what to do with them.

T. CARTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, A. D. 1863

JOHN V. LOGAN,
County Court Justice.

William Quisenberry, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you judge of the election held in Kaolin township, Iron county, Missouri, in August, 1863, for congressman of the 3d congressional district of Missouri?

Answer. I was.

Question. Before you entered upon your duty as judge of the election, did you take the oath prescribed in the statute and the oath prescribed in the ordinance of the convention of the State of Missouri?

Answer. I took only the oath prescribed in the statute.

Question. Was the oath prescribed in the ordinance of the convention administered to the voters before they voted?

Answer. It was not.

Cross-examined.

Question. What was the reason you did not take the oath prescribed in the ordinance of the convention?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. We did not have it.

Question. What was the reason you did not administer the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention to voters?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. We did not have it there.

Question. Were you personally acquainted with all the voters at that precinct?

Answer. I was not.

Question. Were any of those who did vote that you knew disloyal men?

Answer. I did not know of any at the time.

Question. Did you put upon the poll-books the votes each candidate received according to the ballots?

Answer. They were.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. Was not a majority of the voters that voted at that precinct what are known as "southern men?"

Answer. I think not.

Question. Was not a part of the voters secessionists or advocates of secession?

Answer. There might have been secessionists and southern sympathizers?

Question. What do you consider a disloyal man?

Answer. Any man who is against the government I consider disloyal.

Question. Has not a number of those voters been talking against the government and acting against the government?

Answer. There may have been some, but I have no personal knowledge of it.

Question. Have any of those voters ever taken up arms in defence of the government of the United States?

Answer. They have not.

WM. QUISENBERRY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice County Court.

John Webb, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you judge of the election held in Kaolin township, Iron county, Missouri, in August, 1863, for congressman to the 3d congressional district of Missouri?

Answer. I was.

Question. Did you take the oath prescribed by the statute and the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention before you entered on your duty as judge?

Answer. I took the oath only prescribed by the statute.

Question. Was the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention administered to voters before they voted?

Answer. It was not.

Cross-examination.

Question. What was the reason the oaths prescribed by the ordinance of the convention were not administered?

Answer. They were not in our possession.

JOHN WEBB.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice County Court.

Joseph Crowley, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you judge of the election held at precinct No. 2, in Union township, Iron county, Missouri, for congressman of the 3d congressional district of Missouri?

Answer. I was.

Question. Before you entered upon your duties as judge of the election, did you take the oath prescribed by the statute and the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention?

Answer. I took only the oath prescribed by the convention.

Question. What was the nature of the oath you took prescribed by the ordinance of the convention?

Answer. I do not recollect so that I can repeat it.

Question. Did you take any other oath but the one mentioned above?

Answer. I did not, to the best of my knowledge.

Question. Who signed the names of the judges and clerks to the poll-books on that occasion?

Answer. Francis M. Williams, and probably some of the judges signed them themselves.

Question. Did you sign your own name to that poll-book?

Answer. I think I did.

Question. Do you recollect who the clerks of the election were? If so, state who they were.

Answer. Francis M. Williams and Merida Riddle.

Question. Can Mr. Riddle write his name?

Answer. He can.

Question. Why did he not sign his own name to the poll-book?

Answer. I do not know.

Cross-examined.

Question. Were the votes cast at that precinct, as shown by the ballots, truly recorded and indorsed upon the poll-books to each candidate?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. They were.

Question. Was the oath requiring you to perform your duty as judge administered to you?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. It was.

Question. Do you remember the number of votes Mr. Lindsay Scott or Bogy received?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Did you sign the poll-books in both places with your own hand?

Answer. I did.

Question. Was the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention administered to voters?

Answer. It was.
Question. Who were the judges of the election at that precinct?
Answer. Myself and Peter Ruble and D. W. Shaver.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. Who administered the oath to you?
Answer. D. W. Shaver.
Question. Are you certain you took the oath prescribed by the statute and also the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention?
Answer. I am not.
Question. How many sons had D. W. Shaver in the rebel army?
(Objected to by the contestee.)
Answer. He had two of his own sons.
Question. Did you know what was on the ballots as they were put in the box?
Answer. I did not.

Re-cross-examination.

Question. Were the ballots numbered?
Answer. They were.

JOSEPH CROWLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
County Court Justice.

Peter Ruble, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part f James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you judge of the election held at precinct No. 2, in Union wnship, Iron county, Missouri, for congressman of the 3d congressional dis-ict of Missouri, in August, 1863?
Answer. I was.
Question. Before you entered on your duties as judge of the election, did you ke the oath prescribed by the statute and also the oath prescribed by the dinance of the convention?
Answer. I was qualified to do my duty as judge, but do not know what the th was—whether convention oath or statute oath.
Question. Was the convention oath administered to voters before they voted?
Answer. No man voted until he was sworn, but does not know what the th was—was administered from a pamphlet.
Question. How many votes did John G. Scott receive, and how many did mes Lindsay receive?
Answer. Lindsay got five, I think. Don't recollect how many Scott got.
Question. Did Scott get any votes there at all?
Answer. He did get votes.
Question. How do you know that Scott got votes there?
Answer. I heard them counted out, and saw them numbered on the poll-oks.
Question. Can you read writing?
Answer. I can read some—not much.
Question. If you cannot read, how do you know the numbers that were set wn on the poll-books?
Answer. I heard them counted, and know figures.
Question. Do you know that the clerks set down the figures in their proper aces?
Answer. I cannot say they did.

Question. Who counted the ballots and numbers?

Answer. D. W. Shaver took the ballots out of the box and handed them to myself, reading them at the time, and I handing them to Judge Joseph Crowley and the clerks putting them down.

Question. Did you sign your name to the poll-books as one of the judges of the election?

Answer. I did not; I told one of the clerks to do it for me.

Question. Who were the clerks at that election?

Answer. Francis M. Williams and Merida Riddle.

Question. Did you see both the clerks sign their names to the poll-books?

Answer. I thought they did.

Question. Do you know that the poll-books were properly signed and certified by the judges and clerks of the election at that precinct as the law directs?

Answer. I thought so, but do not know.

Question. Do you know that Merida Riddle, who appears upon the poll-books as clerk of the election, signed his own name to the certificates on the poll-books at that precinct?

Answer. I think Merida Riddle signed his own name to the certificate, but am not certain.

Cross-examined.

Question. Did any other person get votes except Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Scott?

Answer. No.

Question. Did Scott get all the votes that Lindsay did not get?

(Objected to by contestant.)

Answer. He did.

Question. Were the votes that each candidate received properly placed on the poll-books, as shown by the ballots, and certified to by the judges and clerks?

Answer. Certainly it was.

The contestee reads the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the State convention, and asks the following question: Was that oath administered to voters before voting?

Answer. It was.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. Here is the poll-book of that precinct—will you read it for me?

The witness cannot understandingly read the poll-books.

his
PETER + RUBLE.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice County Court.

William White, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you judge of the election held at precinct No. 1, in Union township, Iron county, Missouri, in August, 1863, for congressman of the 3d congressional district of Missouri?

Answer. I was.

Question. Were you sworn before entering on your duties as judge in the manner prescribed by law?

Answer. I was.

Question. Did you take the oath faithfully to discharge your duties as judge of the election?

Answer. I did.

Question. Did you take any other oath? If so, state what it was.

Answer. I took an oath, but I do not know what it was.

Question. Was the oath required by the ordinance of the State convention to be taken by the voters administered to them before voting?

Answer. I cannot read; but others said it was a convention oath.

Question. How many votes were polled at that precinct on that day?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. You say you counted the ballots after voting: tell, then, who the ballots were cast for?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Do you know that the judges and clerks of the election properly recorded the votes and certified for whom they voted?

Answer. I do not know; only what I heard said.

Question. If the clerks had certified two hundred votes for John G. Scott, and told you they had only certified fifteen, could you have discovered the error?

(Objected to by the contestee.)

Answer. I could.

Question. How could you have discovered it?

Answer. Because I saw the men vote, and had the ballots.

Question. Did you sign your name to the poll-pooks as judge of the election?

Answer. I did not, but told some person to do it for me, and made my mark.

Question. Are you personally acquainted with all the voters that voted there?

Answer. I cannot say that I am.

Question. Are not some of them that you do know what is known as "southern sympathizers?"

Answer. I do not know them as such.

Question. Don't you know that some of the persons that voted there are enemies to and been in rebellion against the government.

Answer. Report says that one of them has been in rebellion against the government.

(Objected to by the contestee.)

Question. Has not a number of persons that voted there been absent from their homes a considerable length of time since this rebellion?

Answer. If they have I do not know it.

Question. Do you know that those parties have not been absent?

Answer. I do not.

Cross-examination.

The contestee reads the 5th section of the ordinance of the convention adopted June 10, 1862, and asks the question, If that oath was administered to the judges and clerks of the election?

Answer. I think it was.

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Contestee reads the first section of same ordinance, and asks the following question: Was that oath administered to the voters?

Answer. It was.

Question. Did the man that report said had been in the rebel army take that oath?

Answer. He did.

Question. Did you assist the other judges in counting the ballots?

Answer. I did.

Question. Who were they?

Answer. Myself and James Carnihan and Hervey Palmer.

Question. Were the ballots properly counted and certified for whom they were cast?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. They were.

his
WILLIAM + WHITE.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice County Court.

Hervey Palmer, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you judge of the election held at precinct No. 1, in Union township, Iron county, Missouri, in August, 1863, for congressman of the 3d congressional district of Missouri?

Answer. I was.

Question. Were the voters qualified according to the ordinance of the convention before they voted?

Answer. They were.

Question. Were the ballots numbered before they were put into the ballot-box?

Answer. They were; I numbered them myself.

Question. How many ballots were cast on that day?

Answer. I think about twenty-two or twenty-three.

Question. Were you properly qualified before you entered on your duties as judge?

Answer. I was.

Question. State what the oath was you took.

Answer. The oath required by the statute, and also the convention oath for judges and clerks.

Question. Are you acquainted with all the voters that voted at that precinct at that time?

Answer. No, sir, not particularly.

Question. Do you know where they lived?

Answer. I do not know where they all lived.

Question. Have any of those parties that voted there on that day been in the rebel army?

Answer. Not that I know of.

Question. Are not a number of persons that voted at that precinct known as secessionists?

Answer. Not that I know of.

Question. Are they all open and avowed friends to the government of the United States?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Are you an open and avowed friend to the government of the United States?

Answer. I am, and always have been, and have never taken part in any way

Question. Have you any sons in the rebel army?

Answer. Not that I know of; I have a son that has been in the militia.

Cross-examined.

Question. After the voting was over, were the ballots counted?

Answer. They were counted in the presence of the other two judges, Mr.

Carnihan and Mr. White, and the two clerks, W. A. Tidwell and William W. Hopkins.

Question. Were the votes accounted for and certified for the candidate for whom they were cast?

Answer. They were.

HERVEY PALMER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice County Court.

Randolph Lane, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on th part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposes and saith:

Question. Were you judge of the election held at precinct No. 2, near Joseph Wilson's, in Liberty township, Iron county, Missouri, in August, 1863, for congressman of the 3d congressional district of Missouri?

Answer. I was.

Question. Were you qualified according to law on that day before entering on your duties as judge of that election?

Answer. I took the oath required by the statute, and think I took the further oath required by the ordinance of the convention for judges and clerks.

Question. Were the poll-books properly certified to by the judges and clerks of the election at that precinct?

Answer. Yes, sir, to the best of my knowledge.

Question. Are you personally acquainted with all the voters that voted at that precinct?

Answer. No, sir, not all of them.

Question. Do you know if all of them lived in Iron county?

Answer. I believe not.

Question. Have any of the persons that voted at that precinct been in the rebel army?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Question. Have not some of the persons that voted there been absent from their homes for a considerable length of time?

Answer. Some of them have.

Question. How many sons have you in the rebel army?

(Objected to by the contestee.)

Answer. If they are alive, I have got three in the rebel army.

Cross-examined.

Witness says that the judges administered the first section of the ordinance of the convention required to be taken by voters.

RANDOLPH LANE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice County Court.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

A. W. Hollaman, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you clerk of the election of August, 1863, at Liberty precinct No. 2?

Answer. I was.

Question. What kind of a qualification was administered to you?

Answer. The statute and convention qualification.

Question. Did you sign and certify and fill up those poll-books?

Answer. That is my recollection.

Question. Does it appear upon the poll-books who were the officers of the election that day in advance of the recording of the voters' names?

Answer. My recollection is not distinct; I think that John Sutton, Mr. Louis and Randolph Lane were judges.

Question. Is it not possible that you were mistaken as to having taken the further oath prescribed by the convention for judges and clerks of election?

Answer. No, sir, I think not.

Question. Are you personally acquainted with the voters that voted at that precinct?

Answer. I am.

Question. Do you know all of them to be loyal citizens?

Answer. I know nothing to the contrary.

Question. Are they in favor of the President's proclamation of 1st January, 1863, and support the same?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. I do not know.

Question. How many of your sons have been in the rebel army?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. None that I know of.

Question. Have any of them been in the rebel army?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. Yes, sir.

Cross-examined.

Poll-books for precinct No. 2, in Liberty township, being shown to witness and asked the following questions:

Question. Who signed the certificates on that poll-book as judges and clerks of the election there?

Answer Randolph Lane, John Sutton, and Joseph Ketchersides as judges, and myself and Joseph Huffsen as clerks.

Question. Were they the persons that were sworn as judges and clerks of that election?

Answer. They were.

Question. Did you severally act as judges and clerks of the election there?

Answer. We did.

Question. After the election was closed, did the judges proceed to count the ballots?

Answer. They did.

Question. Was the number of votes that each candidate received, as shown by the ballots, entered upon the poll-books?

(Objected to by contestant.)

Answer. Yes.

Question. Why did not Lewis act as one of the judges there?

Answer. He was not there.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. Were all the officers of election there sworn at the same time?

Answer. The judges were sworn at the same time.

Question. By whom were they sworn?

Answer. They were sworn by each other, but I do not recollect who administered the oath.

Question. Were you present when they were sworn, and heard the oath administered?

Answer. I was.

Question. Is your recollection perfect that they swore the oaths required by the laws?

Answer. It is.

A. W. HOLLAMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
County Court Justice.

John Sutton, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you judge of the election held at precinct No. 2, in Liberty township, Iron county, Missouri, 1863, for congressman, in August last?

Answer. I was.

Question. Did you sign your name to the poll-books as judge of the election there?

Answer. I asked one of the judges to sign my name for me, and I made my mark.

Question. Did you know what was written on that poll-book except by what you heard other persons say?

Answer. No, sir, I did not; I cannot read.

Cross-examined.

Question. Were the ballots counted in your presence?

Answer. They were, to the best of my recollection.

Question. Who counted them?

Answer. Randolph Lane, Joseph Ketcherside and myself, to the best of my recollection.

Question. Were those ballots counted in the presence of the clerks of the election?

Answer. They were, to the best of my recollection.

Question. When those votes were counted, was it done so that the judges and clerks could all hear?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. After you had counted the ballots, did you ascertain the number each candidate received from the ballots?

Answer. To the best of my recollection Mr. Lindsay received two, and Mr. Scott thirteen votes.

Question. Did you certify upon the poll-books the number of votes each candidate received?

Answer. That was my understanding.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. Did you know what was on the ballots when you counted them?

Answer. I knew what they (the other judges) told me was on them.

Question. Do you know the pieces of paper counted were ballots?

Answer. I know only what I was told.

Question. Do you know that they were correctly counted?

Answer. I believe they were.

Question. How do you know they were correctly counted?

Answer. I believed it to be so then, and I believe it to be so yet, because I was on oath.

his
JOHN × SUTTON.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice County Court.

David W. Morse, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of the contestant, James Lindsay, deposeth and saith:

Question. Do you know John G. Scott?

Answer. I do.

Question. State if you heard Scott say anything about cleaning out the black republicans of Ironton and Pilot Knob, about December, 1860, and what it was?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. It was about December, 1860, or January, 1861, and after some of the States had seceded and before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, I was on board the cars going to or coming from St. Louis, in the mail room, I heard Scott say that they ought to or were going to raise a mob and go up to Ironton and Pilot Knob and clean out all the damned black republicans and the paper published by Mr. Lindsay at Ironton; he did not say who *they* were, but spoke in an angry tone.

Cross-examined.

Question. To whom was this conversation addressed?

Answer. He was talking to some persons in the mail room, in my presence, upon war topics, &c.

Question. Do you remember any of the persons present?

Answer. I do not recollect any of the persons present except the mail agent, and do not remember which one it was.

Question. Do you remember any other conversation at that time?

Answer. I do not. I was as black a republican as any of them, and therefore it made an impression upon my mind.

Question. How long had you been in the mail room previous to this particular conversation?

Answer. I cannot tell you.

Question. How long was Scott in the mail room previous to the conversation?

Answer. I do not remember, but I think he was standing up near the window.

Question. Was he addressing any one man particularly, or the crowd?

Answer. He was addressing and talking to the persons present. I said nothing, but did the listening. He was speaking about what a set of black republicans there was about Pilot Knob and Ironton.

Question. You are not positive whether he said they ought to do it, or were going to do it.

Answer. The impression made upon my mind was that they intended to do it.

Question. Did you see Scott frequently after that?

Answer. I have seen Scott occasionally after that.

D. W. MORSE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice County Court.

George H. W. Miller, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you clerk of the election held at precinct No. 1, in Liberty township, Iron county, Missouri, in August, 1863, for congressman of the 3d congressional district of Missouri?

Answer. I was.

Question. What oath was administered to you on that occasion?

Answer. There was an oath administered to us out of a pamphlet, supposed to be the right oath to take.

Question. Was there any other oath administered to you on that occasion?

Answer. We also took the oath required to perform our duties as clerks of the election.

Question. Are you personally acquainted with all the voters that voted at that precinct?

Answer. I am not personally acquainted with all of them.

Question. Do you know where they all live?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you know if any of the persons that voted there have been in the rebel army?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Question. Do you know all of those voters as loyal Union men?

Answer. I do not know what they are.

Cross-examined.

Question. Was the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention for voters administered to the voters before voting?

Answer. It was.

GEORGE H. W. MILLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice County Court.

John Q. A. Sharp, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you one of the judges of the election held at precinct No. 1, in Liberty township, Iron county, Missouri, in August, 1863, for congressman of the 3d congressional district of Missouri?

Answer. I was.

Question. Do you know what was recorded upon the poll-books by the clerks of the election?

Answer. Of course they recorded the votes that were given there.

Question. How do you know they recorded the votes, and did you read the poll-books?

Answer. I did not read the books. I cannot read.

Question. Were the ballots numbered by the clerks before they were put in the ballot-box?

Answer. I think they were, but cannot tell whether they were or not, and cannot read.

Question. Did you certify to the correctness of those poll-books?

Answer. I think I did.

Question. Did you sign your own name to the certificates?

Answer. I made my mark.

Cross-examined.

Question. Which judge received the ballots as they were handed by the voters?
(Objected to by the contestant.)
Answer. Mr Harris, I think, received the most of them.
Question. Who received the rest of the ballots that Mr. Harris did not receive?
(Objected to by contestant.)
Answer. Of course the other judges received them.
(Objected to by contestant.)
Question. Is Mr. Harris, one of the judges of the election, present here in court?
(Contestant objects to asking the witness about other judges.)
Answer. Here he is now.

his
JOHN Q. A. × SHARP.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of December, 1863.
JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice County Court.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met pursuant to adjournment, Wednesday, December 3, 1863. Present: Judge John V. Logan, and Philip Pipkin, attorney as aforesaid.

David Humphreys, of lawful age, being recalled and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Are you the keeper of the poll-books of the several precincts in this county?
Answer. I am the keeper of the poll-books of this county of the election in August, 1863.
Question. How many votes did you certify to the secretary of state as given to Scott and to Lindsay, each, at Kaolin township?
Answer. Lindsay had two votes, and Scott thirty-two votes, that I certified to the secretary of state.
Question. How many votes did you certify up as voting for Lindsay and Scott each, at Iron township?
Answer. Lindsay thirteen, and Scott fifty-nine.
Question. Were the ballots at Iron township numbered?
Answer. The ballots were not returned to me. I do not know whether they were numbered or not.
Question. How many votes did you certify up from precinct No. 2, in Union township?
Answer. Lindsay five, and Scott eighteen.
Question. Are the ballots at that precinct numbered?
Answer. The ballots that I now open are numbered.
Question. Is there any indorsement upon those ballots, or upon the envelope that contains them, showing at what precinct they were voted?
Answer. There is not.
Question. Are there any ballots in your possession showing that they were voted at that precinct?
Answer. No, sir.
Question. How many votes did you certify up from precinct No. 1, in Union township, as voting for Scott and Lindsay?
Answer. Twenty-two for Scott, and none for Lindsay.
Question. Are the ballots from that precinct in your possession? If so, state if they are numbered.

Answer. The ballots of that precinct are in my possession, and all numbered but one, which is so much blotted that I cannot tell what it is.

Question. Examine the poll-book at precinct No. 2, in Liberty township, and see if it is properly filled up and certified to by the officers of the election there?

Answer. In the first certificate the names of the officers of the election do not appear.

Question. How many votes did you certify up from that precinct for Lindsay, and how many for Scott?

Answer. Two for Lindsay, and thirteen for Scott.

Question. How many votes did you certify up from precinct No. 1, in Liberty township, for Lindsay, and how many for Scott?

Answer. Seven for Lindsay, and ten for Scott.

Question. Examine the ballots from that precinct, and see if they are numbered.

Answer. The ballots from that precinct are numbered.

Cross-examined.

Question. Will you count the ballots returned to you from Kaolin township, and state how many of them are for Scott, how many for Lindsay, and how many for Bogy?

Answer. Scott thirty-two, Lindsay two, and Bogy one.

Question. Do you recollect who handed you the package of ballots from precinct No. 2, in Union township, that the township was not indorsed upon?

Answer. Some messenger who conveyed to me the poll-books handed me the package of ballots.

Question. You will please count those ballots, and state how many votes each candidate received.

Answer. Scott received eighteen votes, and Lindsay five.

Question. Does the number of votes certified to by the judges and clerks of election at that precinct correspond with the number of ballots?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Will you please count the ballots from precinct No. 1, Union township.

Answer. Twenty-two—all for Scott.

Question. Will you state between what numbers the blotted ballot appears?

Answer. The blotted ballot appears between numbers eight and ten.

Question. Are all the numbers indorsed upon the ballots from one to twenty-one distinct?

(Objected to by contestant.)

Answer. From one to eight inclusive, and from ten to twenty-two inclusive, is distinct.

Question. What is your best impression as to the number indorsed upon the blotted ballot?

(Objected to by the contestant.)

Answer. My opinion is, it is number nine.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of precinct No. 2, in Liberty township, and state what it is that the judges have not signed?

(Objected to by contestant.)

Answer. The following affidavit at the head of the poll-books was not signed by the judges and clerks: "We, the undersigned judges and clerks of said election, were severally sworn as the law directs previous to their entering upon the duties of their respective offices."

Question. Are the certificates, showing the number of votes, and for whom cast, signed by the judges and clerks of election?

Answer. Signed in their own handwriting except one, which is signed by making his mark.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. Does it appear from the poll-books of precinct No. 2, in Liberty township, that the officers of election were properly qualified before entering on their duties?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. There is nothing on the poll-books showing that they were.

Question. What are the words on the tickets of Kaolin township that were counted for Scott?

Answer. (Witness reads from the tickets.) "For Congress, third congressional district, John G. Scott."

Question. Are there any other words on those tickets?

Answer. On the back of the tickets, *in writing*, there is one name and figures, which appear to be the names of voters and numbers of the ballots.

Question. Do the same words appear upon the ballots or tickets voted at precincts Nos. 1 and 2, in Union township?

Answer. The same words appear on the ballots of those two precincts except the indorsement on the backs of the tickets.

Question. At precinct No. 2, in Union township, were the ballots regularly placed upon a string?

Answer. They were not.

DAVID HUMPHREYS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice County Court, Iron County, Missouri.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Iron, ss:

I, John V. Logan, resident within the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, and one of the justices of the county court of Iron county, do hereby certify that the above-named witnesses—David Humphreys, Joseph L. Stephens, Abraham Buford, T. Carter, William Quisenberry, John Webb, Joseph Croley, Peter Ruble, William White, Henry Palmer, Randolph Lane, A. W. Hollowman, D. W. Morse, George H. W. Miller, and John Q. A. Sharp—were by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, touching the matter of the contested election in the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, wherein John G. Scott holds the certificate of election, and James Lindsay is contestant; and that I caused the same testimony to be reduced to writing in my presence, and in the presence of the said Lindsay, (attending personally the examination of said witnesses,) and Philip Pipkin, attorney for said Scott, together with the questions propounded by said Lindsay, and Philip Pipkin, attorney for said Scott; that said depositions were duly attested by the several witnesses, whose signatures were subscribed thereto in my presence; that the copies marked Nos. 1 and 2, containing Lindsay's notice prefixed to said depositions, are correct, and made from the original notice given by said James Lindsay of his intention to take testimony, and of the proofs of their service upon the said John G. Scott; and that the said depositions, taken on behalf of said James Lindsay, were so taken in the court-house in Ironton, in the county of Iron, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1863, and continuing, by adjournment, from day to day, up to the 3d day of December, 1863, inclusive, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. I do further certify that the cost bill hereto appended is a true and correct account of the fees taxed on the said depositions. Witness my hand this 3d day of December, 1863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
County Justice, Iron County, Missouri.

TATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Iron, ss:

I, David Humphreys, clerk of the county court within and for the county of ron, in the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that John V. Logan, whose ame is subscribed to the foregoing certificate, is, and was at the date thereof, n acting justice of the county court within and for said county of Iron, duly ommissioned and qualified as such; that said court is a court of record; that is signature to said certificate is genuine; and that full faith and credit are due) all of his official acts as justice of the county court as aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court, at office in Ironton, this 5th day of December, 1863.

DAVID HUMPHREYS, *Clerk.*

TATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Iron, ss:

I, John V. Logan, presiding justice of the county court within and for Iron ounty, Missouri, hereby certify that David Humphreys, whose genuine signaure is affixed to the foregoing certificate, is clerk of said court, duly commisioned and qualified as such, and that the seal imprinted and attached thereto) the true seal of said county court. Witness my hand this fifth December, 863.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
County Court Justice, Iron County, Missouri.

NOTE.—A similar certificate appears to the taking of the evidence at other times and laces, which is not printed.

IRON COUNTY—No. 2.

Depositions of sundry witnesses produced, sworn, and examined before me, ohn V. Logan, a justice of the county court within and for Iron county, lissouri, commencing on the 11th day of February, 1864, pursuant to agreeent of the parties, at the court-house in the city of Ironton, in the county of ron and State of Missouri, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock . m., in a certain cause now depending in the 38th Congress of the United tates, wherein John G. Scott holds the certificate of election for a seat in Conress from the 3d congressional district of Missouri, and James Lindsay is conestant, on the part of said James Lindsay.

JAMES LINDSAY,
For himself.
PHILIP PIPKIN,
For John G. Scott.

A. G. McMurtry, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the art of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. In Wayne county, Missouri.

Question. Were you at the election held at Cedar Creek precinct, in that ounty, on the 3d of August last?

Answer. I was. I voted at that precinct that day.

Question. Was there any oath administered to you before you voted?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Were you about the polls pretty much all the time the voting was oing on?

Answer. I was not.

Question. Was the oath administered to others that voted there that day?

Answer. I saw some ten or fifteen voters there that day, and the oath was not administered to them.

Question. Do you know how many votes were certified there for Scott, and how many for Lindsay?

Answer. I do not precisely. I think thirty-four to thirty-seven for Scott, and seventeen for Lindsay.

(Question and answer objected to by contestee because the poll-books are the best evidence of the number of votes certified.)

Cross-examined by attorney for Scott.

Question. Did I understand you to say you were not about the polls all the time the election was going on?

Answer. Yes; I was there about two hours or two and a half.

Question. When you say that the number of votes certified to Mr. Lindsay was seventeen, and to Mr. Scott from thirty-four to thirty-seven, do you state that of your own knowledge, or of information from others?

Answer. From information derived from others on the ground that evening.

Question. Can you tell why it was that the voters were not sworn there?

Answer. I cannot.

Question. For whom did you vote?

Answer. I voted for James Lindsay.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Did you hear either of the judges or clerks of election state the number of votes counted for each candidate for Congress.

(Objected to by contestee as being hearsay.)

Answer. I heard one of the clerks say, but do not recollect the precise number.

ARCHIBALD G. McMURTRY.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
County Court Justice.

P. B. Short, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you judge of election held at Cedar Creek precinct, in Wayne county, Missouri, on the 3d of August, 1863?

Answer. I was judge of election at that precinct at that time.

Question. Was the convention oath administered to the voters there on that day?

Answer No; it was not administered to any of them.

Question. Were those persons who acted as clerks of election on that day sworn before they entered on their duties?

Answer. I do not know whether they were or not; I do not think they were.

Question. Have not the persons who acted as clerks of election there that day been in the rebel army?

Answer. Both of them have been in the rebel army. I saw them in it, and got one of them to come out.

(Objected to by contestee, because there is no allegation in contestant's notice in reference to clerks of election being in the rebel army.)

Question. Will you state the names of those clerks?

Answer. J. F. Short and James M. Short.

Question. Do you know if they voted at that election?

Answer. I think they voted; they said they did, at least. They said they voted for Mr. Scott; one of them did.

Question. Will you state how many votes were counted for Mr. Scott, and how many for Mr. Lindsay, at that election?

Answer. Seventeen for Lindsay, and thirty-six or thirty-seven for Scott, as well as I can remember.

(Objected to by contestee, because the poll-books are the best evidence.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Pipkin.

Question. Are those two Shorts of whom you have spoken brothers of yours?

Answer. One of them is.

Question. When did you get him out of the rebel army?

Answer. It was just after the Fredericktown fight.

Question. Will you state what time the Fredericktown fight was?

Answer. This fight was on the 21st day of October, 1861.

(Admitted by Colonel Lindsay.)

Question. Is this the one you heard say voted for Scott?

Answer. It was James M. Short I heard say he voted for Scott. He said he was captured and taken to Cape Girardeau county. He says he never took any oath.

Question. Did you hear J. F. Short say after the election he had voted for Mr. Lindsay?

Answer. I heard him say he did, and I heard him say he did not. To the best of my knowledge he voted for Mr. Scott.

Question. Are you certain that you were judge of the election spoken of?

Answer. I think I was.

Question. Do you say you are a strong Union man?

Answer. Yes, sir; without conditions; have always been.

Question. Why did you not have the voters to take the convention oath?

Answer. I did try to get them to, but the other judges thought it was of no use.

P. B. SHORT.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

A. G. McMurtry, being recalled on the part of the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Who did the two Shorts, who acted as clerks of election at Cedar Creek precinct, in Wayne county, on the 3d of August last, electioneer for on that day?

Answer. They electioneered for Scott.

Question. Do you know who they voted for?

Answer. J. F. Short told me he voted for Scott, and also told me that James M. Short voted for Scott. Both electioneered for Scott, and wanted me to vote for Scott.

(All of the preceding answer which is hearsay objected to by contestee.)

Question. Why did you decline voting for Scott?

(Objected to by contestee as incompetent and irrelevant.)

Answer. I declined voting for Scott, and voted for Lindsay, because I regarded them and Scott as rebels, and rebels electioneering for Scott. I went to the polls intending not to vote for anybody, regarding Scott as a rebel, and Lindsay as "a little too black," as they had it down there. This act of their

electioneering for Scott induced me and four or five others to vote for Lindsay regarding him as far preferable to the other. We had not intended to vote at all

(The foregoing objected to as incompetent and irrelevant.)

Question by Mr. Pipkin.

Question. Were the above questions, which have been put to you by Mr Lindsay on your being recalled, suggested to Mr. Lindsay by yourself?

Answer. I told Mr. Lindsay I could answer questions put to that effect.

Question by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Did you see any rebel sympathizers electioneering and voting for Scott on that occasion?

Answer. I did. I saw men whom I consider as rebel sympathizers electioneering and voting for Scott on that occasion, and that is another reason why I vote for Lindsay.

(The above question objected to by contestee, as not growing out of the cross examination.)

Questions by Mr. Pipkin.

Question. How do you know they voted for Scott?

Answer. I saw them with Scott tickets in their hands. They said they vote for Scott, and electioneered for Scott. If it had not been for that, Lindsay vote would not have been more than eight.

Question. Did you see these men deposit the Scott tickets in the ballot-box

Answer. I saw them hand them to the judges; some of them were open in their hands. I know they were all electioneering for Scott.

ARCHIBALD G. McMURTRY.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met, pursuant to adjournment, at the court-house in Ironton, Iron county Missouri, at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m. Present: James Lindsay, in person and P. Pipkin, attorney for John G. Scott.

Josephus Moore, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. I live at this time in Benton township, Wayne county, Missouri

Question. Were you one of the judges of election in August, 1863, at this township?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. How many votes were counted there for Scott and Lindsay each

Answer. I can't tell certainly. My recollection at this time is that John G. Scott got thirty-five votes, and Lindsay none.

(The foregoing answer objected to by contestee, because the poll-books are the best evidence.)

Question. In what manner was the voting done there—*viva voce*, or by ballot?

Answer. We had tickets, but we voted openly, and wrote the name of the voter on the ticket.

Question. Were the tickets numbered?

Answer. No, sir; I think they were not numbered.

(Objected to by contestee, because the tickets are the best evidence.)

Question. What was done with the tickets?

Answer. We left them on the bench where we voted; the most of them were torn up.

(That part of the foregoing evidence in reference to voting by ballot, or *viva voce*, objected to, because there is no allegation in contestant's notice in reference thereto.)

Questions by attorney for Scott.

Question. Are you certain the number of votes, as stated by you, is correct?

Answer. I am not; but that is my best recollection.

Question. Have you ever seen the poll-books since that time?

Answer. I think not.

Question. Were the ballots counted by the judges before they were left upon the benches or destroyed?

Answer. We compared the number of the tickets with the face of the poll-book, and the numbers agreed.

Question. Were those numbers then certified upon the poll-book?

Answer. They were cast up, and the numbers given and set down on the poll at the place left by the clerk for that purpose.

Question. Did the leaving of the ballots, or their destruction, change the result of the election at that precinct?

(Objected to by contestant, because it is a legal question and not a proper question to be asked witness.)

Answer. The voters had given the full number of votes before the poll-books were closed.

Question. Did the leaving or destruction of the ballots spoken of above have the effect to give to Scott or Lindsay a different vote than was shown by the voters' names on the poll-books?

(Objected to, because the witness had already stated that no votes were given there except to Scott.)

Answer. My judgment is that it had no effect. It could have no effect, because the votes were given before the ballots were destroyed.

JOSEPHUS MOORE.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Contestant here offers affidavit of George M. Kayser, acknowledged before George Whitcomb, clerk of the county court of Mississippi county, Missouri, marked Exhibit A, to accompany these depositions as evidence on the part of contestant; also a certificate and statement from Jacob Tabler, clerk of the county court of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, marked Exhibit B, to accompany these depositions as evidence, as aforesaid.

(Both of which exhibits objected to by contestee, because they have no connexion with the preceding testimony; and because the same are voluntary statements and affidavits, and because they are irrelevant and incompetent.)

James S. Evans, of lawful age, being produced, sworn and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. I live in Iron township, Iron county, Missouri.

Question. Who did you vote for at the August election, in 1863?

Answer. I think I voted for Scott.

Question. How many persons came to your house, about April, 1861, on the evening previous to marching out to the Gum Spring?

Answer. I do not recollect the number, but there were some who came there that evening.

Question. How many persons came to your house after night, the same evening?

Answer. I do not recollect of any persons coming there after night.

Question. Do you know where these persons came from who came there?

Answer. Mostly from Black river—perhaps all.

Question. Did not a number of the Iron township people join them on that occasion?

Answer. Some of them did.

Question. Did you go with them to the Gum Spring?

Answer. I did go with them there that morning.

Question. How far is the Gum Spring from Ironton?

Answer. About two miles and a half.

Question. Were those people armed?

Answer. Some of them had guns, and some did not.

Question. What did they intend to do?

Answer. That is a mixed question. Some wanted to muster, others wanted to go to Bosse's and have a general blow up there, and others wanted to go to Ironton to muster; there did not seem to be a general understanding among them.

Question. Was it not their purpose to come to Ironton and Pilot Knob and drive out the black republicans and the Dutch?

Answer. I may have heard something of the kind; but if so, it was not from any person of any consequence.

Question. Was it not their intention to come to Ironton to destroy the furnace printing press?

Answer. Not that I can answer; if any person had such intentions I did not hear it.

Question. How were those persons disposed toward the government at that time?

Answer. I do not believe I am prepared to answer it. I do not think anything was said about the government. I started in to break it up, and succeeded in doing so.

Question. Were they not advocating secession, and a division of the government, to establish a confederacy in which they could get their *rights?*

Answer. I do not think that the doctrine of secession was spoken of in the little party that was gathered up.

Question. How many were there in all, together, at the Gum Spring?

Answer. Perhaps thirty-five or forty.

Question. Did they not complain that they could not get their rights?

Answer. No, sir; I do not think there was any such thing spoken of.

Question. What did they collect together for under arms?

Answer. I can't say. I think they wanted to be seen more than anything else, and wanted to come to town to make a display. They had a drum.

Question. Were you not in Ironton some two or three days previous to that?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Were you not in the office with Hiram N. Tong the most of the time you were here?

Answer. I was not; I was only in there a very few minutes.

Question. Was not the conversation about this mob while you were in the office of H. N. Tong?

Answer. It was about the difficulty between Mr. Lindsay and the editor of this other paper.

Question. Were you not one of the committee to go into St. François county to get up men to help form this meeting?

Answer. No, sir.

(All of the foregoing questions and answers objected to, because of irrelevancy nd incompetency.)

Question. Was there not a mob of some of the citizens of Iron township otten up about March, 1861, and mobbed James Goseline—tied him up and hipped him, charging him with being an abolitionist?

Answer. I heard of a difficulty of the kind, but don't know anything about it.

(Objected to by contestee, because the same is irrelevant, incompetent hearsay, and because contestant's notice makes no allegation in relation to said lleged mob.)

Cross-examination.

Question. At the time you heard of this mob whipping Goseline, did you hear or what purpose he was whipped?

Answer. I heard it was for drawing or snapping a gun on a man. I did not ear anything about his being whipped because he was an abolitionist.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. What made it necessary for Goseline to draw his gun upon a man?

Answer. I do not know; it grew out of a difficulty.

Question. Who was that man?

Answer. Alexander Reyburn.

JAMES S. EVANS.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

William N. Sloan, of lawful age, being produced, sworn and examined on the art of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. I live in Iron township, Iron county, Missouri.

Question. Do you know James Goseline?

Answer. I do.

Question. Was he boarding at your house about March, 1861?

Answer. He was a painter, and I gave him a job of painting; after he was one, having nothing else to do, he remained for some time at my house.

Question. Do you know of his having been mobbed by some of the citizens f Iron township, and whipped? If so, state.

Answer. Goseline came to my house to do this painting, and while remaining t my house, after doing this job, he assisted me in working on the farm. I had young mare that was very wild and bad to break; we undertook to break er, and spent some days at work with her—haltered her up, and Goseline rode r for me; he rode her out; I went with him on another animal, up to the re of James S. Evans, and on our return back we passed Mr. S. A. Reyrn's, and as we passed there, there were some young horses and mules in the e, which we met just before we got to the house; they ran after us, and I got tween them and Goseline and kept them off as well as I could, and after we d passed the horses, the horses and mules ran upon us, and I got off and took e filly by the bridle, and Goseline got off and I held the horses, and he ran ud and shook his switch at them and drove them off. The horses went back, the lane. Then we got on our horses and started on, and not long after I rd some person calling dogs, and I looked around and saw Mr. Reyburn's second ughter. She was throwing at the horses, apparently trying to drive the horses r us. I observed to Goseline "just look there," and Goseline looked around and

broke out with an oath, saying "I'll be damned if she aint fooling away her time." He said if she drove them horses and mules after us "I will keep after them till I will kill one of them." He had no arms, but was good at throwing rocks. Then he said, "I will tell her father; he knows nothing about it, or he would not allow that conduct." Said I, "Goseline, I would not do it; that it would not amount to anything, and that he would get himself into a difficulty." Goseline said he would tell her father; that he knew nothing about it and would not allow it. In a few days afterward Mr. Reyburn passed through my lane, and Mr. Goseline saw him before he got to the house. I was ploughing near, and saw Goseline start out to meet him; they met and commenced talking; I could tell by the manœuvres and motions of the two men that they were angry before they got through, and after Reyburn passed on I came into the house, and Goseline said that he told Reyburn about his daughter's conduct, and told him that if she had succeeded in driving the horses after us he would have killed one of them, or would have kept after them until yet. Goseline said that Reyburn said, "You want to raise a fuss with me; you want to kill my mule, you scoundrel you." That he, Goseline, told him he did not wish to raise any fuss with him; he wanted only to tell him what his daughter had done; and Goseline said, the more I excused it the worse he reared, and charged that he had been set on by Sloan's family; when he observed I raised my own fusses and fight my own fights; but, said he, it is you that want to raise a fuss, and damn you, if you will fight I will whip you so your wife and children won't know you; when Reyburn replied, "I have not time now, but I will see you some other time." I told Goseline he had better let Reyburn be; that he was a man that would use weapons, and would not fight a man a just fight; that you are a very irritable man, and he will provoke you, and you will do something and he will shoot you. Goseline said he was satisfied; that he would let it be if Reyburn would; he would not say anything more to him.

In course of a week, or such a matter, I had Goseline at work fixing a spring-house—it was on Saturday, March 30, 1861. About twelve o'clock Samuel A. Reyburn and William Reyburn, brother to Samuel A. Reyburn, came along with a sack of something under Wm. Reyburn. Goseline was coming to the house after some nails and passed in at the yard gate from the spring. S. A. Reyburn saw him and said, this is the time to settle that difficulty. I did not hear this myself, but heard a good deal afterwards from the parties themselves. Goseline passed on and did not appear to mind it at the start. S. A. Reyburn then called him a negro-stealing son of a bitch. Goseline then wheeled round (having got near the porch gate) and went back to the yard gate where he came in; he said he thought he would go back there and take him off his horse and give him a whipping. He got to the gate; Reyburn got off his horse and put his hand in his bosom and walked up to the fence, (as my wife and Goseline stated to me.) At that time my wife, believing that Reyburn was going to shoot Goseline, ran back to the house where I was bedding out some sweet potatoes, saying, make haste and come to the house; that Reyburn was going to shoot Goseline; that she expected to hear the pistol fire every minute. I threw down my shovel and went to the house. When I turned round where I could see, I saw Goseline standing with a rifle drawn at a ready, saying, "Just show me the but of your pistol; just draw your arms." I came up to them, saying, "What's the matter?" Reyburn said, "This man has drawn a gun on me." Goseline said, "He called me a negro-stealing son of a bitch, and was going to shoot me." Reyburn said, "He raised a fuss the other day with me in your lane." Goseline said, "I did not raise any fuss with you; I only told you how your daughter had done." They quarreled on for some time, and Reyburn said, "I will raise a mob and mob you." I told Reyburn to use law, and Reyburn went off, saying "he would get out a writ."

Question. Will you state if a mob came to your house afterwards to interfere with Goseline?

Answer. About eleven o'clock at night of that day, 30th March, 1861, some persons came to my house and called me out, and told me what they wanted to do, and asked me if Goseline was there, and said they wanted to take him out and whip him; in a short time the body of the mob came up, saying they were afraid he would get away. Goseline had taken my rifle and went into one of the rooms with it, and fastened the door, and they wanted to break open the doors to where he was. I told them they could not do it, and if they broke them doors open, if there was any law in the State of Missouri I would make them pay for it; that Goseline had a rifle in there, and the first one that undertook to break into him he would shoot. They begged me to let them take him out; that they would only give him about fifteen lashes; that he was a black republican, and friend to Spencer, and had raised a fuss with Mr. Reyburn; when I told them if he had done wrong, they had better get a writ and give him a trial; but that did not seem to suit their fancy; they went off and consulted, and I suppose sent off Mr. S. A. Reyburn and Mr. Wm. Myers to Esquire Tailor's and got out a writ. Mr. Highly, constable of Iron township, came with the writ to the house, and I met him at the door and had a talk with him, to the effect not to let any of them inside when he went to serve the writ on Goseline. I went to the door and told Mr. Goseline that Mr. Highly had come with a writ for him. He opened the door and let him in. Mr. Highly went and read the writ to him, when Mr. Goseline gave up the gun, and said he would go with Mr. Highly.

Question. Who were those parties that came there that night?

Answer. Alexander N. Sloan, William A. Sloan, and William S. Wiatt, were those that came in advance; David Palmer was the one who talked with me about Goseline being a black republican and a friend to Spencer, and wanted to give him fifteen lashes. Others were there as follows: Samuel A. Reyburn, William Reyburn, Andrew Reyburn, Joseph C. Mayer, William Mayer, William Mayer, jr., Samuel Rice, Jackson Palmer, James Sloan, James McClurg, John Petty, senior, Alexander Petty, Gallenus Petty, Marshall Petty, Henry Jones, senior, George Jones, James Jones, James Presnell, Gentry Thomas, John Bell, William Bell, John Paul, who afterwards stole my horse, and others, whose faces I did not see, and some I did not know.

Question. Are those persons which you have named citizens of Iron township?

Answer. All of them are citizens of that township.

Question. Did not James S. Evans urge you to attend the meetings in Iron township about March and April, 1861, which were held for the purpose of organizing the mob known as the Gum Spring mob?

Answer. I cannot say as to that; Mr. Evans wanted me to help organize a company, as I understood something of military tactics; this was in the spring of 1861, a short time before Captain Cole came down.

Question. Did he tell you what was the object of that company he wanted organized?

Answer. Mr. Evans did not say what the object was. It was a clear case to me that if the company was organized, there would be different colors flying from what I wanted.

(The foregoing questions and answers in reference to Mr. Evans objected to, because contestant can't impeach his own witness, and because it details Mr. Evans's own statements; and the whole of the testimony of Mr. Sloan objected to because the same is irrelevant to any issue made by the notice and answer.)

Cross-examined by Mr. P. Pipkin.

Question. Do you mean to say that the persons above named were residen of Iron township, Iron county, Missouri, in August, 1863?

Answer. Some were; some were dead, August last, and some were in th army; John Petty and William A. Sloan died before August, 1863. Alexand Petty took a horse from me; he was captured by federal troops, and is now, not dead, a soldier in an Iowa regiment. Gallenus Petty and Marshal Pett I do not know where they are; John Paul went off to the rebel army, and ca back and stole a horse from me; I do not know where McClurg was in Augu 1863.

Question by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. How many of those parties you speak of as being in the army a in the federal army?

Answer. But one, Alexander Petty, that I know of.

WILLIAM N. SLOAN.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Nathaniel Highly, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined o the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. I live in Iron township, Iron county, Missouri.

Question. Were you constable of that township in March, 1861?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Was there a writ put in your hands in that month for the arres one James Goseline?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Where was he when you arrested him?

Answer. At William N. Sloan's house, about two o'clock in the night.

Question. Were there any persons about and around the house when y went there?

Answer. When I rode up in the lane, I did not see that there was any p son there. Mr. Reyburn told me to be cautious; that he might shoot me: a when I got up near the house I hallooed out, "Halloo, everybody is here."

Question. Did Mr. Reyburn bring the writ to you?

Answer. Mr. Reyburn came to my house and hallooed me up, and I we with him to Esquire Tailor's office; I did not know who the writ was for un they wrote it and gave it to me.

Question. Did Mr. Reyburn tell you why he wanted the writ served in t night time?

Answer. He said Goseline had drawn a gun on him, and he wanted h arrested that night and taken before Esquire Tailor; that we must get shut such people as that in the country, and put them out.

Question. After you arrested him, what did you do with him?

Answer. I read the writ to him and disarmed him, and told him I wanted h to go with me to Esquire Tailor's; he said he would go with me anywh The persons around there wanted to assist me in taking him, but I told them stand back—I did not want any of their assistance. I arrested him and to him about sixty yards to where my horse was hitched, and the crowd follow after me, and I told Mr. Goseline it was very muddy, and took him up by h me on my horse. I went with him about thirty yards and crossed a bra The crowd came with a rush and gathered him by the legs; they had sticks a

clubs, and were hallooing and yelling and pulling Goseline, Goseline holding on to me, till finally the saddle-girth broke, and we both fell from the horse, when they took hold of Goseline, saying "You are the fellow we want." They took him, and I did not see him any more till after I went back to the house, when I asked him, after he came to the house, if they whipped him; his reply was, "They gave me hell." He had on his clothes, and I did not examine his body to see how bad he was hurt. He asked me what to do, and I told him he had better leave, as I thought they would hang him.

Question. How many persons were engaged in that mob?

Answer. About twenty-eight.

Question. Will you call the names of as many of the persons engaged in that mob as you can?

Answer. Alexander N. Sloan, Wm. A. Sloan, Wm. S. Wiatt, Jno. M. Petty, Alexander Petty, Marshal Petty, Gallenus Petty, James Sloan, John Bell, Wm. Bell, Gentry Thomas, Henry Jones, James Jones, George Jones, John Paul, Andrew Reyburn, James McClurg, Joseph C. Mayer, Wm. R. Mayer, Wm. Mayer jr., Samuel Rice, Jackson Palmer, Samuel A. Reyburn, David Palmer. It was dark and those persons I saw and recognized; there appeared to be more there.

(All of the foregoing objected to by contestant, because the same is irrelevant to any issue made by the notice and answer.)

No cross-examination.

N. HIGHLY,

Attest: JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met pursuant to adjournment, at the court-house in Ironton, Iron county, Missouri, on the 13th day of February, 1864, at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m. Present the same to-day as yesterday.

A. W. Harrison, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. In Reynolds county, Missouri.

Question. Do you know anything about a mob known as the "Gum Spring raid?"

Answer. Yes, sir; I think, to the best of my recollection, in the year 1861, I think in the month of April, an armed force assembled at the Gum Spring. I suppose there were about seventy or eighty persons in that body.

Question. Did you see those men at the Gum Spring?

Answer. Yes, sir; I saw them at the Gum Spring.

Question. Do you know what their object was in collecting there under arms?

Answer. So far as my knowledge goes as to their objects, I can state, it was to repel a mob of Germans, represented to be coming from St. Louis; that I understood to be the main object.

Question. Did any mob of Germans come down from St. Louis?

Answer. None to my notice or knowledge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pipkin.

Question. Did the mob disperse after assembling at the Gum Spring?

Answer. Yes sir.

(Objected to for irrelevancy.)

A. W. HARRISON.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Joseph Huff, of lawful age, being produced, sworn and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where were you on the third of August, 1863?

Answer. I was at Lesterville, in Reynolds county. Missouri.

Question. Who were with you there?

Answer. About ten soldiers belonging to companies A and I of the third Missouri State militia.

Question. Do you know Philip Pipkin, the attorney for John G. Scott?

Answer. I do.

Question. Do you know any of his sons?

Answer. I know two of them when I see them.

Question. Where did you see them last?

Answer. I have seen one of them about here frequently within the last few months; the last time I saw the other was at Van Buren, in this State

Question. When did you see the one at Van Buren?

Answer. Some time in the month of July or August, 1861.

Question. What was he doing there?

Answer. He was a soldier under Captain White.

Question. Will you state who Captain White is, and what kind of command he commanded?

Answer. Captain White was at that time a rebel captain, commanding a company under Jeff. Thompson, to the best of my knowledge.

(All of the foregoing objected to, because the same is irrelevant and not pertinent to any issue raised by the notice and answer.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Pipkin.

Question. Did you and those ten soldiers vote at Lesterville on the third of August, 1863?

Answer. I voted myself, but the soldiers did not vote.

Question. Did they vote at all that day?

Answer. I think not; I am certain they did not vote at Lesterville precinct, and the polls were closed when we returned to Centreville—I mean the Centreville polls.

JOSEPH HUFF.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

C. R. Peck, of lawful age, being produced, sworn and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. At Ironton, Missouri.

Question. Do you know B. Shepherd, of this place?

Answer. I do.

Question. Did he not leave here at one time to get rid of the federal troops?

Answer. He and his son left together soon after the troops came here, and I supposed went to Ohio, from what he told me.

Question. Do you know anything of his son leaving here and going to the rebel army?

Answer. I know that he left here and went to the rebel army and returned; whilst I was acting provost marshal here, I had him arrested and placed under oath and bond to the government.

Question. Do you know John Morgan?

Answer. I do.

Question. Will you state if you know of his being a rebel sympathizer?

Answer. I know that whilst I was provost marshal he was turned over to me by the commander of the post as a prisoner, charged with being a rebel sympathizer, which he never denied; I held him as a prisoner for some time, but on account of age, bad health, &c., I released him without taking the oath, for the reason that he had taken it before. At the last election, when he offered to vote I challenged his vote on the ground of his being a rebel sympathizer, and he again acknowledged being a southern sympathizer, took the oath required to be taken by voters, and voted.

Question. Do you know Wm. Suits?

Answer. I do.

Question. Did you ever see a rebel flag raised in his yard?

Answer. No, sir; I heard there was one there, but I did not see it; I know of his being arrested by Colonel Bland and General Grant. He told me that Colonel Bland offered to release him upon taking the oath of allegiance, which he refused, and that he never would take it.

Question. Do you know James Davidson?

Answer. I do.

Question. Do you know how many of his sons are, or have been, in the rebel army?

Answer. He had two sons—one, perhaps, a stepson; one of them was reported to me whilst I was provost marshal; the other has never returned, to my knowledge.

Question. Do you know John F. T. Edwards?

Answer. I do. I know him to be under oath and bond not to leave this county, for having served in the rebel army.

Question. Did you know a man, living here at the time of the commencement of the rebellion, by the name of Thomas B. Sanford?

Answer. I knew him very well.

Question. Do you know what became of him?

Answer. The last time I heard from him he was lieutenant colonel in some rebel regiment, and, as I heard, was afterwards killed at the fight at Helena, on the 4th of July last.

Question. Do you know Philip Pipkin, the attorney for John G. Scott?

Answer. I do.

Question. Did you ever hear him make a speech against coercion?

Answer. I did, when he was a candidate for delegate to the State convention.

Question. Do you know how many times he has been under military arrest?

Answer. Twice, to my knowledge; once arrested and taken to the arsenal, and once arrested by General Grant.

Question. Do you know anything about copies of a paper called The Crisis being found in his possession?

Answer. Whilst I was provost marshal I received an order to stop the circulation of that and some other disloyal papers. I took several copies of The Crisis out of the post office at this place, addressed to Mr. Pipkin. I sent over to Mr. Pipkin's house and got two bound volumes of The Crisis, and several extra copies. I forwarded them to Colonel Farrar, the general superintendent of confiscated and contraband property, together with a note from Mr. Pipkin, with the request that the bound volumes be preserved and returned him when it was proper to do so.

Contestant here offers a slip from the Arcadia Prospect of April 27, 1861, being the proceedings of a meeting held in Iron county on the 22d day of that month, marked Exhibit D; also a slip clipped from the De Soto Herald of April 26, 1861, marked Exhibit D; also a public notice clipped from the Arcadia Prospect of the 27th of April, 1861, headed "Flag-raising and States Rights meeting," marked Exhibit E, to accompany these depositions as evidence on the part of contestant.

All of the foregoing evidence of Mr. Peck objected to by contestee, because the same is irrelevant and not pertinent to any issue raised by the notice and answer, and because the same is hearsay in part, and altogether incompetent; objects also to the exhibits, because they are extracts from newspapers and proceedings of meetings in which Mr. Scott took no part, and because of irrelevancy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pipkin.

Question. Will you state how long since Mr. B. Shepherd returned from Ohio?

Answer. I cannot positively. I think, to the best of my recollection, he returned in the spring or summer of 1862. He has remained here all the time since.

Question. Has Mr. Morgan remained at home in this county all the time since 1861?

Answer. I cannot say, as he does not live in this town. It has been sometimes two or three months that I have not seen him at all. I have never heard of his going off.

Question. Has William Suits remained here all the time?

Answer. So far as I know, he has, except when he ran from Captain Cole I do not suppose he went very far, as he returned soon after the troops left here.

Question. Has James Davidson remained here all the time?

Answer. I have never heard of his going further south than Wayne county about thirty-five miles.

Question. Has Philip Pipkin ever left home since the rebellion?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Question. Has he not been at home and about the place of his business since the spring of 1861, as much as before that time?

Answer. I have no knowledge of his having been absent more since than before that time.

Question. Do you not know that Philip Pipkin was released from arrest both times without giving bond?

Answer. I have no knowledge of the manner in which he was released, other than what Mr. Pipkin has told me himself.

Question. When did he tell that?

Answer. I heard him remark, soon after his release from the arsenal at St. Louis, that he was released without either taking the oath or giving bond.

Question. Was Judge Emerson arrested with him, and taken to the arsenal at the same time?

Answer. He was.

Question. Has Mr. Emerson been elected lately judge of one of the districts in this State, (the 15th)?

Answer. He has.

Question. Did you and Colonel Lindsay support him for that office?

Answer. Not being in that district, we had no vote.

Question. Did you not use your influene in his favor?

Answer. What I said in that election was in his favor, believing him to have reformed from the manner in which he started out in the rebellion.

Question. Do you know whom he supported for Congress?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Did he not leave this State twice to avoid military duty?

Answer. I remember of his having left twice; the last time when he left he had a commission to recruit for the United States service. I saw his authority.

Question. Are you Mr. Lindsay's son-in-law?

Answer. I am.
Question. Are you also his brother-in-law?
Answer. I am.

CARROLL R PECK.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

It is agreed by James Lindsay and Philip Pipkin, attorney for John G. Scott, that the statement of Judge John V. Logan shall be read in evidence, without being taken before any other judge or other officer designated by act of Congress, and that the oath may be administered to him by David Humphreys, clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, reserving to the contestee the right to object on grounds of incompetency, irrelevancy, or other similar grounds.

Judge John V. Logan being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Do you know Joseph L. Stevens, of Iron township, Iron county, Missouri?
Answer. I do.
Question. Was he, or not, one of the judges of election in August, 1863, in Iron township?
Answer. He was.
Question. Did he ever tell you anything about the Gum Spring mob? If so, state what it was.
(Objected to as being hearsay.)
Answer. About two days before the mob assembled, he told me what "we" were going to do. He said, "We are going down to Ironton the day after to-morrow for the purpose of destroying James Lindsay's press, and to take Lindsay and give him a black-jacking." I remarked that the press, as I understood, did not belong to Mr. Lindsay; that it belonged to H. N. Tong, as I had heard. He said it made no difference in whose possession it was, or who set up claim to it; they intended to destroy it. I then told him they would be very apt to be made to suffer or pay for any such conduct. He then inquired "how?" I answered, that they would be indicted or prosecuted. He said there was no danger, for mob law bid defiance to all civil law. I inquired of him what it was for. He said it was on account of the abolition publications in his paper and the Faber difficulty.
Question. Who was Faber?
Answer. He was editor of the Arcadia Prospect, and the person whom he had reference to.
Question. Who did you understand him to mean when he said "*we?*"
Answer. It was the persons who had been holding meetings in the school-house, near my house. I think they held a meeting there that day, and some three or four meetings the previous week in the daytime, and one at night, to fix up a plan to burn the railroad bridge on the St. François river. They had a meeting in the daytime for the purpose (as I understood from one of the members of it) to consult together about the Goseline mob, as they had understood they were going to be prosecuted, and they met for the purpose of combining together to resist the civil authorities. I think it was at that meeting that he said they passed resolutions, and appointed two persons to go to Potosi, to know of the citizens of Potosi if they wanted any assistance, as it was rumored that the Dutch and black republicans were coming down to that place; also two persons were appointed and sent to Iron Mountain for the same purpose, and they passed a resolution that the meeting adjourn till seven o'clock to-morrow morn-

ing, and, if necessary, that they should be called together sooner. The signal was to be given by firing a gun, which was to be answered all over the neighborhood by firing of guns, and they were then to assemble at the school-house. About 8 or 9 o'clock, after dark, there was a gun fired, and in a minute or two there were two guns heard fire as if both at one house, and so on they were firing all over the neighborhood, so far as I could hear them, and in a short time I heard the assembling of people at the school-house, about two hundred and fifty yards from my house. The meeting at seven o'clock was for the purpose of receiving the reports of those persons sent to Potosi and Iron Mountain. The men that went to Potosi and Iron Mountain, as messengers, were to fire their pistols on their return as a signal, provided the citizens of those two places needed their help. They were to be back by daybreak to the edge of Iron county, at Reed creek. David H. Palmer and Joseph Ayresman were the persons who started to Potosi, and proceeded about half way. At some time between sundown and midnight they met with Preston Robison, who had been to Potosi that day and was returning home. Mr. Robison told them that the troops were then at Potosi; had taken him prisoner, and kept him till about dark, and that it was no use for them to go on, on that business; so they turned round and came back and came, as I understood, to the school-house and found a parcel of them there and made their report to them. They then moved from the school-house to James S. Evans's storehouse, and there worked all night, trying to get them all to agree to proceed to the St. François bridge and burn it. Corbin Thompson having passed over the Iron Mountain railroad that day, tried to discourage them by telling them he saw guards placed at the bridges that day; that they were too strong for them, and they could not do anything if they went. James S. Evans and some others of them insisted that they should go; that they could whip the guards away and burn the bridge anyhow. David Palmer, after trying to dissuade them from going, though it he could not prevent them, got on his horse and went after Mr. Milton Bell to come and try to prevent them from going. Mr. Bell said they went as quick as they could to the meeting, and tried to prevent them from going, and finally succeeded in doing so. They drank it up about chicken-crow in the morning.

Question. Where did those persons live?

Answer. Mainly in Iron township, Iron county, Missouri.

Question. If I understand you, you get this information from persons that were at those meetings, and mixed with those people?

Answer. Yes, sir, I got it from them; mainly from Mr. Milton Bell, who attended their meetings, but disapproved of their plans. He was the only person of them whom I could get any information from, except what I got from Joseph L. Stevens. Benjamin Wiatt, who is now dead, told me of some resolutions they passed, to the purport that they intended to put a black mark, and a very black mark, upon all persons who would not go with "us" in all "our" undertakings. I told him he might put as black a mark on me as he had a mind to, that he would have a blacker mark on him before twelve months than he could put on me or anybody else. He told me that he had been round that morning, talked to a great many, and they all talked, with tears in their eyes, that you are the hardest person I have come across; that he had been round trying to get up a company to go to St. Louis and drive all old Lincoln's men out, and cut off all the black Dutch's heads in St. Louis, and that old uncle Sam Imboden was going, as old as he was, and "I will tell you what he says he is going to do before he goes;" he says he will take his gun and go round in this neighborhood and shoot every man that will not go with us. I told him that the old man Imboden would not get far before he would fall if he undertook that; if he undertook to start with a company, he would be met, before he got five miles, with another company. He said he did not care for that; they could whip them and drive them out of the State. I told him it was a very easy thing to talk. He

said he did not want to talk; he wanted to do the work, and started off and left me. On the evening before the mob assembled at the Gum Spring, I saw them coming from different directions, going towards James S. Evans's. I counted thirty-four in the first company that went along, just before dusk in the evening; Bill Rouse was in the advance, beating the drum. About ten or eleven o'clock that night there was another company passed, apparently, from the noise they made, numbering about as many as were in the first company. Part of them stayed at James S. Evan's, and part at Bill Wilson's. I saw some next day, on their return in small bodies from the Gum Spring, and they told me that they started at four o'clock that morning to the Gum Spring, and that Houston Russell had been down to Arcadia the day before; that some of the citizens of Ironton and Arcadia had persuaded him to go back home, and prevent any company from coming down there to raise disturbance. The people in Ironton and Arcadia had prevailed on the Fredericktown company and Tyler's Mill company not to go there to raise any disturbance; that when Houston Russell came to them in the night at Evans's and made known the request, the conclusion was, as the Caledonia company had gone on to the Gum Spring, they concluded to all go on to the Gum Spring, and there determine what they would do; and that James S. Evans, David H. Palmer, and Bill Wilson were detailed to go to Ironton and Pilot Knob for the purpose of ascertaining the fact whether or not the Tyler Mill and Fredericktown company were going to meet them. They returned and reported that they saw no company about, and no persons stirring except some few persons just getting up when they left; so the most of them agreed to break up and go home, except Dr. Jesse R. Evans, who said they were determined to come. Evans said, "There is enough of us to clear them out; that his grandfather had killed five Indians with a clapboard; that he could drive out all the Dutch and black republicans that were in Ironton and Pilot Knob with rye straw;" so they all got on their horses and started, and left him and his band behind. They did not know what became of them.

(All of the foregoing objected to, because the same is irrelevant, incompetent, and hearsay, and because the same is not applicable to any issues raised by the notice and answer.)

No cross-examination.

JOHN V. LOGAN.

EXHIBIT A.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

County of Mississippi, ss:

George M. Keyser, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is and was assessor in 1862 of said county; that he has resided in said county, at the county seat, continuously since the beginning of 1862, and that he was acquainted with the business and transactions of said county since and prior to that date, and that under an order issued about July, 1862, or some time in the summer of that year, from the headquarters of the militia of said State, requiring the citizens of the State liable to do military duty to be enrolled, was not carried into effect in said county, or at least there was no enrolment of militia in said county until I enrolled them in 1863, under orders from Colonel Hy. J. Deal; at least, if there was any such enrolment it was unknown to me, which would scarcely be possible.

GEORGE M. KEYSER.

I, George Whitcomb, clerk of the county court of said county, certify that George M. Keyser, who was and is county assessor, and also United States assessor, subscribed and swore to the above statement; and I further certify I believe

the facts stated therein to be true. Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 20th day of January, 1864.

GEORGE WHITCOMB, *Clerk.*

EXHIBIT B.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

County of Cape Girardeau, ss:

I, Jacob Tobler, clerk of the county court of said county, at the request of James Lindsay, esq., do hereby certify, that at the election held on the 3d day of August, 1863, at the several places of voting in said county, for a member of Congress from the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, the following vote was given in said county: For James Lindsay, 686 votes; for John G. Scott, 466 votes; for Joseph Bogy, 2 votes; which votes were opened and cast up by me on the 21st day of August, 1863. I further certify, that on the 22d day of August, 1863, I received the poll-books of companies B and F of the 29th regiment infantry, Missouri volunteers, which election was *viva voce* and resulted as follows: For James Lindsay, 37 votes; for John G. Scott, 1 vote; and in my abstract of votes certified to the secretary of state, I also stated the fact of the soldiers' vote being received, (one day after the opening of the general returns,) and that if the mode of voting by the soldiers was according to law, which I was then unable to determine, the mode of voting in this State having been changed from *viva voce* to ballot, (in March, 1863, the soldiers' vote should be added to the other citizen vote.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and set my official seal at office in Jackson, Missouri, the 16th of January, 1864.

JACOB TOBLER, *Clerk.*

EXHIBIT C.

THE GROUND SWELL.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN IRON COUNTY.

On Monday evening last, 22d instant, a large number of leading and influential citizens of Iron county convened at the court-house in Ironton, to express their sentiments on the present difficulties of our country.

Theodore F. Tong, esq., was unanimously elected president.

The president, H. N. Tong, Dr. Farrar, and others, explained the objects of the meeting. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draught resolutions: H. N. Tong, J. F. T. Edwards, B. Shepherd, J. W. Hancock, Wm. Suits, esqrs., and Dr. G. W. Farrar.

After the committee retired, Thomas B. Sanford, esq., was called out, and made an eloquent and forcible speech. Several other gentlemen made brief remarks.

The committee, through their chairman, H. N. Tong, esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas our once happy country, so long famous for its prosperity, has become suddenly distracted by internal strife; and whereas, by acts of oppression on the part of a sectional President, aided and assisted by northern fanaticism, a civil war has been brought upon us, with all its attendant horrors: therefore we, the citizens of Ironton and vicinity, having met for the purpose of considering the course to be pursued by us in view of the coming struggle, respectfully sub-

mit to our fellow-citizens of Missouri the following resolutions, as expressive of our sentiments:

Resolved, 1. That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has, in the course pursued by him since his inauguration, been guilty of base deception of a portion of the people in regard to his true position, and has taken a course calculated to dissever forever our once glorious Union, and to render its reconstruction impossible. That the war which he has inaugurated upon the seceding States is an usurpation of authority not vested in him as the federal Executive by the Constitution, and is subversive of the principles which constitute the basis of our civil liberties and constitutional rights.

2. That in view of the course which has been pursued by the President, there is but one course that Missouri can pursue; and believing that in the coming struggle, which is now inevitable, there is no middle ground, we feel prepared to take our stand side by side with our sister slave States that have severed the connexion with the federal Union, and have framed for themselves a separate government.

3. That in our opinion the Missouri State convention should be immediately convened, and should pass an ordinance of secession, and submit the same to the people for their action thereon.

4. That the course pursued by C. F. Jackson, governor of Missouri, in refusing to countenance the course pursued by the President in making war upon the seceding States, and his bitter denunciations of all connected with this unholy and unnatural war, meets with our hearty approval.

5. That in view of the distracted condition of the country, and the dangers which threaten us in common with all the citizens of Missouri, we should at once form a home military guard, for the protection of our families and our property.

6. That we believe that all good citizens should use their influence to quiet local excitement in our midst, and to unite the community, heart and hand, for the protection of our rights.

7. That the legislature of Missouri, in the extra session to be held in pursuance of the proclamation of Governor Jackson, should make an appropriation of not less than $500,000 to arm and equip the militia for the protection of our property and the defence of the State.

8. That all papers that indorse the foregoing resolutions be requested to publish the same.

The preamble and each resolution being read and voted upon separately, was unanimously adopted amidst thunders of applause.

The feeling was universal for Missouri to take her stand with her southern sister States.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

T. F. TONG,
President.

EXHIBIT D.

HOPEFUL NEWS.

On yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Philip Pipkin, of Ironton, Missouri, called on us. He has been in St. Louis all the week, taking note of passing events. Mr. Pipkin had an interview with Governor Jackson and General Price, (president of the State convention.) The two dignitaries perfectly understand one another, and are acting in concert. The convention will not be called together until two weeks after the legislature convenes, for prudential reasons. We are at liberty to say this to the friends of the south: all is well; the skies are brightening, and the ides of to-day give happy token of a glorious 'morrow. In the

meanwhile, it is an imperative duty that the southern men in every township organize themselves into armed bodies, for they will soon be needed.

PERSONAL.—Hon. M. P. Cayce, of Farmington, our southern delegate in the convention, passed through here on Wednesday, for St. Louis. Mr. Cayce says his county is ripe for secession.

EXHIBIT E.

FLAG-RAISING AND STATE RIGHTS MEETING.

On Thursday, 16th of May, there will be raised in De Soto a pole 100 feet high, and to its top will be run up a splendid flag, thirty feet long and nine feet in width—the gift of the patriotic ladies of Valle and Platen townships to the State Rights party.

The following named gentlemen have been invited and are expected to attend and address the people, who will congregate here on that day:

Hon. G. G. Vest, of Boonville; Hon. C. C. Zeigler, of St. Genevieve; Hon. S. B. Churchill, Professor J. N. McDowell, Judge Wm. M. Cooke, and Matt. F. Cullen, esq., of St. Louis; Hon. M. P. Cayce, of Farmington; Judge D. F. Perryman, and Wm. A. Matthews, esq., of Potosi; Hon. Philip Pipkin, of Ironton; Colonel Ferd. Kennet, Abner Green, esq., John L. Thomas, esq., and Hon. Francis Hagan, of Jefferson.

An excellent brass band will be in attendance to furnish soul-stirring music. A cordial invitation is given to all the State Rights men, women, and children in southeast Missouri, to attend this great southern love-feast.

DE SOTO, *April* 18, 1861.

Depositions of sundry witnesses taken before me, John V. Logan, a justice of the county court, within and for the county of Iron, in the State of Missouri, commencing on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1863, pursuant to agreement of the parties, at the court-house in the town of Potosi, in the county of Washington, and State of Missouri, to be read in evidence on behalf of James Lindsay, in a certain contested election for representative to Congress for the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, at the election held on the third day of August, 1863, wherein John G. Scott holds the certificate of election, and the said James Lindsay is contestant.

Arthur Cunningham, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Irondale, Concord township, Washington county, Missouri.

Question. Were you present at the Concord precinct at the August election in 1863?

Answer. I was.

Question. Were you present at that election during the most part of the day?

Answer I was. There was an oath administered at that election; it was what was known to be the convention oath; so far as I can read and understand, I think it was. It was, as well as I can recollect, written from a printed book. Abraham R. Eaton, justice of the peace, administered the oath. He was not a judge of the election, I believe. The same oath was administered

o all the voters that I saw vote there that day. I am acquainted with John G. Scott, the member elect; I have known him ten or twelve years, and also his place of residence. I have not seen him very often during that time; have seen his family every few months; have seen him oftener than his family. I have resided at Irondale since it has been a place. I do not know where Mr. Scott has resided during that time, unless at Irondale. My impression is he has resided there most of the time since I have been there; he occupied a house in the same village. I cannot say at what time Mr. Scott left Irondale. I have seen his family there since the election. I spoke to them at their residence in Irondale, after the election, I think. I cannot say whether they were residing there at that time, or whether they were on a visit. I never heard whether Scott had removed his family away from there before that time or not. I never heard that Scott had moved away until after the sale of the iron works at Irondale. I heard he moved on his farm a mile and a half west of Irondale. I do know that Mr. Scott has resided in Irondale during the past two or three years. I have seen his family there as other neighbors seven or eight times. I have seen him and some of the members of the family oftener.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pipkin, attorney for John G. Scott.

Scott was at Iron Mountain when I first knew him, superintending the works here, as I understood. He remained there up to the time he went to Irondale. He was manager at Irondale after he moved there. He employed me and paid me as manager. He continued as manager until the time the works were sold, some two months ago, I think about the 10th of October, 1863. I saw him almost daily during his management there except when he might be absent at St. Louis or other places, which absence, as I think, never exceeded more than two weeks. There was a building there put up by him as superintendent, and belonged to the company, which he occupied, and was known as Scott's house. It was occupied by Mr. Scott when he was there, up to the time of the sale. He occupied no other house but this while living in Irondale.

Questions by attorney for Scott.

Question. You say that you understood that Mr. Scott, when he left Irondale, was going to move to his farm a mile or mile and a half west of Irondale. Now state his farming operations there—how much corn he raised, &c.

(Objected to by contestant, as not growing out of the examination in chief.)

Answer. I cannot say, as I have not been on the place for several years.

Question. Do you know whether Scott has any farm, or any stock, or any superintendent or overseer of his farm?

Answer. There is a man there known as Reuben Wilson on the place known as Scott's farm, and who is known as Scott's manager. I make this statement because I proposed a short time ago to sell Wilson a horse, and he said he had no feed of his own; the feed there belonged to Scott. The dwelling-house on his farm is a neat brick building—some four or five rooms in it—some other outhouses, and a fine spring-house. There is some seventy-five or eighty acres cleared land on the farm.

Question. Do you know Mr. Scott to be a loyal or disloyal man?

(Objected to by contestant, as being a matter as to which witness has not been examined in his examination in chief.)

Answer. I would rather you would put the question in a different form, that I may be able to answer. I do not know what you would consider loyal or disloyal.

Question. Do you know of Mr. Scott being opposed to the government of the United States, or aiding or assisting the rebellion?

Answer. No, sir; I do not.

Question. Do you know of his using any disloyal language which would tend to the injury of the government or the aid of the rebellion?

Answer. I do not.

Attorney for Scott here read the first section of the ordinance of the convention defining the qualifications of voters, and then asks this question:

Question. Was that the oath administered to voters at Concord township Washington county, Missouri?

Answer. As well as I can recollect, that is the oath.

Question by attorney for contestant.

Question. If any part of that oath had been left out, would you have been able to have recollected it by this time?

(Objected to by contestee, because it puts a supposed case.)

Answer. I think I would have recollected it. I have never heard of Scott selling his farm. Mr. McGready left Mr. Scott's house in Irondale a very few weeks ago. He occupied it I think about a year. I think the furnace at Irondale was stopped about six or eight months; it commenced operations again about the first of November, since it changed hands. There were preparations going on during the time it was stopped, repairing, getting coal, &c. Mr. Scott was superintending it during that time.

Question by attorney for Scott.

Question. During the time McGready occupied the house, did Mr. Scott also occupy it.

Answer. During the time Mr. McGready occupied the house, Mr. Scott's furniture was in the house, and I heard Mr. McGready complain that Mr. Scott's furniture and family were in the way, so that he could not accommodate his guests as he wished to.

(Objected to by contestant, as being hearsay.)

Re-examination by contestant.

Question. When you heard Mr. McGready speak of being crowded by Mr. Scott's furniture, did you hear him speak of Mr. Scott's family being in the way?

Answer. I did.

ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court

F. A. Cline, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith: I reside at Irondale Washington county, Missouri. I was one of the clerks of the election held on the 3d day of August, 1863, at Concord township, Washington county, Missouri. I was present all day. There was an oath administered to the voters there that day.

Question. Had you the printed oath required by the convention, or a copy of it?

Answer. We had not, and could not get it. We copied part of one of the military oaths of allegiance as far as we thought it corresponded with the convention oath, and I think it was the other clerk, Mr. Stap, who wrote out from recollection what he supposed would be the regular convention oath. I cannot say what became of the written oath we took. I heard the oath administered to the voters at that precinct read off to them often, and I have read the printed oath required by the ordinance of the State convention, and I know there was

some portion of it left out, but cannot say what it was, as I do not recollect the words now. [Witness here reads the first section of the ordinance of the convention defining the qualification of voters, and says that part of it in reference to the provisional government of the State of Missouri was not in the written oath, but was put in by Mr. Eaton, who administered to the voters the oath.] The form that was written out we tried to get as near the one required by the ordinance of the convention as we could. I have been living in Irondale since 1861. I have known John G. Scott since 1853, about ten years. I first got acquainted with him at St. Genevieve. Mr. Scott, as far as I know, has been living in Irondale since I have known him there—all the time within the last two or three years. His family has been away part of that time. I do not know that he has been away from home except on business. I think he has been boarding at Mr. McGready's, in Irondale, since some time in 1861, his family having moved away about that time.

Question. What kind of an oath did you take as clerk of election?

Answer. I think we took the oath prescribed, but I do not recollect what it was. This oath was administered by one of the judges of election, I believe. The judges of the election were all sworn; one of the judges swore two, and one of the two swore the other.

Contestant introduces the fifth section of the ordinance of the State convention defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers, adopted June 10, 1862, and asks: "Did the judges and clerks of election at Concord precinct take the oath required by the fifth section before entering on their duties?"

Answer. They did. I cannot say where we got the oath that was administered. It was also administered in the election between Noell and Scott.

Cross examined.

Question. Did the judges of that election administer this part of an oath to voters, to wit: "That they had not since the 17th day of December, 1861, willfully taken up arms or levied war against the United States, or against the provisional government of the State of Missouri: So help me God?"

Answer. That part of the oath was administered to the voters. The reason I know that that part of the oath was administered is, when the last man who offered to vote, A. Gowan, who had been in the rebel army, and the oath being administered to him, and when it came to that part of the oath he dropped his hand and said "hold," and after some controversy he voted. I do not know whether he took that part of the oath or not.

Here attorney for Scott reads down to first period of the word "whatever" in the first section of the ordinance of the State convention, defining the qualification of voters and civil officers, and asks the following question:

Question. Was the military oath which the voters took as strong in substance as the one mentioned in the ordinance of the convention?

Answer. It might be for some purposes. It was a simple oath of allegiance to the United States and to the State of Missouri. I was in the military service of the United States up to January, 1862.

Question by attorney for contestant. Do you know of any persons that voted in that precinct being in the rebel army?

Answer. I know of but one—James Tash. James Tash voted ballot No. 74, and A. Gowan voted ballot No. 169.

Question by attorney for Scott. Do you know if Tash took the same oath the other voters took?

Answer. He did.

F. A. CLINE.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Alexander G. Bush, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith: I was one of the judges of election held in Concord township, Washington county, Missouri, in August, 1863. There was a written oath, purporting to be the convention oath, administered to the voters there that day. I have read the convention oath. I read it at the election previous to August, 1863. So far as the oath went I thought it was the same as the convention oath. Cannot tell whether we had it all or not. It appeared to me that it was not as lengthy as the other, but I cannot say whether it was or not. I was sworn, and the other judges and clerks were also sworn before they entered on their duties. To the best of my knowledge we took the oath required by the twelfth section, chapter 59, 1st volume statutes of the State of Missouri, and witness says that was the oath taken. The judges and clerks there took no other oath except the one they took when they voted. I have been somewhat acquainted with Mr. Scott for three or four years. Mr. Scott boarded in Irondale some three or four years. His family was not there all the time. I do not know of but one man who voted at the above-named precinct that said he had been in the rebel service. I saw one person vote who said he had been in the rebel service previous to the 17th day of December, 1861. He took the oath before voting.

Cross-examined.

Attorney for Scott reads the fifth section of the ordinance of the convention, and asks this question: "Was the oath prescribed in that section administered to the judges and clerks?"

Answer. I have no recollection of that oath having been administered, because the pamphlet that contained the ordinance was not there. It might have been, but I don't recollect it; my memory is not so good now as it used to be. No man was permitted to vote that did not take an oath that he had not, since the 17th day of December, 1861, wilfully taken up arms or levied war against the United States, or against the provisional government of the State of Missouri. I have understood that Mr. Scott had a farm near Irondale.

A. G. BUSH.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

William T. King, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith: I reside at Irondale, Washington county, Missouri. I was present at the election held at Concord precinct, August 3, 1863, and voted there that day. There was an oath administered to me to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisional government of the State of Missouri, and that I had not since the 17th day of December, 1861, or the 17th day of September, 1861, wilfully taken up arms or levied war against the government of the United States, or the provisional government of the State of Missouri. My impression is, the oath I took was nearly the same as the one prescribed by the convention. It was an oath requiring to swear that they should be loyal, and had been since the 17th of December, 1861. There might have been some portion of it left out and not attracted my attention. I think part of the oath was copied from a military oath of allegiance; I think the balance was written from memory. I was not there when the judges and clerks were sworn. I am not acquainted with all the voters that voted there that day. Cannot say whether there were any rebels that voted there that day or not. Mr. Scott's wife and children moved away from Irondale in 1861. I understand they moved to St. Louis. I have frequently seen them at Irondale since.

Cross-examined.

My family was living in Irondale in the spring of 1861. I do not know anything of a meeting being held at Irondale in the spring of 1861, which meeting Mr. Scott was president of. I do not know any other person being manager of the iron-works there previous to the time of the sale last fall. I saw Mr. Scott there frequently since I have known the place. I have never known Mr. Scott to claim his residence at any other place than at the immediate neighborhood of Irondale since I knew him, to my recollection. I think he has a farm in the neighborhood. I have never heard him say anything about his residence. He had a house in Irondale, I think, which he lived in.

WILLIAM T. KING.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Mahlon Hughes, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith: I live in Concord township, Washington county, Missouri, and was one of the judges of election held at Irondale on the 3d day of August, 1863. I was sworn, before entering upon my duty, to faithfully perform my duty as judge of election, as required by the statute. I think there was something more taken from the ordinance of the convention, but I cannot tell what it was. The voters were also sworn before they voted. They took a written oath. So far as I could learn, it was copied from an oath of allegiance in part and part from memory. We had the convention oath there at the election before this one, and I and one other of the judges had acted at the election before. I am not acquainted with most of the persons that voted there. I do not know any of them to have been rebels that voted there at that time.

Cross-examined.

Witness says he thinks the addition to the oath of qualification was the same as required by the 5th section of the ordinance of the State convention, defining the qualification of voters and civil officers; also, all the voters were required to take the latter clause of the first section of the same recited ordinance.

Question by attorney for contestant. Are you certain the additional oath taken by the judges and clerks was the same as the one prescribed by the ordinance of the convention?

Answer. I am not perfectly certain; it might have been a former election held in November, 1862.

MAHLON HUGHES.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

M. F. Williams, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith: I reside in Belleview township, Washington county, Missouri. I was clerk of the election held in that township on the third day of August, 1863. I was sworn as clerk, and the other clerk was also sworn. I swore the judges myself, as a justice of the peace. One of the judges, I believe, swore me and the other clerk. I do not recollect the oath—was administered to me as clerk—think it was the one usually administered to clerks of election. I think there was no other oath administered than the one prescribed by the statute. I have read the oath required to be taken by the 5th section of the ordinance of the State convention,

and do not think it was administered to us as clerks. I am positive it was no administered to the judges of the election, as I swore them myself, as justice o the peace. About the closing of the polls it was discovered that this oath was not administered, and as the voting was over, it was considered not worth while then.

Cross-examined.

Attorney for Scott reads the 5th section of the ordinance of the State convention, defining the qualification of voters and civil officers, and asks the following question: "Was the oath prescribed in that section administered to voters?"

Answer. It was administered by Mr. Morrow, a justice of the peace.

(Question and answer objected to by the contestant, as growing out of the examination in chief.)

M. F. WILLIAMS.

Attest: JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

James Moore, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, contestant, deposeth and saith: I was one of the judges of election held in Belleview township, Washington county, Missouri, in August, 1863. I do not recollect of taking the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention. It seems to me that we did not take it. I am acquainted with a good many of the persons that voted at that precinct. There were men there that voted that were said to be rebels, and perhaps some that were under bonds that voted, but they took the oath. There was one man that had been in the rebel army that offered to vote, but we would not receive his vote. No man voted, that I recollect of, that had been in the rebel army. I can't say how many voted that were under bond.

Question. How many persons voted at that precinct that day who are considered rebels and southern sympathizers?

(Objected to by attorney for Scott.)

Answer. J. H. Relf, ballot No. 2; H. C. McFarland, ballot No. 6; T. D. Byrd, ballot No. 10; Thomas Farnsworth, ballot No. 15; E. Kirkpatrick, ballot No. 20; Samuel Imboden, ballot No. 31, (under bond;) Thomas Deurin, ballot No. 42. (Union when sober, rebel when drunk;) J. W. Farris, ballot No. 59; George Goodycoontz, ballot No. 76; John Neely, ballot No. 116; A. C. Relf, ballot No. 117; H. M. Long. ballot No. 118.

(All of the preceding questions and answers in reference to rebels and southern sympathizers objected to by attorney for Scott.)

Question. Can you tell how many persons have been away from home in order to avoid the federal troops, who voted at that precinct?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. I do not know of any of them having been away.

Cross-examined.

Question. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of any of those persons being under bond?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that any of those persons have been under bonds?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you know that any of those persons have given aid to the rebellion?

Answer. As far as talking goes, I have.

Question. Do you know Colonel T. J. Whitely?

Answer. I do; and he is considered a loyal man.

(Question and answer objected to by the contestant as not growing out of the examination in chief.)

Question. Do you know all those persons that voted at that precinct that you have not enumerated to be loyal men?

Answer. I could pick out some more that I consider disloyal. I voted for Bogy. All the voters before voting were required to take the oath required by the first section of the ordinance of the State convention defining the qualification of voters.

JAMES MOORE.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Jephtha B. Johnson, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith: I was judge of the election in August, 1863, in Liberty township, Washington county, Missouri. I took the usual oath that judges take before entering on my duties. I did not take any other oath. We did not have the ordinance of the convention there.

Question. Was the oath prescribed by the first section of the ordinance of the State convention, defining the qualification of voters and civil officers, administered to the voters before voting?

Answer. It was not; we had no copy of the oath with us. We prepared an oath, which was in substance, as near as we could ascertain, the same as the one prescribed by the ordinance of the convention, and I believe it to be nearly correct.

Question. Was the oath you administered to the voters, word for word, to your own knowledge, the same as the one prescribed by the ordinance of the convention?

Answer. It was not.

Cross-examined.

Question. Was the oath you administered the same, in substance, as the one prescribed by the ordinance of the convention?

Answer. It was.

Question. Did you administer to voters, substantially, the latter part of the oath prescribed in the first section of the ordinance referred to?

Answer. We did.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. Do you have as good a recollection of that oath now as you had at the time it was written?

Answer. I suppose I have; myself and the clerk wrote it by suggestion of several other persons.

Question by attorney for Scott.

Question. Were you judge of the election previous to the one in August, 1863?

Answer. I was not.

J. B. JOHNSON.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met pursuant to adjournment, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at the court-house in the town of Potosi, in the county of Washington, in the State of Missouri, at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m.

John Northcut, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

I was one of the judges of the election held in Johnson township, Washington county, Missouri, on the third day of August, 1863. I was qualified before entering on my duty as judge. I do not recollect the substance of the oath I took; it was administered to us from a pamphlet; I supposed it to be the convention oath. I do not recollect of taking any other oath. I did not sign my name to the poll-book as judge of the election; it was signed by Mr. Anthony, one of the judges; he also signed my name; he also signed the name of Thomas B. Stoval. I am a very poor reader, and can write but very little. I do not know if Mr. Stoval, one of the other judges, can read and write or not; Absalom Bryan, one of the clerks of election, can read and write. I could not tell what the clerks were putting on the poll-books, except what I heard them say. I did not pay much attention to the recording of the votes; I saw them writing names as the ballots were handed in.

Cross-examined.

Question. Were you qualified to faithfully perform your duty as judge of the election before you entered upon your duty?

Answer. I was.

Attorney for Scott reads the fifth section of the ordinance of the State convention defining the qualification of voters and civil officers, and then asks this question:

Question. Was that oath administered to the judges and clerks of election there?

Answer. Yes, as far as I knew.

Question. Did you have there the pamphlet containing the ordinance of the convention?

Answer. We did.

Attorney for Scott reads the first section of the ordinance of the State convention defining the qualification of voters and civil officers, and then asks this question:

Question. Was that oath administered to every man that voted there before voting?

(Contestant objects to contestee asking leading questions.)

Answer. It was.

Question. Did you authorize Mr. Anthony to sign your name to the poll-book?

Answer. I did.

Question. Did Mr. Anthony sign the name of the other judge by his request?

Answer. He did.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. Did you examine that pamphlet enough to ascertain whether it contained the ordinances of the convention or some other matter?

Answer. I did examine it sufficiently to ascertain what it was.

JOHN NORTHCUT.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

J. H. Black, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

I was one of the judges of election held in Belleview township, Washington county, Missouri, on the third day of August, 1863.

Question. Did any persons vote at that election who had absented themselves from their homes to keep out of the way of the federal troops? If so, name them if you can

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. Yes; Munson Carr, A. C. Relf, and others did that I cannot recollect.

Question. Did any person vote there and then who were under bonds for misdemeanors against the government?

Answer. Yes, sir; James H. Relf did, and he was put under bonds for using language of this kind: "The federal troops are a set of thieves, and that southern scrip was better than northern greenbacks."

(Question and answer objected to by contestee.)

Question. Were there any other persons that voted there that were under bond?

Answer. Yes; Samuel Imboden voted there, and has since been put under bond for language used on the day of election. William Sutton voted there, who had just returned from Dixie, since the 17th day of December, 1861. We rejected his vote, having ascertained from himself that he had just returned from the rebel army.

(All of the foregoing questions and answers objected to because of irrelevancy, and because of no allegations in contestant's notice in reference to said questions.)

J. H. BLACK.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Moses Brooks, of lawful age, being produced sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

I am clerk of the county court of Washington county, Missouri.

Question. How many votes did you certify to the secretary of state as given to Lindsay and Scott, each, at the August election in 1863?

Answer. Five hundred votes were certified as given to Scott, and two hundred and sixty-two votes were certified as given to Lindsay.

Question. Were the votes of Concord, Liberty, and Union townships counted in that return?

Answer. They were, as well as the entire vote of the county, including the military vote.

Question. Is it not the duty of the county canvassers to examine the returns of each township, and cast off the illegal votes before certifying the abstract of votes to the secretary of state?

(Objected to by contestee because it requires the witness to decide a question of law.)

Answer. Myself and two justices of the county court, acting as canvassers, examined the poll-books, and decided that we had no right to go behind the certificate of the judges and clerks of election.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of Belleview township, and tell me how many of the voters' names are written in pencil?

Answer. One hundred and eleven of the voters' names are writtten in pencil.

(Objected to by contestee because of irrelevancy, and there is no allegation in contestant's notice that the voters' names of that township are written in pencil.)

Question. The poll-book of Union township being handed witness, and asked "Is this the poll-book of Union township?"—

Answer. It is a copy of the poll-book of Union township.

Question. Was it from that poll-book that you based your abstract to th secretary of state?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Contestant offers in evidence a certified copy of that poll-book, marked "Ex hibit A," to accompany these depositions.

(The testimony from Union township objected to by the contestee because c irrelevancy, and because of no allegation in contestant's notice of any irregularit in said township.)

Question. On the poll-books of Breton, Concord, Liberty, Union, Belleview Johnson, Mineral Point, Richwoods, and Harmony townships, is an indorsemen on each of them in these words: "Filed August 18, 1863. Moses Brook clerk." Is that your official indorsement?

Answer. That is my official indorsement.

Question. Do you know John G. Scott?

Answer. I do.

Question. Where does Mr. Scott live?

Answer. I do not know, sir; I have understood he lived at Irondale.

Question. Do you know where Mr. Scott's family lives?

Answer. I do not. I understood they went to St. Louis.

Question. Have you ever seen any publication of John G. Scott, over h signature, either by letter or circular, defining his views of the questions of the da

Answer. Not on his political views.

Question. Did you ever hear Mr. Scott in any public speech define his vie on the questions of the day?

Answer. I have never heard him make any speech.

Cross-examined.

Question. Have you any knowledge of Mr. Scott's views in regard to t dissolution of these United States, or union, or secession?

Answer. I heard Mr. Scott say in this room that he was in favor of the uni of the States, and would advocate the same upon *constitutional* grounds.

Question. Do you know of Mr. Scott having been a secessionist at any tim

Answer. I do not. I never heard him express himself at any time only as stated before.

Question. Were the poll-books which you have spoken of in your examinati in chief as filed on the 18th day of August, 1863, the original poll-books fil just after the election?

Answer. They are not; seven of them are duplicates.

Question. Will you state the two precincts not duplicated.

Answer. Breton and Mineral Point.

Question. Will you state why it was that these duplicates were filed.

Answer. Because the original ones were stolen out of my office, with t ballots, from those precincts.

Question. Will you state, if you please, if the township of Breton and t township of Mineral Point gave Lindsay majorities?

Answer. They did. Breton gave Lindsay sixty majority, and Mineral Po thirty-eight.

Question. For whom did all of the other townships give a majority?

Answer. All the others, except Harmony, gave Scott a majority, in whi Scott and Lindsay received an equal number of votes.

Question. Have you got the ballots from which townships the poll-boo were not stolen?

Answer. Yes; they are here brought into court and opened.

Witness is asked to examine the ballots of Breton precinct, and state for whom one Timothy Shannihan voted.

Answer. James Lindsay.

Question. Do you know Shannihan?

Answer. I do not. I do not know how long he has resided in Missouri; I do not believe he has resided in Missouri twelve months. In the year 1859 he came here and staid about two months, and then left here. I do not know where he went. He came back here about two weeks before the election.

Question. Do you know Robert Worrell?

Answer. I do.

Question. Will you examine ballot number fifteen, and state, if you please, for whom he voted?

Answer. Number fifteen voted for Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Mineral Point precinct, and state for whom ballot number fourteen voted?

Answer. Number fourteen voted for James Lindsay.

Question. Will you state, if you please, whether the original poll-book filed in your office, from Belleview township, which was stolen, was written in pencil or not?

Answer. I do not know, as it was not opened. I called two justices of the county court to my assistance in opening and counting poll-books. The poll-books were stolen on the night of the 10th of August, 1863.

Not being able to complete this testimony, adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met pursuant to adjournment, as above stated, at the court-house in the town of Potosi, in the county of Washington and State of Missouri, on the 23d day of December, 1863, at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m.

Moses Brooks, being recalled and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. Do you know where Mr. Shannihan went when he left this county?

Answer. I do not know where he went.

Question. Do you know that Mr. Shannihan did not go to Oregon county when he left here?

Answer. I do know where he went.

Question. Do you know that he has not been a resident of this congressional district since he left this county?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Will you examine the ballot of Mr. Shannihan and read to me the words that are on the ticket?

Answer. I will, sir; it reads as follows: "Unconditional Union ticket.—For Congress, James Lindsay, of Iron county."

Question. Do all the ballots given for Lindsay read the same way?

Answer. As far as I have examined them, they are the same words.

Question. Will you examine one of the ballots given for John G. Scott and read the words printed upon it?

Answer. I will; it reads as follows: "For Congress, third congressional district, John G. Scott."

Question. Do all the ballots given for Scott contain the same words?

Answer. As far as I have examined, they do.

Question. In your abstract of votes to the secretary of state, how many votes did you certify as given to Scott and Lindsay, each, from Concord, Union, Liberty, and Johnson precincts?

Answer. In the abstract from Concord precinct, Scott got one hundred and thirty-three votes, and Lindsay one vote; from Union precinct, Scott got seventy-two votes, and Lindsay two votes; from Liberty precinct, Scott sixty-three, and Lindsay seven votes; from Johnson precinct, Scott forty, and Lindsay fifteen votes.

Re-cross-examination.

Question. You have stated, Mr. Brooks, that the original poll-books sent up from Belleview township were stolen.

Answer. Yes.

Question. And that part of the names written in duplicate are in pencil?

Answer. Yes, part of the names were written in pencil.

Question. Who brought you the duplicate in place of the one stolen?

Answer. John H. Black.

Question. Was he a judge of the election?

Answer. He was.

Question. Do you know Judge M. F. Williams?

Answer. I do.

(The questions and answers objected to as being irrelevant, as Mr. Williams is in the county, and can speak for himself.)

Question. Was he clerk of the election?

Answer. I think he was.

Question. What did Mr. Williams tell in reference to that original poll-book being written in ink?

Answer. As one of the judges of the county court, he assisted me as canvasser in opening the duplicate poll-books, and stated that the original one was written in ink.

Question. I will get you to state, if you please, the particulars, as far as you know them, in regard to the stealing of the poll-books from your office.

(Objected to by the contestant because of irrelevancy and illegality on the part of attorney for Scott in examining the witness in the cross-examination upon matter which does not grow out of the examination in chief.)

Answer. On the evening of the 10th of August, 1863, I locked up my office and closed the windows. The next morning, when I returned to my office, I found the door locked and the windows shut as I left them. I called this room my office—it was the county court-room; the other room adjoining was occupied. I had given it up to the provost marshal for enrolment. There were two doors to the office in which I kept these records. One of the doors of that room is an exterior door leading into an outer hall, and the other is an interior door leading into the room that was occupied by the provost marshal.

Question. Was it the door that leads into the hall, or the one that leads into the provost marshal's office, that you found open?

Answer. I found them both locked next morning as I left them.

Question. How did you discover that the theft had been committed?

Answer. I had the poll-books locked up in a desk in my office. I had occasion to look in that desk for a paper that I wished to see; upon examination I found that the lock was burst off the door, and the poll-books of seven of the precincts, with the ballots, were stolen.

Question. Did you make any efforts to ascertain how and by whom the robbery had been perpetrated?

Answer. I had every reason to believe it was by means of the key which the provost marshal had in his possession that the door of my office was opened, as there was no other key that would open it, to my knowledge—as I knew of no other key that would open it but that one. I went out then into the hall and found the key the provost marshal had in his door, which I immediately took possession of, believing it to be the one that had opened the door. I saw nothing

more of the provost marshal until about sunset that evening. He came up in the evening and demanded the key of me, and I told him he should not have it. He then asked me to let him open the door and get his papers, which I did. The key which I took from the door of the provost marshal's office was to the door that led from his office to the hall, and not the one that led to my office.

Question. Will you state, if you please, if that key would unlock the door leading from your office into the hall, or the one leading from the provost marshal's office into your room?

Answer. It would unlock the one leading from the provost marshal's office, but not the one leading into the hall. It would also unlock the door leading from the provost marshal's office into the hall.

Question. If this theft was perpetrated by means of the key spoken of, would it be through the partition door spoken of?

Answer. It could not have been done in any other way, as I found the door which entered the hall fast next morning and no violence done to the windows, unless some person had a key that would unlock the outside door, of which I had no knowledge. The provost marshal's name was Robert H. Worrel. I do not know of any other man of that name in this part of the country. He has no assistant that I know of.

Question. To whom was Mr. Worrel politically friendly in the last August election?

Answer. He was a friend to Mr. Lindsay, and voted for him. To the best of my knowledge he got everybody to vote for him he could.

Question. Did you ever hear him or any of his friends offer to bet any amount of money, before or after the election, on the result of the election between Lindsay and Scott?

Answer. I did not. I made a small bet myself of a half dozen cigars with Captain Fox on the result of this county.

Question. Did you ever hear any man detail in your presence how the poll-books were stolen?

Answer. I did not.

Question. In the evening, when you saw Mr. Worrel and he demanded the key, and you said that you believed that key had done the work, what was his reply?

Answer. He said that that key would not unlock the partition door between his office and the one he was in; that he had tried to unlock it several times, and could not do it. I took the key and unlocked the partition door in his presence.

Question. Do you know T. J. Tetley?

Answer. I do.

Question. Was he here at that time?

Answer. He was here that evening. He might have been here all the time. He was enrolling officer for this county. He kept his office in the same room with Mr. Worrel.

Question. For whom was he a friend in August election?

Answer. I do not know for whom he voted. I heard him say he was a friend of Mr. Lindsay.

Re-cross-examination in chief.

Question. At the last August election did any persons vote here who were under bonds for misdemeanors against the government?

Answer. I do not know. I expect they did.

Question. Were there not threats made here, on the day of election, of prosecution against such parties?

Answer. I think there was.

Question. How long have you lived in this county?

Answer. Ever since the spring of 1843. I think about twenty years.

Question. Is your acquaintance with the people general?

Answer. Yes, sir; I have a pretty general acquaintance with the people this county at this time.

Question. Do the persons who voted for Scott on that occasion support t present administration?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Are they all mummys?

Answer. I do not think they are.

Question. Did you never hear them speak their sentiments.

Answer. I have heard some of them talk their sentiments, but have not talk with one-tenth of them who voted for Scott on that subject. I know some th voted for him that support the government. I am one of them.

Question. Do they advocate and support the proclamation of Preside Lincoln issued January 1, 1863?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Do *you* advocate and support that proclamation?

Answer. I advocate it in this way: I have no objection to Mr. Lincoln's p clamation if it will have a tendency to the re-union of these United States.

Question. Are they outspoken Union men, and advocates and supporters the United States government?

Answer. Some of them are.

Question. How many of them are?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Did you ever hear them denounce secessionists and rebels?

Answer. I have.

Question. How many of them?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Were there as many as five?

Answer. I can name as many as five, and more: Dr. Bell, Thomas J. Whit Henry McGready, Captain Eversole, Green Holland and Hugh Holland. a Thomas H. Becket.

Question. Who were engaged in raising a rebel flag in this town in the spri of 1861?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. How long did that flag hang there?

Answer. I do not know. I did not see it put up.

Question. Was there not a flag suspended across the street from the ste of the court-house to a tree on the opposite side of the street?

Answer. I think there was.

Question. Was that the American flag, or stars and stripes?

Answer. I do not think it was what they called the American flag. I believe there was any stars on it.

Question. Was it not called by its friends the Palmetto flag?

Answer. I do not know, sir.

Question. To whom were these men engaged in this flag matter politic friendly at the last August election?

Answer. The most of them have left the country. I presume some of th voted for Mr. Scott.

Re-cross-examination.

Question. Was there any Union flag raised there about the same time?

Answer. There was one, made by the ladies of Potosi about that time. I lieve.

Question. Do you know any of the men who assisted in raising that flag?

Answer. I do not. I was not here when it was done.

Question. Do you know of any person who was opposed to that flag who voted for Mr. Scott?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Was Colonel Whitely, Bell, or Mr. Gready, above mentioned, in favor of it?

Answer. I do not think they were Dr. Bell has been surgeon in the federal army, and Colonel T. J. Whitely has been acting colonel of the 32d regiment enrolled Missouri militia. I do not know of his having been appointed colonel of that regiment.

Re-cross-examination in chief.

Question. Will you examine the poll-books of Breton precinct, and answer me if John Pamley, Cyrus Pamley, Shelby Cole, James Hawkins, Thomas Lawrenson, John Hornsey, John Flinn, John Plum, Hugh Holland, Stephen Dunklin, and James Long voted at the last August election?

Answer. I have examined the poll-books, and find all the names on the poll-books except John Plum and John Pamley.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 50, and state who Cyrus Pamley voted for?

Answer. Cyrus Pamley, ballot No. 50, voted for John G. Scott; James H. Hawkins, ballot No. 82, voted for John G. Scott; Isaac Shelby Cole, ballot No. 86, voted for John G. Scott; Thomas Lawrenson, ballot No. 112, voted for John G. Scott; John Hornsey, ballot No. 166, voted for John G. Scott; John Flinn, ballot No. 71, voted for John G. Scott; Hugh Holland, ballot No. 36, voted for John G. Scott; Stephen Dunklin, ballot No. 8, voted for John G. Scott; James Long, ballot No. 62, voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Are any of these parties above mentioned under bonds for misdemeanors against the government?

Answer. Some of them are under bonds, but I do not know what for. Mr. Hugh Holland's bond has been returned to him. The bond of John Flinn has been returned to him. He showed it to me when he came home.

(All of the foregoing examination, on the part of contestant, is objected to because the same does not grow out of any examination on the part of contestee, and because the same is irrelevant.)

MOSES BROOKS.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN,
A Justice of the County Court.

Samuel Singer, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Will you state, if you please, what you know of a secession flag being raised at this place some time in the year 1861?

Answer. I was from home at the time such flag was raised. I do not remember the time.

Question. Did you see that flag while it was up?

Answer. Yes, sir, I saw it.

Question. Was it the American flag, commonly called the stars and stripes?

Answer. No, sir; it was not the stars and stripes, nor did it resemble them.

Question. Can you name any of the parties who defended and protected that flag?

Answer. I do not know but what I can. There was a man by the name of N. B. Buck and others, to wit: George B. Clark, William A. Matthews, Mr. Stephen Dunklin, who said, "You take down your flag, and we will take down ours."

Question. At the late August election in 1863 who were those parties, M Matthews and Mr. Dunklin, politically friendly to?

Answer. I never heard Mr. Dunklin say anything about the election, and M Matthews very little.

Question. Is not Mr. Matthews a man of considerable influence in this county

Answer. I believe he is considered a man of considerable influence in th county.

Question. From what you heard Mr. Matthews say, who was he in favor for Congress at the August election in 1863?

Answer. He was for Scott from what I heard him say.

Question. Who is the man that hugged the American flag-pole, and declar that before it should be cut down by those surrounding it for that purpose he, t would fall?

Answer. John T. Perry.

Question. Whom did he support and vote for at the last August election?

Answer. I do not think he voted at all.

Question. Do you know John Pamley?

Answer. I do.

Question. Do you know if he has been under bonds for misdemeanors agai the government?

Answer. I cannot say positively, only from hearsay.

Question. Did not John Pamley offer to vote at the last August election?

Answer. He did.

Question. Who challenged his vote?

Answer. I did myself.

Question. Was he qualified before offering to vote?

Answer. He was.

Question. Why did the judges of election reject him?

Answer. I told him he had better mind what he was doing; that he had n been home the length of time required, and studying over it he went away.

Question. Will you state, if you know, whose election he was friendly to?

Answer. I do not know—only he said in the morning he was going to vo for Scott, with others.

Question. Do you know Cyrus Pamley?

Answer. Yes, sir; I know him.

Question. Do you know if he has been in the rebel army?

Answer. I understood that he and John Pamley had both been in the reb army. John told me he had himself.

Question. Do you know Isaac Shelby Cole, who was concerned in the bur ing of the Big River bridge?

Answer. I know one Cole who was concerned in the burning of that brid but I do not know his name.

Question. State, if you know, what hand he had in burning the Big Riv bridge on the Iron Mountain railroad.

Answer. All I know about it is, that Mr. William Hush had been tak prisoner, and sent for me to try to get him released. When he wanted me get him released, I inquired the names of the parties that were engaged in bur ing the bridge, and he told me of various persons, to wit: Frank Smith, a m named Bird, and this man Cole, but I do not remember his given name.

Question. Do you know James H. Hawkins?

Answer. I know one Hawkins who lives near the Richwoods, and who h a son in the rebel army according to information.

Question. Do you know Thomas Lawrenson?

Answer. I know him when I see him.

Question. Is he a naturalized citizen?

Answer. I do not know. Many persons say he is not.

Question. Do you know John Hornsey?
Answer. I know John Hornsey at the mill out here.
Question. Is he a naturalized citizen?
Answer. I do not know that, sir.
Question. Do you know Hugh Holland?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know what time his bond was returned to him?
Answer. I do not. I think it was some time in September last.
Question. Is John Flinn, senior, a naturalized citizen?
Answer. If he is I do not know it. I have known him to be called on for is papers, but he did not produce them.
Question. Will you state if Stephen Dunklin is under bond to the government?
Answer. I have heard reported that he was, but never saw the bond.
Question. Will you state if James Long is under bond to the government?
Answer. I heard that he was, and was considered under bond, but I have ver seen his bond.
(All of the foregoing questions and answers are objected to by attorney for cott because of irrelevancy, and because the testimony is hearsay.)

Cross-examination.

Question. Are you a warm friend of Mr. Lindsay in this contest?
Answer. I am, so far as social relations.
Question. Do you desire him to succeed in this contest?
Answer. I do desire him to be successful in the contest.
Question. Have you ever given Mr. Lindsay any minutes in regard to this atter, or prompted him in any way?
Answer. I wrote Mr. Lindsay a letter before the election, but not in reference this matter.
Question. Have you been giving him items or any information in regard to is matter since these depositions have been taken?
Answer. I have not been giving him information in the matter of the contested ction.
Question. Were you at the poll on election day in August, 1863?
Answer. I was there pretty much all day.
Question. Were all the voters who voted on that occasion sworn the convenn oath?
Answer. I think they were sworn the convention oath.
Question. Were any efforts made to deter men from voting there on that day the friends of Mr. Lindsay?
Answer. There were none that I have any knowledge of.
Question. Do you know one John H. Fox?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Did you hear him make any threats of any kind?
Answer. I did not.
Question. Did you hear any person say at the court-house door that it was e to commence arresting persons that had voted for Scott?
Answer. I did not at the court-house door, or any other place.
Question. Did you make use of such language yourself?
Answer. No, sir.
Question. Do you know of any men belonging to company A, of the first ssouri State militia, voting for Mr. Lindsay?.
Answer. I do not, sir.
Question. Do you know where Colonel Tyler's regiment was raised?

Answer. I do not; some were from Washington, some from Jefferson, and some from various counties.

SAMUEL SINGER.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Firmin McGready, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you enrolling officer for this county under orders issued from State headquarters in July, 1862?

Answer. I was.

Question. How many names did you enroll, in all, in this county?

Answer. I cannot tell, as the book in which the names were enrolled was returned, and I did not keep a copy of it.

Question. Were there any persons on that list enrolled as southern sympathizers?

Answer. Some, sir.

Question. To the best of your recollection, state how many.

Answer. About thirty.

Question. Do you remember who they were?

(Attorney for Scott objects to any evidence in reference to the enrolment list and what it contained, as the enrolment lists are the best testimony.)

Answer. Some of them I do.

Question. Will you state who they are?

Answer. Yes, sir. William A. Rine, George Jamison, Israel Jamison, William Derrickson, John Derrickson, John A. Jordan, Thomas Nicholson, Christopher Walton, Thomas Casey, and others whom I do not recollect.

Question. What part of the county do these parties live in?

Answer. In various parts. Some of them have volunteered in the federal army, and have since died.

Question. How many of them volunteered, and how many died?

Answer. Of those I have named, two or three volunteered, and one died.

Question. Of those that still remain at home, who were they friendly to at the last August election?

Answer. I cannot tell you whether any of them voted at all or not.

Cross-examination.

Question. For whom did you vote?

Answer. I voted for Mr. Bogy.

Question. Do you know John G. Scott?

Answer. I do, sir.

Question. Do you know his sentiments at the beginning of the rebellion?

Answer. I know him as being a very strong Union man.

Question. Have you any recollection of being at Irondale, in Washington county, in January, 1861, at a public meeting there?

Answer. I think it was in January, 1861, I was at a public meeting at Irondale, Washington county.

Question. Who presided at that meeting?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. What was the object of that meeting?

Answer. I supposed it was to express the sentiments of the people of the township in reference to political matters.

Question. What were the sentiments of that meeting, and what was it called?

Answer. It was called a Union meeting, and the sentiments were Union sentiments.

Question. Have you any reason to believe that John G. Scott has changed his sentiments since that time?

Answer. I have not, and have had frequent conversations with him, and he always expressed his sentiments in the same way.

Question. Do you know of Union men who were friendly to Mr. Scott's election, and advocated it?

Answer. I do.

Question. Was this meeting held after the States had seceded?

Answer. It was, as well as I recollect.

Question. Were any resolutions adopted at that meeting condemning secession?

Answer. I think there was.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. Have you ever seen any printed or published declarations from John G. Scott, over his own signature, declaratory of his principles and opinions about the rebellion and about secessionists?

Answer. I have not.

Question. Have you ever heard a public speech from John G. Scott, either when he ran against General Noell in 1862, or against myself in 1863, defining his position?

Answer. I have not. I never heard him make a public speech in my life.

Question. You spoke above of Union men that were friendly to and advocated Mr. Scott's election, please state who they are.

Answer. I have heard Mason Frissell, Colonel T. J. Whitely, Dr. J. B. Bell, Thomas B. Castleman, Thomas S. White, and others I don't recollect of.

Question. Do those persons you have mentioned support the present government, and advocate the principles of the proclamation of President Lincoln issued January 1, 1863?

Answer. I suppose they do, as I have never heard them finding fault with it.

Question. How many of Mason Frissell's sons are, or have been, in the rebel army?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. One.

Question. Was not "Camp Jackson" called a Union camp by General Frost?

(Objected to by contestee as irrelevant.)

Answer. I believe it was.

Question. Did those resolutions which you speak of as passed in the Irondale meeting in January, 1861, which you say condemned secession, have any conditions about them?

Answer. They may have had, but I do not recollect of any now.

Question. Do you know anything about the flag-raising at Irondale, about May, 1861, when John G. Scott suddenly left on the same day, and did not participate with the Unionists in raising the stars and stripes?

Answer. About March, 1861, I was at a flag-raising at Irondale, and participated, but Mr. Scott was not there. I inquired for Mr. Scott, and was told he had done his part in preparing the dinner, and understood he had pressing business in St. Louis, and left the day before.

Question. Under similar circumstances, had you been a nominant at Irondale, as Mr. Scott was, would you have left, as Mr. Scott did?

Answer. I should not have left unless my business had been of great impor ance.

FIRMIN McGREADY.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Adjourned, by consent of parties, until December 24, 1863, at 7 o'clock p. m

Met pursuant to adjournment, on the 24th day of December, 1863, at the cou house in the town of Potosi, in the county of Washington and State of Missou at 7 o'clock p. m., by consent of parties.

John H. Stam, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the pa of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Do you know John G. Scott?

Answer. I do.

Question. Where does his family live?

Answer. The last I heard from them they were in Kentucky?

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. In Irondale, Washington county, Missouri.

Question. Will you tell me, as near as you can, what you heard Scott say la November about the amount of rent he was paying in St. Louis at that tim and the amount he paid for the year 1862, and for the year 1861?

Answer. Mr. Scott and me had been speaking about house rents in S Louis—the house that he was occupying. He was speaking of what rents l paid for the first, and what rents he paid for the second year, to show me t difference in rents for the different years—three years were spoken of; one yea rent was at the rate of six hundred dollars, another year's rent was at the ra of twelve hundred dollars, and the third year I do not remember the amoun don't know whether he rented the houses for the whole years or not.

Cross-examined by P. Pipkin, attorney for Scott.

Question. For whom did you vote?

Witness declines answering the question, unless required to do so by the cou

Question. How long have you been living at Irondale?

Answer. About two months; previous to that I had been living at Farmingto

Question. Do you say that Mr. Scott occupied that house three years?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Did you understand him to say that he was paying rents at the ra of six hundred dollars for any year?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Do you undertake to say that he had paid rent for that house an one year continuously?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Do you know, from anything he said to you, that he had paid re during the year 1863?

Answer. He was occupying that building in 1863, and, of course, he paid for

Question. Did Mr. Scott tell you in that conversation that he claimed that his residence, or that his family occupied it?

Answer. Neither.

Question. Have you seen Mr. Scott in Irondale frequently, or within th section of country frequently, within the last year?

Answer. Five or six times, I suppose.

Question. Did Mr. Scott tell you he had taken his wife and children to St. Louis, to educate his children?

Answer. He did.

JOHN H. STAM.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Agreement entered into by James Lindsay and John G. Scott, for the taking of depositions in the third congressional district of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 15, 1863.

Whereas James Lindsay contests the right of John G. Scott to a seat in the 38th Congress, from the third congressional district of Missouri, under a special election held on the third day of August, 1863, and for the purpose of taking testimony in the matter, we do make this agreement:

That the taking of testimony may be continued beyond the time fixed by law for the taking of evidence in contested election cases, and unless earlier completed may be continued to the first day of February, 1864; that the taking and concluding of evidence may be taken at any time and place by consent and agreement by and between our attorneys, and by the waiving the necessity of the usual notice in such cases by said attorneys.

JAMES LINDSAY.
JNO. G. SCOTT.

Poll-book of a special election held at the school-house in Old Mines, for Union township, in Washington county, on the third day of August, 1863, *for the purpose of electing one representative to Congress for the third congressional district.*

(The judges and clerks of said election were severally sworn as the law directs, previous to entering on the duties of their respective offices.)

NAMES OF VOTERS.

No.		No.	
1.	Jacob Villemare.	18.	Gregory Coleman.
2.	John B. Boyer.	19.	Wm. S. Murphey.
3.	Frederick Boyer.	20.	John P. Murphey.
4.	Firman Coleman.	21.	Stephen L. Bolduc.
5.	Lutian Buquette.	22.	James Wardon.
6.	Lefroy Duclos.	23.	James Boyer.
7.	Charles E. Godat.	24.	A. W. Harris.
8.	Michael A. Duclos.	25.	John T. Breckenridge.
9.	Paul Bourassa.	26.	Antoine Duclos, jr.
10.	Joseph P. Boyer.	27.	Barnard Missa.
11.	Nicholas Missa, (sworn.)	28.	Isaac Coleman.
12.	Michael M. Duclos.	29.	Francis Ogee.
13.	Philip Hoffman.	30.	Nyshe Roussrin.
14.	Simeon Boyer.	31.	E. F. Laucier, (sworn.)
15.	Francis Missa.	32.	James Greenlee.
16.	Felix Lachance.	33.	Wm. M. Glose.
17.	Paul Boyer.	34.	Silas Hostzell.

35. Baptist Cortvis.
36. Henry P. Boyer.
37. William Cain.
38. Major James Cook.
39. Ferdinand Boyer, (sworn.)
40. Charles Villemare.
41. Louis Villemare, (sworn.)
42. Thomas Flyin, (sworn.)
43. Vetal Bourassa.
44. Felix Bequett.
45. Theadore Grattott.
46. Louis L. Politte.
47. H. P. Settle.
48. Wm M. Settle.
49. Francis Bourassa.
50. Jules Politte.
51. Dr. A. R. Taylor.
52. Timothy O'Buchon.
53. N. O'Buchon, (rejected, sworn.)
54. Thomas Casey.
55. J. B. Breckenridge.
56. T. S. White.
57. Wm. McCracken.
58. Antoine Politte.
59. Zenoa Politte.
60. Thomas Haginbotham.
61. Joseph Saugimer.
62. James Owens, sen.
63. James Owens, jr.
64. John Cann.
65. John Paul.
66. Louis C. Boyer.
67. Joseph N. Bouchard.
68. Thomas W. Smith.
69. Wm. R. Lawson.
70. Patrick Campbell.
71. Eli Boyer.
72. Wm. F. Bolduc.
73. Wm. Sulivan.
74. John Portell, sen.
75. Francis M. Paul.
76. Paul Robert.
77. John Bouchard.
78. Stephen L. Boyer.
79. Felix Boyer, sen.
80. Michael Duclos, sen.
81. Felix Duclos.
82. Francis T. Bequett.
83. Jeffroid Coleman.
84. B. B. Martin.
85. John Settle.
86. Lisbon Glose.
87. Robert Black.
88. Louis Bolduc.
89. T. B. Little.

We do swear that we will impartially discharge the duties of judges of th present election, according to law, and the best of our ability.

LISBON GLOSE,
JOHN SETTLE,
ROBERT BLACK,
Judges.

Sworn to before me this third day of August, 1863.

S. L. BOLDUC,
Justice of the Peace.

We do swear that we will faithfully and impartially record the names of a the voters, and distinctly carry out in lines and columns the names of the pe sons for whom each voter votes.

LOUIS BOLDUC,
T. B. SETTLE,
Clerks.

Sworn to before me this third day of August, A. D. 1863.

S. L. BOLDUC,
Justice of the Peace.

It is hereby certified that the number of voters at this election amounts eighty-nine votes.

Attest:

JOHN SETTLE,
LISBON GLOSE,
ROBERT BLACK,
Judges
T. B. SETTLE,
LOUIS BOLDUC,
Clerks

Names of persons voted for, and for what office, and the number of votes given each candidate.

We hereby certify that James Lindsay, for Congress, had 2 (two) votes; Conrad Zeigler, for Congress, had *none;* John G. Scott, for Congress, had 72 (seventy-two) votes; Joseph Bogy, for Congress, had 14 (fourteen) votes.

Attest:

JOHN SETTLE,
LISBON GLOSE,
ROBERT BLACK,
Judges.
LOUIS BOLDUC,
T. B. SETTLE,
Clerks.

I, Stephen Bolduc, justice of the peace, of Union township, Washington county, Missouri, do certify that the above is a true copy of the poll-books and of all the voters' names polled at the election held at the Old Mines, on Monday, the third day of August, 1863.

S. L. BOLDUC,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
Washington County, ss:

I, Moses Brooks, clerk of the county court, in and for the county aforesaid, hereby certify that the above and foregoing contains a true copy of the poll-book of Union township, from which a portion of the abstract was made by the canvassers, which was certified to the secretary of state.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and affixed the seal of said court at office in Potosi, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1863.

[SEAL.]

MOSES BROOKS,
Clerk.

Depositions of sundry witnesses taken before me, John V. Logan, a justice of the county court within and for the county of Iron, in the State of Missouri, commencing on the 28th day of December, 1863, pursuant to agreement of the parties, to be read in evidence on behalf of James Lindsay, in a certain contested election for representative in Congress for the third congressional district of Missouri, held on the 3d day of August, 1863, wherein John G. Scott holds the certificate of election, and James Lindsay is contestant: present, honorable John V. Logan, before whom said depositions are to be taken, and James Lindsay in person, and Philip Pipkin, attorney for John G. Scott, taken in the town of Farmington, in the county of St. François, and State of Missouri.

JAMES LINDSAY,
For himself.
PHILIP PIPKIN,
For John G. Scott.

William Dent, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you clerk of election held at Dent precinct, St. François county, on the third day of August, 1863?

Answer. I was.

Question. Were you qualified before you entered on your duties as clerk?

Answer. I was.

Question. What kind of an oath was administered to you?

Answer. I was sworn to do my duty as clerk of election.

Question. Did you take any further oath?

Answer. I think not, until I went to vote, and then I took the oath laid down in a pamphlet, which was administered to voters, and which oath was administered to all the other voters.

Question. Did any persons vote there on that day who were under bonds to the government, or who had been in the rebel army?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Cross-examined.

Question. Do you recollect to have taken the additional oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention, that you would not permit to be recorded the names of any persons who did not take the oath prescribed by the first section of the ordinance of the State convention, defining the qualification of voters?

Answer. I can't say certainly that I took the oath prescribed by the fifth section of that ordinance; it was spoken of there.

Question. What is your best impression as to whether you took that additional oath or not?

Answer. My best impression is I did not.

WILLIAM DENT.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

David J. Maloy, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you enrolling officer of St. François county, Missouri, under orders from State headquarters, dated July, 1862, requiring all persons from eighteen years and over to enroll?

Answer. I was

Question. Did you enroll the entire county yourself?

Answer. I did not; I was authorized to appoint deputies.

Question. Will you state who the deputies were that were appointed?

Answer. For St. François township, William B. Williams and Charles Hart; for Liberty township, John S. Levering; for Perry township, Armstrong O'Hara; for Marion township, John Outman; for Randolph township, Rufus Alexander; for Iron township, William J. Marry; for Pendleton township. Reuben C. King.

Question. Did these deputies as appointed by you enroll those townships above mentioned?

Answer. They did, and fetched their reports in.

Question. Did you enroll any of the townships yourself?

Answer. I assisted and superintended the enrolment of the several townships above named.

Question. When those officers were enrolling did they question persons that were required to enroll upon their sentiments in regard to this rebellion?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. They did at the precincts at such time as I was present when they were enrolling.

DAVID J. MALOY.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Rufus Alexander, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Did you enroll Randolph township in 1862, as deputy enrolling officer?

Answer. I did.

Question. What time did you make that enrolment?

Answer. In the month of September, 1862.

Question. When enrolling the persons of that township, did you question them in regard to their sentiments in regard to this rebellion?

(Objected to by contestee as irrelevant.)

Answer. I did.

Question. Will you state in what manner you questioned them?

Answer. I would ask them what their sentiments were, and sometimes we would have a lengthy conversation; I would conclude, from the scope of their conversation in what manner they should be enrolled, and I enrolled them accordingly.

Question. Will you bring in your enrolling list, and show me in what manner they were enrolled?

(Objected to by contestee as being irrelevant, and as stating what the witness's conclusions were.)

(Witness here presents his roll, as asked to do.)

Question. Will you call the names one by one, and the words written opposite their names?

Answer. John P. Denham, returned southern soldier; James W. Clay, noncommittal; Thomas H. Harden, disloyal; John Brim, Union; John L. Wilson, old constitution; Francis Parks, old constitution; Joseph M. Ritter, neutral; James A. Bean, constitutional; Russell Parks, old constitution; Hiram Weger, southern; Jacob Alexander, southern sympathizer; George A. Myers, southern sympathizer; John N. Lawrence, constitutional Union; Wilson H. Strickland, neutral; Joseph Neal, Union man; Charles Hamilton, loyal; Joseph Cherry, Union; A. Q. Belknap, constitutional Union; Daniel M. Sutton, loyal; J. Wolf, southern soldier; Joshua Blanton, old constitution; Lorenzel Westover, old constitution; William Bannister, old constitution; William Hunt, junior, neutral; Moses Cunningham, neutral; O. E. Halbrook, neutral; John Bannister, neutral; Theodore Hunt, neutral; Edward J. Poston, loyal southern man, (requested to be so enrolled;) Louis Sims, loyal southern man, (requested to be so enrolled;) Portius J. Belnap, neutral southern man; Thomas H. Shannon, neutral southern man; John O. Mitchell, Union noncombatant; William R. Gibson, neutral southern man; William Hunt, disloyal; William S. Clay, constitutional Union man; Columbus Bean, constitutional Union man; William Hunt, senior, constitutional; Martin Hodgse, prisoner of war on parole; Hezekiah Bannister, neutral; E. B. Day, neutral; Julius C. Aubuchon, constitutional man; Jacob Link, neutral; Josiah Link, neutral; Samuel Gore, neutral; George W. Bannister, neutral; William Link, neutral; Washington Link, neutral; Joseph Cowan, neutral; Elihu C. Cartee, southern man; Morgan Williams, southern man; Calvin Wilson, neutral; R. P. Mitchell, disloyal; James Cunningham, says he is loyal; James H. Fields, constitutional; Marion Gardner, constitutional; Henry M. Harris, southern sympathizer; William Pickering, Englishman; Thomas J. Iry, loyal; Hiram Montgomery, neutral; Zachariah Wilson, neutral; William Eaton, constitution as it is, and Union as it was; James East, constitution as it is, and Union as it was; J. W. Horton, constitution as it is, and Union as it was; J. J. Lane, neutral southern man; Edward Walsh, ———; George W. Treaco, old constitution; Andrew Montgomery, old constitution; L. D. Montgomery, old constitution; Canum Kay, southern man.

Question. Did not a number of those persons request to be enrolled in the manner above?

Answer. They did.

Question. Do you know John G. Scott?

(Objected by attorney for Scott, all of the preceding examination of Mr. Alexander, because of irrelevancy, and because much of it is hearsay.)

Answer. I do.

Question. Have you ever seen any publication from him declaratory of his views upon the questions of the rebellion, or upon any other questions, over his signature?

Answer. I never have.

Question. Are you not a reading man?

Answer. I am.

Question. If he had ever made any publications of the kind, is it not likely you would have seen it?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Did you ever hear him make a public speech on any question?

Answer. I never did.

Question. Do you know anything of a rebel flag being put up in this town?

Answer. Yes, sir, I do. It was in the month of May, 1861. I believe there was a rebel flag raised in front of this court-house.

Question. Can you remember the names of any of the parties that were engaged in the raising of that rebel flag?

Answer. I did not see the flag put up. I saw it several times after it was put up.

Question. Have you any recollection of a public meeting being held in this town about the 20th day of May, 1861?

Answer. There were several meetings held about that time, and, I think, on the 20th of May there was one held in this town.

Question. Do you remember who was chairman of that meeting?

Answer. I do not remember who was chairman of that particular meeting.

Question. Do you not remember if one Colonel Hobbs was chairman of any of those meetings above mentioned?

Answer. Yes; I remember that Colonel Hobbs was chairman of one of those meetings.

(The foregoing objected to by contestee as being leading.)

Contestant here offers copy of the "Arcadia Prospect," bearing date April 27, 1861, containing the proceedings of a meeting held at Farmington, St. François county, on the 20th of April, 1861, which proceedings he asks to be incorporated as a part of this deposition, being a slip cut from said paper, marked Exhibit "A." (Objected to by contestant, because said paper is incompetent evidence, irrelevant, and hearsay.)

Cross-examined.

Question. Did you not see a communication from John G. Scott, announcing himself a candidate for Congress?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. In that announcement, did Mr. Scott declare his principles upon any question whatever?

Answer. I did not so understand it.

RUFUS ALEXANDER.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Armstrong O'Hare. of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. As deputy enrolling officer did you enroll Perry township, under orders from State headquarters, dated July, 1862?

Answer. I did.

Question. At what time did you make the enrolment?

Answer. I think between the 13th and 20th of September, 1862. I made two enrolments The first time I enrolled it the guerillas came and took my books from me, and I have not seen them since, and then I re-enrolled the township.

Question. When enrolling that township did you question the persons in regard to their sentiments about the rebellion?

Answer. I did.

Question. Did you enroll them in accordance with their sentiments, expressed by themselves?

Answer. I did.

Question. Will you please get your roll and read the names of those persons, and the words written opposite their names?

Answer. I will. Frank Becket, loyal; John Kid, loyal; William S. Conway, has been in the rebel army, returned and taken the oath of allegiance; Eli McHenry, loyal, has certificate of exemption; Andrew Spencer, opposed to the rebellion; A. C. McHenry, loyal; Eber Terley, loyal; T. F. Walston, loyal; Abner Bean, considers himself loyal; William C. Ashburn, sen., loyal; William Wilson, loyal; Henry W. Mason, loyal; Edmund Crump, loyal; J. W. Watkins, considers himself loyal; Robert J. Hill, loyal; Louis F. Backentor, been in the rebel army and taken the oath of allegiance; Wm. A. Highley, has been south, but never joined the rebel army; Robert J. Hill, jr., prisoner from the rebel army, taken the oath of allegiance; R. M. Cole, loyal; Michael L. Coffman, been in Price's army, taken prisoner, came back, and taken the oath of allegiance; George Kline, has taken oath on both sides, once by Jeff. Thompson and once by the United States; David Anderson, loyal; John Wheelihan, loyal; Randolph Kidd, loyal; William B. Sharp, loyal; Harvey Blackwell, loyal; H. D. Matkin, loyal; F. D. Taylor, says he is a loyal boy; James M. Brown, says he is a loyal boy; W. P. Thompson, constitutional Union man; Jonathan Mosley, he says he is a German man; James Grant, he says he is a German man; Robert Lawson, says he is a German man; Stephen Smith, been in the southern army, returned, and taken the oath of allegiance; John Pig, he says he is loyal; George H. Ashburn, has been in the rebel army, and returned, and taken the oath; S. J. Pennington, loyal; Ben Tyler, returned prisoner, under bond to the United States; Hardy Kohur, loyal; Wm. J. Vandiver, loyal; Cordell Horn, loyal; Columbus Vandiver, loyal; William Woodside, loyal; G. W. Hill, loyal; Emsley J. Howard, neutral; G. B. Retoutz. not naturalized; W. W. Owen, southern sympathizer; George Owen, brother sympathizer; Levi Wells, neutral; Louis Aubuchon, he says he is a loyal man; F. Stolfer, he says he is a loyal man; N. Orton, he says he is a loyal man; Michadia Stone, he says he is a loyal man; Jesse R. Edwards, he says he is a loyal man; John V. Tyler, he says he is loyal; W. M. Highley, favor of putting down the rebellion; A. D. Cowan, southern sympathizer; John B. Highley, loyal man; Robert B. Highley, southern sympathizer; S. C. Possum, southern sympathizer; N. P. Turley, loyal; J. W. Moore, he says he a loyal man; Peter Cook, he says he is a loyal man; James Eastes, he says he is loyal; R. A. Elkins, says he is loyal; J. M. Ortton, says he is loyal; Seamour Ranson, he says he is loyal; Thomas Hale, says he is loyal; J. C. Johnson, says he is loyal; William W. Smith, says he is loyal; Joseph J. Herod, neutral loyal; Townley Redfern, neutral loyal; John M. Bean, says he

is loyal; John W. Highley, been in the southern army, returned, and taken the oath; John H. Hedley, loyal; John C. Shannon, loyal; James Pig, loyal; Emmanuel Mettz, loyal; George W. Williams, he says he is loyal; Charles Bryant, loyal; John Hill, loyal; Asa D. Williams, loyal; Thomas H. Hale, loyal; William Poston, loyal; Augustus Pratt, loyal; Burrell B. Cunningham, southern sympathizer; O. E. McIlvane, loyal; S. G. Hale, southern sympathizer; John Hutchins, has been in the rebel army, returned, and taken the oath of allegiance; Wm. G. McHenry, southern sympathizer; Julius Pratt, been in the rebel army, returned, and taken the oath of allegiance; Wm. Goff, he says he is loyal; Ealum McHenry, considers himself a loyal man; E. S. Poston, southern sympathizer; P. B Pratt, loyal; Andrew Jarvis, loyal; Robert Montier, loyal; Louis Janes, loyal; B. F. Sims, he says he is a loyal man; Joseph Conway, neutral; Irvin M. Hale, has been in the rebel army, under bond to the United States for disloyalty; Robert McDaniel, he says he is a loyal man; S. C. McHenry, considers himself a loyal man; F. E. Walker, loyal; J. P. Smith, loyal; L. F. Denning, loyal; Charles Evans, loyal; John M. Mitchell, has been in the rebel army, has returned and taken the oath of allegiance; William Blackwell, loyal man; G. W. Vandiver, loyal; Franklin Murphy, in favor of putting down the rebellion; Nathan Pinson, loyal; John Merrit, loyal; Jacob Carleton, loyal.

Question. Were not a number of those parties enrolled in the manner they requested themselves?

Answer. I enrolled every man in the manner that he wanted to be.

All of the preceding testimony of Mr. O'Hara objected to by contestee for irrelevancy, and because the same is in part hearsay and incompetent.

ARMSTRONG O'HARA.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met pursuant to adjournment, on the 29th day of December, 1863, at the court-house in the town of Farmington, in the county of St. François, and State of Missouri, at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m.

John S. Levering, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you deputy enrolling officer for Liberty township in 1863 under orders from State headquarters?

Answer. I was.

Question. In enrolling that township did you question the persons in regard to their views respecting the rebellion?

Answer. I did, and noted their answers opposite their names; and in some instances, where parties wished to be enrolled as loyal, I knowing them not to be loyal, I enrolled them by noting them as disloyal.

Question. Will you get your roll and read the names of the persons enrolled on it, and the words written opposite their names, except those that are noted on your roll as *loyal?*

Answer. That I cannot do. On Friday afternoon of the day it was understood I was to finish, there were five guerillas stepped into the room, and I supposing they were militia, told them if I had seats I would invite them to sit down. Four of them stepped up within two or three feet of me; said "they came after them enrolling papers." I told them that I did not know them, and asked them for their order. Simultaneously they all drew their pistols upon me and told me that they belonged to the southern army. There were twelve or thirteen citizens in the room at the time. I protested against their taking the

papers, and called upon the citizens to protect me and the papers. Neither of them made any effort, either by word or act. The guerillas said, "It is no difference, sir," and rolled up the papers, shook them in my face, and told me "to stay there till next day that time, or it would not be good for me, old fellow," which I agreed to do. They went off with the papers. I went to the door, and saw them leave into the woods, which was the last I saw or heard of them.

Question. Was the township afterwards re-enrolled?

Answer. I came to Farmington the next day, and the people of that township were ordered to be enrolled by other enrolling officers at this place. There were some three or four of them that had been enrolled *disloyal* succeeded in getting themselves enrolled as *loyal* up here—to wit, John Harris, Henry Crow. Do not recollect the others' names; think E. C. Sebastian was another.

Question. Did not the citizens of that township fix up that arrangement, so as to get the papers destroyed?

Answer. From circumstances, and actions of parties that were there that day, have reason to believe that part of the citizens were apprised of the fact.

Question. Are you pretty well acquainted with the people of that township?

Answer. I am tolerably well acquainted with people living in Cook settlement; not well acquainted with the people living down at the cross-roads.

Question. What is the standing, among Union citizens, of the people of Liberty township, as regards loyalty to the government?

Answer. A great majority of them are held by Union citizens as southern sympathizers.

Question. Do you know a man that did live at Valley Forge, about three miles from here, commonly called Colonel Hobbs?

Answer. I do.

Question. How long since he left here?

Answer. Something over a year, I think.

Question. Do you know where he is living now?

Answer. I saw him last summer, and he told me he lived in Irondale, Washington county, Missouri.

Question. Do you know of this man Hobbs ever acting as chairman of a public meeting in this place in the spring of 1861?

Answer. Yes, sir; I was in the court-house when he was chosen chairman.

Question. What was the character of that meeting?

Answer. It was a "secesh" meeting. Colonel Hobbs, when he took the chair, made a few remarks; said "he felt proud of the situation in which they had placed him, and thanked them for the honor bestowed upon him;" made a few short remarks upon the necessity of defending the country against invasion of the black republicans.

Question. Do you remember the names of any other persons that were members of that meeting?

Answer. If I recollect right, it was a meeting at the time of the raising of a southern flag. Johnson B. Clardy, J. G. Beal, Dr. Means, and I think J. J. Clardy, and Rev. Mr. Watts, better known as "Rough-and-ready." I heard a Mr. Evans, from Caledonia, also make a speech that day. He also advocated state rights of the south, and denounced the *black republicans* with vehemence, especially the *Dutch and Yankees*.

(All of the foregoing questions and answers objected to by contestee because they are irrelevant, leading, incompetent, and hearsay; and because there is no allegation contained in the notice of contestant as to the proceedings under the enrolment of Liberty township.)

Cross-examined.

Question. Did you say that, in all cases, you enrolled persons according t your own opinion of their loyalty or disloyalty?

Answer. No.

Question. Did you in all cases enroll them as they requested to be enrolled?

Answer. Some three or four or half dozen cases I did not; the others I did Four cases I recollect of distinctly. Dr. Farmer requested me to put him dow as an abolitionist, and I knew he was not.

Question. Were those citizens that you have mentioned as having been calle upon by you to protect you and your papers armed?

Answer. I saw none; and after the guerillas were gone, they told me if would furnish them arms they would bring back the books.

JOHN S. LEVERING.

Attest: JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

M. P. Cayce, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the pa of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Do you live in this town?

Answer. My place of business is in this town.

Question. Did you see a flag, not the American flag, raised in front of th court-house in this town in the spring of 1861?

Answer. Yes, sir; I saw a flag raised in the spring of 1861. Do not r member the time.

Question. Can you describe it?

Answer. Do not recollect what was on it. It was not the American flag; i friends called it the State-rights flag.

Question. Can you name the persons engaged in putting it up?

Answer. Mr. Beal was in his office, and some one told him; he came out, an as it was a State rights-flag he encouraged its going up. It was put up by parcel of boys and young men.

Question. You call those persons boys. What age were they?

Answer. From fifteen to twenty-two years, and some older.

Question. Who were engaged in having the hole dug and the pole brought t put that flag upon?

Answer. John Conder and George Myers. I paid but little attention abo it until the morning the flag was raised. I then went round and tried to g some of the older leading men to assist in getting the flag put down, and did g some, but they rallied and put it up anyhow.

Question. Do young boys lead this community upon questions of the gover ment?

(Objected to by contestee, because ridiculous.)

Answer. I cannot say they do. A great many of them took a very acti part in hoisting flags and in the rebellion, and I have no doubt were influenc by older heads.

Cross-examined.

Question. What has become of most of those persons, old and young, wh were engaged in this opposition to the government?

Answer. Most of them have gone off. Some of the young ones have return and taken the oath of allegiance.

Question. What has become of Conder?

Answer. He is in the upper part of this State, I believe.
Question. Do you know John G. Scott?
Answer. I do.
Question. Was he at any of those meetings or flag raisings?
Answer. I do not recollect of seeing him at any of them.
Question. Have you seen him frequently since this rebellion commenced?
Answer. I have seen him every two or three months.
Question. Have you ever heard him use any disloyal language, or speak in terms of approbation or encouragement of the rebellion?
Answer. None that I recollect of.
Question. Were you a member of the late State convention?
Answer. I was.
Question. For whom did you vote for Congress at the last August election?
Answer. I voted for Mr. Scott.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. Did J. G. Beal support John G. Scott at the last August election?
Answer. I do not know, but suppose he did.
Question. Did you ever see over the signature of John G. Scott any expressions of his opinions upon the subject of the rebellion, or upon any other subject?
Answer. I do not recollect of having seen anything of the kind.
Question. Are you an unconditional Union man?
Answer. I am in favor of the Constitution of the United States, and opposed to anything being thrown in the way of the President's management of the Government.
Question. Do you support and advocate the proclamation of President Lincon, of the first of January, 1863?
Answer. I do not approve of it, yet I do not oppose it.
Question by attorney for Scott. In these conversations which you had with Mr. Scott, what were his expressions to you in regard to the rebellion?
Answer. He said he thought the south had done very wrong, and he thought the course she had pursued would prove ruinous.
Question. Did he express himself as friendly to, or opposed to, or in favor of, the rebellion?
Answer. I have always understood him as opposed to the rebellion.
Question by Mr. Lindsay. Were these conversations you had with Mr. Scott since the rebellion commenced?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Does Mr. Scott make the same kind of talk to others that he does to you?
Answer. I do not know.

M. P. CAYCE.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Abner Bean, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you clerk of the election held at Big River Mills precinct on the third day of August, 1863?
Answer. I was.
Question. Were you qualified before you entered on your duties as clerk there?
Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What kind of an oath was administered to you?

Answer. If my recollection serves me right we took the oath usually admi istered, and when I went to vote I took the oath prescribed by the ordinance the State convention for voters.

Question. Did you take any other oath than the one you have mentioned?

Answer. Not to my recollection.

Question. Are you one of the justices of the county court at this time?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. When the enrolling officers enrolled your township in 1862, d you enroll as a southern sympathizer?

Answer. I did not do it myself; I do not know what the enrolling offic did; I was sick at the time.

Question. I see that Nesbit Orton was one of the judges at that precinct; that the old gentleman?

Answer. It is.

Question. How many of his sons are or have been in the rebel army?

Answer. Report says that one of his sons has been in the rebel army. I ha heard he has returned, taken the oath, and given bond.

(Question and answer objected to by contestee, because of irrelevancy a hearsay.)

Question. Was James Ransom one of the judges of that election?

Answer. He was.

Question. I see upon the enrolment list that James Ransom is set down " taken the oath, and says he has not violated it." Who arrested Mr. Ransom

Answer. I do not know whether any person arrested him. I understa that some of the soldiers staid at his house, and I think it probable the oath w administered to him there or at "Skintown."

Question. Who did you vote for at the last August election?

Answer. I voted for Scott.

Question. Did you oppose coercion of the seceded States?

Answer. I have always thought there was a better way of getting along tha fighting. I was opposed to both secession and coercion.

Question. Were you not some time in the spring of 1861, or at any oth time, in a public meeting in this court-house, when you called on all who we in favor of secession to follow you down stairs, and leave the upper room to t black republicans?

Answer. I was in a meeting held here to nominate delegates to the Sta convention; the meeting met, and we fell out about the St. Genevieve delegat and the convention divided. I did not call any person to follow me, but follow the party I thought was right. I did not use the language spoken of in t question.

(The foregoing question and answer objected to by the contestee, as bei irrelevant.)

Cross-examined.

Contestee here reads the 5th section of the ordinance of the State conventi defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers, and then asks this questi Was that oath administered to you in addition to the one usually administe to judges and clerks of election?

Answer. I think it was included in the first oath we took; I know no nam name was recorded who did not swear the oath prescribed by the first section the ordinance.

Question. If your name was put on the enrolment list as a southern sym thizer, was it wrongfully done?

Answer. It was; but I do not think it was done.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. You stated on examination in chief that you took only two oaths—the one to faithfully discharge your duties as clerk, the other the voter's oath, when you voted. You now say, on cross-examination, that you took a further oath; is your recollection better now than when you were first examined?

Answer. My impression is, it was included in the first oath.

Question. Are you an unconditional Union man?

(Objected as irrelevant, and not growing out of the cross-examination.)

Answer. I do not know what an unconditional Union man is.

Question. Do you advocate and support the proclamation of President Lincoln, issued January 1, 1863?

(Objected by the contestee, for the same reasons as above stated.)

Answer. I have nothing to do with it.

ABNER BEAN.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Met pursuant to adjournment, on the 30th day of December, 1863, at the court-house in the town of Farmington, in the county of St. François, in the State of Missouri, at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m.

William B. Williams, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you deputy enrolling officer for St. Francois township, in this county, under orders from State headquarters, in 1862?

Answer. I was.

Question. What time did you make this enrolment?

Answer. To the best of my recollection it was in September.

Question. Will you call off the names of persons enrolled on your list, and the words written opposite their names, except those that are enrolled as *loyal?*

Answer. I will. John B. Flemming, says he is a loyal man; William M. Dun, disloyal; James Ransom, taken the oath, and says he has not violated it; James Hiley, taken the oath, and says he has not violated it; Harvey Dolton, taken the oath, and says he has not violated it; Samuel Gardner, southern in feeling; W. P. Burns, southern in feeling; B. S. Kenner says he is neutral; B. Cantrell, southern in feeling; John Wall, neutral; Elisha Hunt, southern sympathizer; Alexander Boyer, he says he is loyal; Henry Morley, not naturalized in full; Aaron Isenberg, southern sympathizer, under bond; J. G. Beal, says he is loyal; C. A. Johnson, he says he is loyal; D. C. Johnson, he says he is loyal; C. D. Johnson, he says he is loyal; Marvill Green, he says expects to be loyal; D. J. Doughty, he says he is a loyal citizen; J. D. Dixon, he says he is not loyal; John Patterson has taken the oath, and is under bond, and claims he has not violated the same; Charles Myers, I claim to be loyal; Hardy Wiggins, ———; Henry C. Rudy, he says he is loyal; James Dixon, he says he is loyal; William Haley, southern in feeling; John Canada, calls himself a Union man; Isaiah Morgan, feelings south; L. D. Walker, he says he is a loyal man; Thomas P. Eaves, southern sympathizer; Corbin Alexander, says he considers himself a loyal man; Sandford Borgess, considers himself loyal; L. K. Peers, I consider myself a loyal man, and have taken the oath; William B. Hunt, he says he is with the south; Henry Clay, southern sympathizer; H. P. Hunt, southern sympathizer; S. C. Donthit, says he has taken the oath of office as justice of the peace, and complied with all other requirements of the government; A. L. Sherrel, he says he is a constitutional Union

man; Thomas J. Sebastian, he says he is a constitutional Union man; James M. Hargrave, southern sympathizer; Solomon Eaves, says he is loyal; John G. Hunt, says he is a loyal man; Hampton Blankenship, has been arrested, taken the oath, and been released at the Pilot Knob; Ansalom Green, southern sympathizer; P. G. Long, he says he has taken the oath, and considers himself a loyal man; Wade H. Clay, says he wishes to remain neutral, and considers himself a loyal man; John W. Griffin, has taken the oath; J. J. Brady, claims to be a loyal citizen; N. L. Flemming, he says he is loyal; William Murry, indifferent; Fountain Conway, has been arrested, taken the oath, and was discharged; James McFarland, southern; John L. Taylor, southern; Alvin Rucker, claims to be loyal; Jeremiah V. Sebastian, he says he is a loyal citizen; William Rennick, southern sympathizer; Isaac B. Perkins, southern; William H. Perkins, southern; —— Merriomon, I want them to stop it; William Wilson, southern sympathizer; Nimrod Moore, southern sympathizer; Jacob Murry, southern; William McDowell, southern; Joseph Thompson, for the old Constitution, and no other way; C. C. Rafferty, with the south; James H. Elgin, he considers himself a loyal man; F. B. O'Leary, neutral; William Sebastian, claims to be a loyal man; Abner Green, won't fight on either side; Andrew Dobson, won't fight on either side; John Arnold, won't fight on either side; William Barret, he says he considers himself a loyal man; J. J. Williams, says the rebellion should be put down; James Mitchell, is in favor of the old Constitution; D. A. Lorance, is in favor of the old Constitution; Isaac Ketcham, he is in favor of the old Constitution; William Wiley, he is in favor of the old Constitution; Josiah Haan, is for the Constitution as it always has been; William O'Bannon, says he is a constitutional man, unconditionally; John Baker, says he is a constitutional man—unconditional man—unconditionally; George Mark, sen., constitutional man, unconditionally; J. H. Jacobs, he is a southern man; T. T. Cunningham, he is for southern rights under the Constitution; R. C. White, for the old laws and Constitution; David Wells, is not disposed to take either side, but considers himself a loyal man; V. C. Peers, he says he is loyal; David Evans, claims to be a loyal citizen; Jerry Jones, southern sympathizer; M. P. Bynum, southern sympathizer; L. S. Bynum, southern sympathizer; C. A. Pilley, claims to be a loyal citizen—with the south, I think; John Tabor, claims to be a loyal citizen; George B. Murphy claims to be a loyal citizen; John Goens, claims to be a constitutional man, with southern sympathies; Lawson Alexander, he is for a compromise; George Green, southern principles; John H. Jones, southern sympathizer; John McMurtry, constitutional southern man; William H. Pim, claims to be a loyal citizen; John W. Green, feelings with the south; T. L. Green, says he is a southern man; Hiram Hamilton, southern sympathizer; John McCable, peace; Thomas Skidmore, peace; H. E. Parks, he considers himself a loyal man, and is for a compromise; Uriah Shoemaker, considers himself a loyal man, and is in favor of a compromise; William M. Gross, rebel under parole; Francis M. Bolind, has complied with the law requiring security for good behavior; John H. McFarland, he considers himself a loyal man, and in favor of a compromise; William Burgess, he says he is a southern man; Dawson Horn, southern man; Conrad Herwig, wants peace; Patrick Coghlin, he says every State has equal rights; Robert Randolph, he says every State has equal rights; C. A. Pool, wants a compromise; A. C. Bowlin, a rebel under oath for good behavior; S. W. Bowlin, wishes a compromise; Freeland Bailey, a southern man; C. Walton, in favor of the Union as it was; Joseph Green, a southern man; Cornelius Green, a southern man; M. Yates, his interest in the south; Joseph G. McFarland, is for peace, and is a southern sympathizer; James Burns, he thinks he is a loyal citizen; E. E. Matkin, is a southern sympathizer; William R. Thomas, is a southern sympathizer; James E. Gowing, surrendered a prisoner, and has taken the oath of allegiance; Daniel P. Coffman, southern sympathizer; Isaac H. Perkins, south-

rn sympathizer; B. M. Marshall, southern sympathizer, slightly; George W. Wray, southern sympathizer, slightly; John Black, has taken the oath on both ides, and intends to remain neutral on both sides, if he can. William R. Griffin, little south, as far as the grocery; Jeremiah Simmons, southern sympathizer; David Porter, non-combatant; William S. Boyce, a southern sympathizer; James White, southern sympathizer; William Green, has taken the oath on oth sides, and expects to live and die a southern man; Peter Yoder, for the ike it used to be; F. C. Bowlin, a southern man clear through; Richard Fowler, he says he is a loyal man; Nathan Hull, he says he wishes to stay at home, nd not take part on either side; William Bynum, he says he considers himself oyal; E. H. Hibbets, southern sympathizer; Loderick Williams, southern sympathizer; David Williams, southern sympathizer; John G. Hibbits, southern ympathizer; William Murphy, has sworn allegiance to the United States and he provisional government of this State; S. M. Church, has enlisted in the nited States service, and has a certificate of exemption from the same; Pinkey Anderson, has been in the southern army, taken prisoner, and taken the oath f allegiance to the United States; John E. Clardy, has taken the oath, and onsiders himself loyal; Philip Meredith, southern sympathizer; J. C. Perkins, outhern sympathizer; William H. Stratton, southern sympathizer; John A. ownsend, southern sympathizer; A. E. Shaw, southern in feeling; David IcKenzie, a southern man under oath; James M. Samuels, southern man nder oath and bond; E. C. Bradley, southern sympathizer; James H. lemens, a southern man; William Hibbets, southern sympathizer; B. T. Hicks, southern man; George Bradley, a southern man; James Bruin, a southern man; John Keith, a southern man; William Calvert, a southern man; Henry Parks, a southern man; James Scott, a southern man; James W. offman, under oath and bond—says he has not violated the same; James C. ebastian, under oath and bond—says he has not violated the same; Sidney udy, southern man; J. K. Dobbins, southern man; Isaac A. Hull, southern an; H. W. Crow, claims to be a loyal man; C. K. Armstead, sworn on both des; Elias William, sympathies with the south; James A. Smith, a disloyal an; Ambrose Williams, a southern sympathizer; Thomas Jacobs, a southern mpathizer; Hiram Rogers, a southern sympathizer; David Hasting, a southern an; James Grady, a southern sympathizer; T. B. Sebastian, a southern sympathizer; Jesse M. Elvins, a southern sympathizer; Harvy Lawrance, a southern mpathizer; James Hicks, a southern sympathizer; J. F. McFarland, southern an in feelings; James A. Sebastian, southern man, dead out; John W. ebastian, southern in feeling; John H. Harris, he claims to be a loyal man; . H. Blanks, paroled prisoner, under bond to the federal government; Thomas . Donthit, says he is southern; G. W. Conder, is for peace; J. D. Means, outhern sympathizer; John A. Williams, southern sympathizer; Wm. Denway, he claims to be a law-abiding man; Andrew Clemmens, southern sympathizer; John Snider, southern in feeling; Solomon Snider, southern in feeling; Thomas Crump, southern man; Dr. J. C. Farmer, he says he is a loyal an; J. Sams Farmer, southern in feeling; W. E. Clardy, taken the oath, gave ond, and says he has not violated the same; Wm. Rex, a constitutional man; Wm. Reeder, a southern man; James S. Anderson, a southern man; Francis lark, opposed to coercion; Joseph Pipkin, a southern man; B. F. Lawrence, southern sympathizer; John Samuels, opposed to coercion; Peter Beene, a outhern sympathizer; E. N. McFarland, a southern sympathizer; G. W. ebastian, a southern man in feeling; G. W. Sebastian, has taken the oath i both sides; George Hurrey, is a southern man; Warner Lewis, a southern an; Thomas White, a southern man; Moses Cantrell, says he is a Union an; William Shaw, a southern sympathizer; Sampson Evans, a southern mpathizer; Eli Walker, a southern sympathizer; H. R. Foust, a southern mpathizer; Henry Pipkin, a southern sympathizer; A. J. Griffin, a southern

sympathizer; Calaway Bailess, has taken the oath on both sides; Levi Bruce, for the south; Polk White, is for the south; James White, a constitutional ma Clark Brown, a southern man; Joseph F. Harris, loyal as far as can be asce tained; H. S. Watts, loyal as far as can be ascertained; Greenberry Baisit, prisoner on parole; Jacob McFarland, ———; John Dunaway, a southe man, and has been sworn on both sides; Calvin Murry, says he is a Union ma Joseph D. Bailes, taken the oath of loyalty, and wishes to comply with h oath; Thomas Brown, a southern man; Moses W. Baker, he says he is a loy man, and his property is subject to the call of the government; Andrew Bak refuses to go into the militia; T. A. Weino, a southern man; Isaac Bak started and was wounded; Larkin Coffer, a southern sympathizer; P. G. Keat a southern sympathizer; David Veidham, a southern sympathizer; Alexand Gordon, a southern sympathizer; Edward W. Beard, his interest lies in t south; John Moram, a southern sympathizer; Wm. Pipkin, a southern sy pathizer; James Holmes, a southern sympathizer; Asa McAlister, a south man; G. N. Bilderback, a southern man; Henry Speay, a southern man; Hen Mitchel, a southern man; John M. Taylor, a neutral man, in favor of a co promise; Lewis Roberts, has taken the oath of allegiance; Wm. Moore, southern man; J. B. R. St. Jemme, he considers himself loyal; John Jorda he says he is and ever has been a Union man; Samuel P. Flemming, refus to serve in the militia; David Klim, has taken the oath on both sides; Jam Long, refuses to be sworn into the militia; F. V. Fite, says he has been in t southern army, and has taken the oath on both sides; Patrick H. Madison, southern sympathizer; Cyrus Dent, is now in service as a railroad guard; W Dent, is now in service as a railroad guard; C. C. Caviness, has been in t southern army, and has taken the oath on both sides; Wm. T. Ritter, in fav of old Constitution; Reuben Madison, started south, but returned, and n promises to be loyal; Asa Bennett, discharged for disability; Isaac Ha southern sympathizer; James Hill, southern sympathizer.

Question. Is Liberty township included on that roll?

Answer. Not entirely; there was an additional list kept open for the bene of two townships, to wit, Perry and Liberty, in which the two first enrolme lists were destroyed.

Question. Did you question those persons as to their sentiments upon t subject of the rebellion?

Answer. I did.

Question. Were the remarks put down as they desired them, and in accor ance with their express views?

Answer. They were written as they desired them.

Question. When a man calls himself a constitutional Union man, what d unconditional Union man express about him?

Answer. I would call him a copperhead—in other words, a man who is in f of the independence of the south, of destroying our government, and opp all the measures of the present administration.

Question. Did not those persons who enrolled themselves as *southern sym thizers* claim and get exemption from duty in the loyal militia?

Answer. All I can say is this—if any of them served in the loyal militia I not know it.

(All of the foregoing questions and answers in the testimony of W. B. W liams objected to by contestee, because of irrelevancy, incompetency, because the same is hearsay.)

Cross-examined.

Question. Did you write down the names of all those enrolled, and remarks set opposite their names?

Answer. I did not, in the book I read from, but I kept a similar book t

as compared every night, and I believe that the remarks in this book are rrect.

Question. Where is the book which you kept?

Answer. It was sent to St. Louis.

Question. Do you mean to say that men who are in favor of the Constitution the United States are disloyal men?

Answer. No.

Question. Do you mean, then, that a man who calls himself a constitutional nion man is disloyal?

Answer. I mean, a man who calls himself that, and I know from my own owledge that that man is opposed to all the measures of the present administration—that man is not a loyal citizen.

Question. To constitute a loyal man, must that man advocate and indorse all e measures of the present administration?

Answer. He must indorse all that is necessary to put down the rebellion.

Question. Cannot a man differ with the President and his cabinet as to what necessary to put down the rebellion, and yet be loyal?

Answer. I think not.

Question. For whom did you vote?

Answer. I have not voted since the rebellion.

Question. Did these persons who were not enrolled *loyal*, pay the commutation money?

Answer. I have every reason to believe that some of them paid.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Were they not regularly assessed before they paid the commutation tax?

Answer. There was a commissary of exemptions here, but I am not familiarly ough acquainted with it to tell.

W. B. WILLIAMS.

Attest: JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

David J. Meloy, being recalled on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, oseth and saith as follows:

Question. As Mr. Outman, Mr. King, and Mr. Murry, who enrolled each township, under appointment from you, cannot be found, get their report list to you call off the names one by one, and the remarks opposite their names, except se set down as loyal.

Here the witness produces the roll of Iron township, as reported to him by assistant enrolling officer, Wm. J. Murry.

Here attorney for contestee objects to the testimony of the witness in reference he enrolments of said township because the same is not the best evidence, because the enrolments were not made by himself.)

Witness reads as follows: Thomas Grider, I have been in favor of the Union ong as it was; Absolum Dent, southern sympathizer; Jesse Bounds, constitutional Union man; James M. Dent, returned from the rebel army, and taken oath; John W. Cooley, he says he is loyal; Elijah Graham, Union man, says; Griffith Black, loyal, as he says; Seamour Black, loyal refugee; xander Moore, loyal, with southern principles; A. J. Cunningham, loyal, he s: Wm. Garret, loyal, he says.

Witness now reads from rolls of Pendleton township, as follows:

oseph Carver, has been a prisoner from the south; Christopher Allen, stitutional Union man; Eleazar C. Clay, says he has taken no part in

the rebellion, nor don't intend; Horace F. Tong, Union man, he says; John Legrand, loyal to the Union; John S. Allen, Union, he says; Joseph Amstead, neutral; Jarvis Haulsted, Union under the old Constitution; William Hamilton, Union and preacher of the gospel; William Rogers, constitutional Union man; John L. Rogers, constitutional Union man, too, he says; James M. Henderson, constitutional Union man; Isaac Welbourn, southern man; James Chapel, constitutional Union man; Granville T. Wilborn, southern sympathizing man; John Young, Union man—he says so; John Tullock, constitutional Union man—he says so; Henry Tullock, constitutional Union man—he says so; John Hargrove, constitutional Union man—he says so; James Ritter, constitutional Union man; William T. Ritter, constitutional Union man; Samuel P. Welbourn, southern sympathizer; Westley Matkins, southern sympathizer; James P. McFarland, southern sympathizer; Thomas Jones, constitutional sympathizer; William P. Burnham, a prisoner from the south, disabled; Henry Norwine, constitutional sympathizer; Pleasant F. Manning, constitutional man; John E. Watson, loyal citizen, he says; F. B. Matkin, taken the convention oath; L. S. Matkin, neutral.

Witness now reads from the rolls of Marion township, as follows:

A. W. Keith, southern sympathizer; George W. Ketchum, for the southern confederacy; William Garret and M. W. Dent, southern sympathizers; Jeremiah Hulvy, loyal—is under the oath by both north and south; Richard Ashburn, prisoner of war and under bond; William C. Ashburn, jr., prisoner, under bond; William W. Turley, prisoner, under oath; Louis Cole, prisoner, under oath; John Cole, prisoner, under oath; Aaron Cole, prisoner, under oath; Joseph H. Butt, prisoner of war, on parole; William Jones, prisoner, under oath; William B. Elkins, constitutional loyal man; J. F. Wall, constitutional Union man, prisoner of war; J. J. League, loyal—has been in the southern army; James Cabaniss, constitutional Union man; J. H. Baker, constitutional Union man, prisoner of war on parole; H. C. Arman, loyal, prisoner on parole; William Gregor, conservative; William P. Appleberry, conservative—has a certificate of disability; J. P. Appleberry, constitutional Union man; Isaac Baker, conservative Union man; C. D. Payne, loyal, prisoner on parole; C. C. Cabaniss, southern sympathizer—has been in the rebel army; J. A. Cabaniss, conservative—has been in the southern army; Thomas Swerenger, loyal—has been in the southern army, and has taken the oath.

(Objected to by contestee because of irrelevancy, incompetency, and hearsay.)

Cross-examined.

Question. Did you make out any of those books that you have read from yourself?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Is your testimony, then, given entirely from the books themselves, or from your own knowledge?

Answer. It is only from the books themselves. I appointed entirely reliable men, and Union men, as my assistants.

Question. Have you stated in your foregoing examination all that the books contain?

Answer. No, sir; not all they contain.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Were not these lists official reports made to you, as chief enrolling officer, by parties appointed by you as assistant enrolling officers?

Answer. They were.

Question. What was contained in them that you did not state?
Answer. I did not read over the names of persons that were enrolled as loyal.

DAVID J. MELOY.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

William R. Taylor, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Are you clerk of the county court of St. François county, Missouri?
Answer. I am.
Question. Will you bring in the poll-books and ballots of Liberty township of the August election in 1863?
Answer. I will.
Question. Will you open the ballots and examine ballot No. 29, David Lorance, and state for whom he voted?
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 2, Henry W. Crow, and state for whom he voted?
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 9, Henry S. Watts, better known as "Rough and Ready?"
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 57, John H. Townsend, and state for whom he voted?
Answer. John G Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 44, A. E. Shaw, and state for whom he voted?
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 31, David McKenzie, and state for whom he voted?
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 38, E. C. Bradley, and state for whom he voted?
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 50, James Clemons, and state for whom he voted?
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 8, William Hibbets, and state for whom he voted?
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 53, John B. Keith, and state for whom he voted?
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 7, William A. Calvert, and state for whom he voted?
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 56, James A. Smith, and state for whom he voted?
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 35, Harvey Lawrence, and state for whom he voted?
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Will you examine ballot No. 55, Jacob McFarland, and state for whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 14, John W. Sebastian, and state f whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 1, James Anderson, and state f whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 13, Francis Clark, and state for wh he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 26, B. T. Lawrence, and state f whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 39, John Samuels, and state for wh he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 12, E. N. McFarland, and state f whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 10, George W. Sebastian, and st for whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 24, George Hurry, and state f whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 30, William Shaw, and state f whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 52, Jacob Snyder, and state f whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 21, Sampson Evans, and state f whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 3, Eli Wilker, and state for wh he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 64, H. R. Foust, and state for wh he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 4, Joseph D. Bailes, and state f whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 67, A. H. Baker, and state for wh he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 33, Pleasant G. Keith, and state f whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 41, William Pipkin, and state f whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, not being able to complete t testimony of William R. Taylor.

Met pursuant to adjournment on the 31st day of December, 1863, at the court-house in the town of Farmington, in the county of St. François and State of Missouri, at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m.

Examination of William R. Taylor continued.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 63, Moses W. Baker, and state for whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 65, E. C. Sebastian, and state for whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 66, William Carter, and state for whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 67, A. H. Baker, and state for whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Cross Roads precinct, Liberty township, and state for whom the following named persons voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 30, William C. McDowell voted for James Lindsay.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Randolph precinct, and state for whom the following named persons voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 39, William Hunt voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. , William R. Gipson voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 49, E. B. Day voted r John G. Scott; ballot No. 17, Joseph Cowan voted for John G. Scott; allot No. 60, R. P. Mitchell voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 54, H. Montomery voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 37, Willian Eaton voted for John . Scott.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Big River Mills precinct, Perry ownship, and state for whom the following named persons voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 88, James Ransom, one of the judges of election, voted r John G. Scott; ballot No. 17, R. J. Hill, jr., voted for John G. Scott; ballot o. 16, W. P. Thompson voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 47, W. M. Highy voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 83, Stephen Smith voted for John G. cott; ballot No. 92, Joseph J. Herod voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 90, esbit Orton voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 63, J. R. Pratte voted for ohn G. Scott; ballot No. 8, E. S. Poston voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 3. Joseph Conway voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Washington precinct, Perry township, and state for whom the following named persons voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 7, F. V. Fite voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Blackwell's precinct, Marion wnship, and state for whom the following named persons voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 3, W. W. Terley voted for John G. Scott; (all the testiony in regard to Marion township objected to by contestee, because there no allegation in contestant's notice of irregularities in said township;) llot No. 5, Aaron Cole voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Perry's Mines precinct, Marion wnship, and state for whom the following named persons voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 22, John P. Appleberry voted for John G. Scott; ballot o. 28, William Appleberry voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 32, Isaac aker, judge of election, voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 5, Louis Cole, ashington precinct, voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 8, John Cole voted r John G. Scott; ballot No. 18, Henry M. Glore, Washington precinct, voted r John G. Scott; ballot No. 20, J. H. Stand voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Pendleton township, and state for whom the following named persons voted?

(Here attorney for Scott objects to the introduction of any proof in reference to Pendleton township, because there is no allegation in contestant's notice in reference thereto.

The further examination in reference to this township is suspended.)

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Farmington precinct, St. François township, and state for whom the following named persons voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 202, John Kennedy, judge of election, voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 2, L. D. Walker voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 21, C. C. Rafferty voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 114, William J. O'Bannon voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 12, N. P. Cayce voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 155, Ardy Coen voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 174, J. G. Beal voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 38, Williamson Dunaway voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 121, B. F. Cantrel voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 189, W. M. Gunn voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 116, Elisha Hunt voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 5, Isaiah Morgan voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 115, Hamilton Blankenship voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 78, Ansolum Green voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 209, P. G. Long voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 140, Wade H. Clay voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 68, John W. Griffin voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 73, James B. Mitchell voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 188, David Wells voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 26, Jeremiah Jones voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 126, James Hargrave voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 51, William Gross voted for John G. Scott.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, not being able to complete the testimony of William R. Taylor.

Met pursuant to adjournment on the 1st day of January, 1864, at the court-house in Farmington, St. François county, Missouri, at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m.

Examination of William R. Taylor continued.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of St. François precinct, and state for whom the following named persons voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 63, Alexander Boyer voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 12, J. P. Smith, Big River Mills precinct, and state for whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. How many votes did you certify in your abstract to the secretary, as given to Scott and Lindsay, each at Liberty precinct?

Answer. Scott sixty-six votes, and one vote for Lindsay. Washington precinct, twenty-four for Scott, and twelve for Lindsay.

Question. I see, at Washington precinct, Joshua Cole makes his mark where his signature is signed; is he a discreet person in the meaning of the law?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Cole.

Question. Did he sign his name?

Answer. It so appears from the poll-books, by making his mark.

Question. Does he not so sign, by making his mark, as one of the judges of election?

Answer. It so appears from the poll-book.

Question. Is an illiterate person a discreet person in the meaning of the law?

(Objected to by contestee, because it requires the witness to give a legal opinion.)

Answer. I do not know that I am capable of deciding.

Question. How many votes did you certify in your abstract as given to Scott and Lindsay, each, at Blackwell's precinct?

Answer. Sixteen votes for Scott, and none for Lindsay.

Question. Will you examine this poll-book, and state if it appears from the book if any persons were qualified to act as officers of election?

Answer. I do not see that it does.

Question. How many votes did you certify as given to Scott and Lindsay, each at French Village precinct?

Answer. Sixty-seven to Scott, and twenty-six to Lindsay.

Question. Will you examine this book, and state who it appears were sworn as judges of election?

Answer. John Outman, Alexander, and Milton Poston.

Question. Who signs the final certificate on this book as judges of election?

Answer. Milton Poston, John Outman, and Alexander Patterson.

Question. Do not the names of Milton Poston and John Outman appear to be written in the same handwriting?

Answer. All three names appear to have been written by the same man.

Question. Will you state how many votes were certified for Scott and Lindsay, each, at Perry's Mines precinct?

Answer. Thirty-five to Scott, and none for Lindsay.

Question. Will you examine the book, and state if the names of two of the judges do not appear to be written by the same hand to the final certificate?

Answer. Johnson M. Roberts and Andrew Stiles, two of the judges, seem to have been written in the same handwriting.

Question. Will you state the number of votes certified to Scott and Lindsay, each, from Big River Mills precinct?

Answer. Eighty-five for Scott, and three for Lindsay.

Question. Will you state the number of votes certified for Scott and Lindsay from Randolph precinct?

Answer. Sixty-two for Scott, and none for Lindsay.

Question. Will you examine this book, and state if the names of the judges and clerks of election to the certificate as to the number of votes given, are not all in one handwriting?

Answer. I do not think they are; the names of Charles Hamilton and R. P. Mitchell, two of the judges, seem to be in the same handwriting; and the name of J. O. Mitchell, clerk, in the same handwriting; and the names of James L. Sims, judge, and H. L. Sims, clerk, seem to be in the same handwriting.

Question. Will you state how many votes were certified for Scott and Lindsay, each, from Valley Forge precinct?

Answer. Twelve for Scott, and five for Lindsay.

Question. Will you examine this book, and state if the signatures to the certificate of the aggregate and final vote, and also to the final certificate of two of the judges, to wit, John L. Resinger and William Hammers, are not in the same handwriting?

Answer. My impression is, they are not written by the same man.

Question. How many votes did you certify as given to Scott and Lindsay, each, from Iron Mountain precinct?

Answer. Forty-four for Scott, and thirty-three for Lindsay.

Question. Will you examine this book, and state if the names of all three of the judges to the certificate are not written by the same hand?

Answer. I think they are distinct handwritings.

Attorney for Scott here objects to all of the foregoing evidence of William L. Taylor, so far as the same applies to Perry's Mines precinct, Big River Mills precinct, and Valley Forge precinct, because there is no allegation in contestant's notice as to any illegality at said precincts, and all of that part of the same testimony which undertakes to detail the contents or parts of contents of poll-

books, because it is not the best evidence, and to the whole of the testimony of said Taylor, because the same is irrelevant.)

Cross-examined by attorney for Scott.

Question. Do you consider yourself an expert in handwriting?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Did I understand you to say that at times you could not determine you own handwriting?

Answer. At times I find it difficult.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book from Cross Roads precinct, Liberty township, and state if the name of any judge there is signed by mark?

Answer. The name of Anderson Banes seems, from the poll-book, to have been signed by mark.

Question. Will you look at the names of the judges and clerks to the certificate, and see if they are all in the same handwriting?

Answer. The names of Alexander Gordon and Anderson Banes seem to have been written in the same handwriting, and the other name of the judge and the names of the clerks seem to be in different handwriting.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book from Pendleton township, and state if the signatures of the judges and clerks there are the same or in different handwriting?

Answer. The signatures of the clerks seem to have been written by one man; the signatures of the judges seem to be in different handwriting.

Question. Do you know John H. Stam?

Answer. I do.

Question. Is there any other man of that name in this county?

Answer. I do not know of any other.

Question. Where does John H. Stam live now?

Answer. He is said to be living at Irondale, in Washington county.

Question. How long has it been since he left here?

Answer. I think it will not exceed two months.

Question. Does it appear from the poll-book of Randolph precinct which Hunt it is that voted ballot No. 39, William Hunt, junior, or William Hunt senior?

Answer. It does not so appear.

Question. In which township does William Hunt, senior, live?

Answer. In Randolph township.

Question. Did I understand you to say on yesterday that one Bowlen is now in the federal army?

Answer. I have so understood.

Question. Do you know the initials of his name?

Answer. I do not; he is called Frank Bowlen.

Question. Is he the Bowlen who was in Jeff. Thompson's army?

Answer. He is said to have been in Jeff. Thompson's army.

Question. Do you know one D. P. O'Leary?

Answer. I do not; I knew one Thomas and Dennis O'Leary, who are in the federal army?

Question. Do you know J. P. Smith, mentioned by you as having voted for Scott?

Answer. I do: he represents our county in the legislature.

Question. Have you heard any persons complain of being wrongfully enrolled by the enrolling officers of this county?

Answer. I did hear a good many complain at the time of being enrolled.

Question. About what were they complaining?

Answer. The manner in which they were enrolled, as being southern sympathizers, &c.

Question. Do you know Milton P. Cayce?

Answer. I do; I have known him since December, 1843, about twenty years.

Question. Have you ever heard him, before or since the rebellion, speak in favor of it, either directly or indirectly?

Answer. I never have.

Question. Do you know I. G. Beal?

Answer. I do.

Question. Do you know what his sentiments are in regard to the rebellion?

Answer. I do not at this time; I suppose at the commencement of the rebellion he was in favor of it; he now claims to be a *constitutional* man; I do not know what his real sentiments are.

Question. Do you know of his being guilty of any act of disloyalty?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you know William Carter?

Answer. I do.

Question. What are his sentiments upon the subject of the rebellion?

Answer. He claims to be a Union man, and at the commencement of the rebellion he was said to be noisy in making speeches for the Union; since he came to this county he has made no public speeches.

Question. Was he a candidate last November, for judge?

Answer. He was candidate for judge of the ninth judicial circuit.

Question. Were you present at the polls at the August election, in 1863?

Answer. Only long enough to vote and to swear in the judges and clerks.

Question. Were the voters qualified there before voting?

Answer. I was; I do not know about the balance.

Question. What oath was administered?

Answer. The oath prescribed in the first section of the ordinance of the State convention defining the qualifications of voters.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. What aged man is William Carter?

Answer. I think he is about thirty-five years of age.

Question. Has he ever volunteered or raised volunteers to fight the rebels and bushwhackers?

Answer. Not that I know of.

Question. Is William Carter a member of the loyal league?

Answer. I do not know, as I do not belong to it myself.

Question. When J. P. Smith was a candidate to represent San Francisco county in the legislature of Missouri, who was the opposing candidate?

Answer. I think there were two—Dr. Wm. B. Williams and Rufus Alexander.

Question. Do you not know Mr. Alexander to be a warm supporter of the present administration of the government?

Answer. He has that reputation.

Question. Was he not a member of the Union radical convention that met at Jefferson City about the first of October last?

Answer. I think he was. I saw his name among the proceedings of the convention.

Question. Did not Mr. Alexander contest the seat of J. P. Smith as representative from this county, upon the ground of his disloyalty to the government of the United States?

Answer. I have never seen his notice to Mr. Smith, but I think that was the ground upon which he contested the seat.

(All of the foregoing objected to by contestee because of irrelevancy, and as not growing out of the cross-examination, and because the same is frivolous.)

Questions by attorney for Scott.

Question. Did Mr. Alexander oust Mr. Smith from his seat in the legislature?

Answer. I think not; so far as I know, Mr. Smith is still in his seat. I have seen no report to the contrary.

WM. R. TAYLOR.

Attest: JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

H. R. Foust, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you judge of election held at Liberty precinct, in this county, in August, 1863?

Answer. I was.

Question. Were you qualified before you entered on your duties as judge?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What kind of an oath was administered to you?

Answer. I do not recollect the kind of oath; it was administered from a pamphlet and from the Missouri Republican. (Witness here reads the 5th section of the ordinance of the State convention, and says "the judges and clerks of election took that oath.")

Question. Did you take any further oath than the one administered to voters?

Answer. I took no further oath than those two mentioned.

Question. Are you not enrolled as a southern sympathizer?

Answer. I suppose I am; I was questioned by the enrolling officer.

Question. Do you know A. H. Baker, who was one of the clerks at that election?

Answer. I do.

Question. Did not A. H. Baker, who was one of the clerks at Liberty precinct, start south with a lot of other rebels in the summer of 1862, and return home wounded, being attacked by the militia before he got out of the State?

Answer. This is not the Baker that you allude to—it was Isaac Baker, who is now in Denver City, or some other place in New Mexico.

Question. Is not this Isaac Baker a son of Moses W. Baker, who was also a judge, at that election?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. He is.

Question. Do you know E. C. Sebastian?

Answer. I do.

Question. Was he not a judge of election also at that precinct?

Answer. He was.

Question. How many of his sons are or have been in the rebel army?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. One of them has been, and has since returned, taken the oath, and been put under bond.

Question. Who was the other clerk of election at that precinct?

Answer. I think Wm. Carter.

Cross-examined.

Question. Were you qualified in addition to the oath prescribed in the 5th section to discharge your duties faithfully as clerks and judges?

Answer. I was. I took the oath of qualification and the oath prescribed by the 5th section of the ordinance of the State convention together.

Question. What does your certificate of enrolment state in regard to being a southern sympathizer, or loyal or disloyal?

Answer. It says nothing as to southern sympathizer, or loyal or disloyal.

Question. Did you direct the enrolling officer to put you down on his roll as a southern sympathizer?

Answer. I do not recollect whether I directed him to do so, or whether he put it down so from the questions he asked me.

Question. Do you say you are a *constitutional Union man?*

Answer. I am. No man ever heard me say I was in favor of secession.

Question. When did young Sebastian, whom you say has returned from the rebel army, return?

Answer. I do not know, but it is since the 17th day of December, 1861.

Question. Did he vote at the last August election?

Answer. He did not—he did not offer to vote.

Question. Was every voter who voted at that election sworn by the first section of the ordinance of the State convention?

Answer. They were.

Question. Do you know whether the enrolling officers of Liberty township, or other townships in the county, enrolled any man contrary to his wish?

Answer. I do not know; I heard one James White say he wanted to be enrolled a Union man, or loyal, and was grumbling about it. I also heard James A. Smith say that he had a dispute with the enrolling officer of that township and wanted to be enrolled loyal, but I do not know how he was enrolled.

Question. Who was that enrolling officer?

Answer. John S. Levering.

Question. Do you know S. C. Bowlen, who is said to be in the federal army?

Answer. I do not.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. What do you mean by a constitutional Union man?

Answer. I mean the restoration of the Union—the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

Question. Do you support and advocate the orders and proclamations of President Lincoln?

Answer. I am not prepared to answer, as I don't know what they are.

Question. Are you in favor of using all the power of the government in fighting and whipping the rebels until the last one throws down his arms and surrenders?

Answer. I am in favor of first offering a compromise, and then if they won't come back I am in favor of making them come back.

Question. Do you know these men, James White and James Smith, of which you have spoken, to be loyal men and supporters of the United States government?

Answer. I do not know them to be; I have heard them say they were.

Question. What is your age?

Answer. I am about thirty-six years old.

Question. Why did you not go into the loyal militia and help fight the "bushwhackers?"

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. I had various reasons. I had a family to take care of, and, in my opinion, I am not able-bodied.

H. R. FOUST.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

EXHIBIT A.

PUBLIC MEETING AT FARMINGTON.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of St. François county, held in the town of Farmington, on the 20th instant, for the purpose of expressing their views on the present political troubles,

On motion of L. K. Peers, Colonel Hobbs was called to the chair, and on motion of Dr. Means, L. D. Walker was appointed secretary, and L. K. Peers assistant secretary. By request of the Chair, the Hon. I. G. Beal was called upon to explain the objects of the meeting.

On motion of L. K. Peers, the Chair appointed a committee of thirteen to draught resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting.

The Chair appointed on said committee Messrs. John Kenedy, J. S. Douthit, John F. Conder, J. P. Smith, Hardy Kohen, James Ransom, Ben Tyler, William Smith, William Shaw, George Tyler, I. G. Beal, Captain John Patterson, and Hon. J. B. Clardy.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. J. J. Brady was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in his usual and effectual style. Mr. Brady was succeeded by Hon. M. P. Cayce, who explained his action in the late State convention, assuring the meeting that he was the servant of his constituents and desired to reflect their sentiments. At the close of Mr. Cayce's remarks, the committee returned and reported the following resolutions through their chairman, Hon. J. B. Clardy:

1. *Resolved*, That the meeting fully approves of the action of his excellency C. F. Jackson, governor of the State of Missouri, in refusing to furnish men to war against our southern brethren.

2. That in view of the war being inevitable between the north and south, we, as citizens of Missouri, do declare to Abraham Lincoln, and all the world, that we are of the south, and with and for the south—that our proclivities and interests are all southern.

3. That we are in favor of an immediate called session of the legislature, with the view to arm the State, that we may be able to defend ourselves, our homes, and our property.

4. That it is the sense of this meeting that our State convention take immediate action to carry out the second resolution.

The resolutions were received, read, and adopted by a unanimous vote.

Dr. J. T. Means, Hon. J. B. Clardy, and J. T. Moulton, were called upon and addressed the meeting.

The Hon. I. G. Beal offered the following resolutions:

1. That we condemn, as unconstitutional, wicked, and despotic, the course pursued by Abe Lincoln, President of the United States, in calling out troops to make war on the southern States.

2. That, in our judgment, the said Abe Lincoln should be condemned by the whole civilized world, for his exceptious and treasonable course since he has assumed the presidential chair, and that he should be impeached for treason by the Congress which he calls to meet on the fourth day of July, 1861.

3. That whilst we do not indorse the action of the late convention, we return our thanks to M. P. Cayce, the member in the State convention from our county, and heartily indorse his course, believing it to be southern.

On motion of I. G. Beal, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Colonel Hobbs, the chairman, for the able and courteous manner in which he presided over the meeting.

On motion of Captain Patterson, the secretary was requested to furnish the *Missouri Argus*, *Missouri Republican*, *Missouri State Journal*, *Arcadia Prospect*, and *Jefferson County Herald*, with copies of the proceedings of the meeting

Depositions of witnesses produced, sworn, and examined on the 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1863, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the court-house in the town of Fredericktown, in the county of Madison, and State of Missouri, before me, John V. Logan, a justice of the county court in and for the county of Iron, in the State of Missouri, in a certain cause now depending in the 38th Congress of the United States, wherein John G. Scott holds a certificate of election for a seat in the 38th Congress of the United States from the 3d congressional district of Missouri, and James Lindsay is contestant, on the part of the contestant.

Jeremiah Matthews, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Do you reside in St. François township, Madison county?

Answer. I do.

Question. Were you judge of the election held in that township on the 3d day of August, 1863, at Little Vine school-house, when James Lindsay and John G. Scott were candidates for Congress?

Answer. I was judge of the election at that township.

Question. Who acted as judges with you?

Answer. William Herald and T. P. Hawkins.

Question. Who were the clerks of the election there?

Answer. D. N. Griffin and P. G. Scaggs.

Question. Previous to entering upon your duties as judge were you sworn?

Answer. Mr. Herald and myself were sworn by Mr. Hawkins; I think Mr. Hawkins stated at the time that he had been qualified.

Question. Did you see Hawkins sworn?

Answer. I did not see him sworn. I do not know that he was sworn.

Question. How often were you sworn before entering on your duties as judge?

Answer. I and Mr. Herald took one oath. I cannot say whether we took more than one oath or not. I took one oath when I entered upon the duties of judge, and one when I went to vote.

Question. When you went to vote did you take the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the State convention?

Answer. I am under the impression that I did.

Question. Will you give the substance of the oath you took prior to entering upon your duties as judge?

Answer. I took the oath required by section 12, chapter 59, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, on page 699, 1st volume, or something similar to that.

Question. Previous to entering upon your duty as judge, do you recollect of taking any other oath?

Answer. That is the only oath I recollect of taking.

Question. Were the clerks of election sworn in your presence?

Answer. They were.

Question. Who swore them?

Answer. Esquire Hawkins.

Question. Will you give the substance of the oath that was administered to the clerks?

Answer. Esquire Hawkins read it to them out of the statute, which, to the best of my recollection, was the oath prescribed by section 18, chapter 59, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, in page 699, 1st volume.

Question. Did the clerks take any other oath than the one prescribed by the statute?

Answer. My recollection is that the only oath they took was read from the statutes. They took the only oath they took in my presence.

Question. Are you acquainted with the voters that voted at the election in August, 1863, at that precinct?

Answer. I am acquainted with most of them.

Question. At the beginning of the rebellion were these voters loyal or disloyal?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. I pronounced them myself mostly disloyal.

(Objected to by contestee.)

Question. Do you know Isaac Herril?

Answer. I do.

Question. Was he loyal or disloyal at the commencement of the rebellion?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. He did not take much part in politics, but I considered him to be a southern sympathizer.

Question. Do you know A. C. Hasler, J. D. Johnson, W. B. Pruit, Carter Scaggs, J. H. Jordan, D. T. Rhodes, J. N. P. Russell, William Murry, William St. Clair, Jonathan Allred, G. W. Patton, William E. Walker, A. P. Thompson, R. M. Shannon, William H. Sharp, H. A. Gibbs, J. R. Ronald, Moses Martin, Gillison Martin, Crawford Pruit, and William Ronald?

Answer. I do.

Question. At the beginning of the rebellion were they loyal or disloyal?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. A good many of them I pronounced disloyal, or opposers of the government.

(Objected to by contestee.)

Question. Did any of these men, at the commencement of the rebellion, belong to what is known as the "rebel vigilance committee?"

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. My impression is that J. D. Johnson did belong to that committee. I also think that Moses Martin belonged to it. I do not know positively.

(Objected to by contestee.)

Question. What was the object and character of that committee?

Answer. Their pretensions were to protect negro property, and run off Union men and abolitionists. This is only what I think about it.

(Question and answer objected to by contestee.)

Question. Do you know of that committee having driven off Union men.?

Answer. I do not know it personally.

Question. What was the general reputation of that committee?

(Objected to by contestee.)

Answer. The Union men thought they would have to leave.

(Objected to by contestee.)

Question. Was it the opinion of the Union men that they would have to leave by reason of the threats of that committee?

Answer. That was my opinion, and part of the Union men.

(Question and answer objected to by contestee.)

Question. Did the men that you have enumerated above vote at the election at which you were judge?

Answer. They did.

Cross-examined.

Question. Will you state if you took the oath prescribed in the 5th section of an ordinance of the State convention, before you entered upon your duty as judge of the election in August, 1863, in addition to the oath referred to in your examination in chief?

Answer. I do not recollect, but I suppose I did.

Attorney for Scott reads the oath prescribed in the 1st section of the ordinance of the convention, defining the qualifications of voters, and asks the following

Question. Was that oath administered to the voters, and did every one whose name was recorded there take that oath?

Answer. I think they did.

Question. Would you have permitted any of those persons to have voted if they had not taken that oath?

Answer. As judge of the election I would not.

Question. Have you any knowledge whether any of those persons that voted at that precinct have taken up arms against the government since the 17th day of December, 1861, or not?

Answer. I have no personal knowledge of it.

Question. Did you have the pamphlet containing the ordinance of the convention from which the oaths referred to were read there at that precinct on the day of election?

Answer. I did.

The poll-book of the precinct in St. François township being shown witness, and asked if it is the poll-book made out on that day and returned to the clerk of the court—

Answer. It is.

The above-named poll-book is marked Exhibit A, and accompanies these depositions on the part of the defence.

Examination in chief resumed.

Question. Why do you say you expect you took the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention?

Answer. We had the ordinance there, and I suppose we took all the oaths required in it, and because I expect we complied with the law.

Question. Was the oath the judges took read from the Revised Statutes?

Answer. That was my impression.

Question. Did you sign the certificates certifying the number of votes that Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Scott received?

Answer. I did.

Question. Did you certify to the whole number of votes given at that election, at that precinct?

Answer. The aggregate is not certified on the poll-book of that precinct.

Question by attorney for Scott. Was the name of every man who voted on that occasion recorded?

Answer. The names of all the voters that voted there were recorded.

JEREMIAH MATTHEWS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on the day, at the place, and within the hours first aforesaid.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

William Herrel, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Do you live in Madison county?

Answer. I do.

Question. On the 3d day of August, 1863, did you act as judge of election in St. François township, in that county?

Answer. I did.

Question. Previous to entering upon your duties as judge, did you take an oath?

Answer. I did.

Question. Was that oath read to you from the Revised Statutes?

Answer. That is my impression—the statute and pamphlet were there.

Chapter 59, section 12, of 1st volume Revised Statutes of Missouri, being rea witness, and asked the following

Question. Was that the oath administered to you previous to entering upo your duty as judge of election?

Answer. It is.

Question. Was that the only oath administered to the judges at that precinct

Answer. It was.

Question. Was the oath just referred to the only oath administered to th clerks?

Answer. It was all that I recollect of.

Question. Was the oath administered to the clerks read from the Revise Statutes in your presence?

Answer. It was.

Question. Were the voters sworn at the time they voted, and what oath wa administered to them?

Answer. The convention oath prescribed in first section of ordinance definin the qualification of voters was administered to them.

Question. Were the ballots numbered, and preserved, and returned to th clerk of the courts?

Answer. They were.

Question. Do you know when the polls were closed, and the ballot-boxe opened?

Answer. I do not, as we had no timepiece.

Question. Do you know the time of day when you began to count the ballots

Answer. I do not.

Question. Did you begin to count them before six o'clock in the evening?

Answer. I do not know—we had no timepiece, as I said before.

Question. Do you know the voters that voted at that township?

Answer. Some of them I did not know personally.

Question. At the breaking out of the rebellion, were those voters loyal o disloyal men?

Answer. I took them to be disloyal, if you take men by their expressions o actions.

The poll-book being shown witness, and asked the following

Question. Are the names on that poll-book considered as loyal or disloyal men

Answer. All the men whose names are on the poll-book I considered as dis loyal men at the breaking out of the rebellion, except Andrew Simmons, D. N Griffin, J. Matthews and William Herrell, who are considered loyal men.

Question. Of those referred to, were P. G. Scaggs and David N. Griffin clerks and T. P. Hawkins judge of election, at that precinct?

Answer. They were.

Question. Who of these persons on this poll-book enrolled themselves as dis loyal?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Do you know who of them belonged to the rebel vigilance committee

Answer. I do not know who of these men did belong to the rebel vigilanc committee, as I never heard them say so in my presence.

(All of the questions and answers in regard to the disloyalty of persons at th breaking out of the rebellion, objected to by the contestee.)

The poll-book being shown witness, and asked the following

Question. Were the whole number of votes given at that precinct certified t on the poll-books by the judges and clerks of election?

Answer. They were not.

Cross-examined.

Question. Will you state if you have any knowledge of the persons whose names are on the poll-book above mentioned having levied war against the government of the United States, or of this State, since the 17th of December, 1861?

Answer. I have no knowledge of any of the persons that voted there having done so since that time.

Question. When you say that persons are disloyal, do you mean that they are opposed to the government of the United States, or Mr. Lincoln's administration?

Answer. From the fact that they sympathized with the south, and from their talk I took them to be against the government.

Question. Do you say all those voters took the oath prescribed in the first section of the ordinance of the convention for voters?

Answer. All those voters took the oath prescribed in the ordinance of the convention for voters.

Question. Do you know D. F. Rhodes?

Answer. I know D. F. Rhodes, whose name is upon the poll-books, and who voted at that election, and who is a member of the legislature from Madison county.

Question. In addition to the oath prescribed in the revised statute, did you take the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention for judges and clerks of election?

Answer. I cannot say positively that the book and the pamphlet were both there. I do not know whether the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention was administered or not to the judges and clerks; it is my impression it was.

Question. Do you mean to say, when you say the whole number of votes were not certified to on the poll-books, that votes were given that were not put upon the poll-books?

Answer. I do not. I mean to say that the certificate does not show the aggregate number of votes given the candidates.

Question. Was the true number of votes as shown by the ballots certified to and entered upon the poll-books for each candidate?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Is the poll now spoken of the one referred to in Mr. Matthews's examination?

Answer. It is.

Examination in chief resumed.

Question. In regard to the proper oath to be administered to the judges and clerks, did you not say that the judges discussed that question, and concluded that the revised statutes contained the only oath that was necessary for you to administer to the judges and clerks of election?

(Objected to by contestant.)

Answer. I say, as I said before, that the statutes contained the only correct oath to administer.

Question. Did you object to any person voting who offered to vote and took the oath required?

Answer. I did not.

his
WILLIAM × HERREL.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on the day, at the place, and within the hours first aforesaid.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

George Davis, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Do you live in Madison county, Missouri?

Answer. I do.

Question. On the third day of August, 1863, who were the judges and clerks of the election held in Castor township, Madison county, Missouri?

Answer. Myself, Elisha Spiva, and Esquire Scaggs were judges, and I do not recollect of but one clerk.

(Mr. Scott, by his attorney, objects to the introduction of any testimony with regard to Castor township, in Madison county, because the notice of contest does not contain any allegation or specification in reference to said Castor township.)

Question. Before you entered upon your duty as judge, did you take an oath?

Answer. Yes, sir; I took an oath.

Question. Was there an oath administered to the other judges?

Answer. Esquire Scaggs administered the oath to myself and Elisha Spiva.

Question. Was the oath administered to you and Mr. Spiva read from the statutes?

Answer. No, sir; we had no book there at all.

Question. Do you know the substance of the oath you took?

Answer. I think we took an oath to perform our duties as judges to the best of our ability, which oath was administered verbally. We did not have any ordinance of the convention or any pamphlet there.

Question. Was Drewry Scaggs sworn before he entered upon the duties of judge of that election?

Answer. He was not that I recollect of; there was no oath administered except the one he administered to us.

Question. Were there any clerks sworn; and if any, what oath?

Answer. Mr. Scaggs swore him to act as clerk to the best of his knowledge.

Question. Did he administer the convention oath?

Answer No, sir; he did not.

Question. Were any of the voters qualified before they voted; and if so what oath did they take?

Answer. There were only two voters qualified, and they were sworn that they had not nor would not vote at any other precinct during the present election.

Question. Were the ballots numbered?

Answer. They were.

Question. Were they all returned to the clerk?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. How were they counted?

Answer. They were taken out of the ballot-box and counted, and marked down to each man.

Question. Did all who offered to vote vote?

Answer. They did.

Question. Were there any persons that voted who were disloyal?

Answer. I do not know; I am not much acquainted around.

Question. Why was the convention oath not administered to voters?

Answer. Because Mr. Spiva, one of the judges, said he had been to town to get the oath and could not get it.

Question. What time was the poll closed?

Answer. I think between five and six o'clock.

Question. Did any persons vote who were under bond to the State or were rebel sympathizers?

Answer. I do not know; I have not been out among them much.

(Contestant's attorney offers in evidence a certified copy of the poll-books of that precinct to accompany these depositions, marked Exhibit B.)

Question. Was the aggregate number of votes cast at that precinct certified to?

Answer. They were not.

Cross-examined.

Question. Are you positive there was but one clerk of the election at that precinct?

Answer. There was but one clerk and one poll-book.

Question. Did you certify, as one of the judges, upon the poll-book returned to the clerk, the number of votes cast for Scott and Lindsay, each, as appeared from the ballots when counted?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question by contestant's attorney.

Question. How were the votes counted?

Answer. The votes were taken out of the ballot-box and counted, and put down by the judges and clerk of election.

GEORGE DAVIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Adjourned until eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

Pursuant to adjournment, as above stated, on the 19th day of December, 1863, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon, at the court-house in the town of Fredericktown, I continued the taking of said depositions as follows, viz:

William N. Nalle, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Are you a resident of Madison county, Missouri, and clerk of the circuit and county courts of said county?

Answer. I am.

Question. Will you state the number of votes certified to Scott and Lindsay, each, in St. François township, Madison county?

(Contestant's attorney offers in evidence a certified copy of the official count of votes for Madison county, the aggregate of which for each candidate was certified to the secretary of state to accompany these depositions.)

Answer. From that township I counted for John G. Scott forty-two votes, and James Lindsay four votes.

Question. Will you look at those ballots, and tell me who voted for Lindsay?

Answer. I cannot give the persons' names that voted for Lindsay, but can give the number: No. 45 voted for Lindsay; No. 2 voted for Lindsay; No. 11 voted for Lindsay, and No. 46 voted for Lindsay.

Question. Will you take the poll-book, and tell who are Nos. 45, 2, 11, and 46?

Answer. No. 45, J. Mathews; No. 46, William Herril; No. 2, J. W. Burks; No. 11, Andrew Simmons.

Question. Can you state, by examining the ballots, who voted for Scott?

Answer. No. 12, Y. O. Kemper; No. 13, F. O'Bannon; No. 27, Oliver Twitty;

No. 36, John A. Simmons; No. 22, G. W. Patton; No. 32, J. R. Ronald; No. 23, William E. Walker; No. 8, Carter Scaggs; No. 6, Noble Johnson; No. 18, J. N. P. Russell; No. 3, Isaac Herrel; No. 9, J. H. Jordan; No. 19, William Murry; No. 31, H. A. Gibbs; No. 41, T. S. Martin; No. 14, William Foster; No. 33, A. Cox; No. 5, J. D. Johnson; No. 1, Thomas Marrow; No. 7, W. B. Pruit; No. 25, Washington Rhodes; No. 21, Jonathan Alldrid; No. 4, E. C. Hassler; No. 16, Richard Thompson; No. 28, George W. Williams; No. 26, R. M. Shannon; No. 17, D. F. Rhodes; No. 24, A. P. Thompson; No. 34, Moses Martin; No. 39, William Ronald; No. 15, G. W. Mathews; No. 10, Joseph Slater; No. 30, William H. Sharp; No. 37, Crawford Pruit; No. 20, William St. Clair; No. 29, Philip McBay; No. 35, Gillison Martin; No. 43, P. G. Scaggs; No. 40, L. J. Wallis; No. 44, D. N. Griffin; No. 42, T. P. Hankins.

Question. Did those all vote for Scott?

Answer. It appears so from the ballots and poll-books.

Question. Will you give the number of votes certified to from Castor township?

Answer. John G. Scott 20, and James Lindsay 16.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of Castor township, and state if there is any number of votes certified to on it by the clerks of election?

Answer. There is not.

Question. Who wrote the name of John Dalton on the poll-book?

Answer. I did it myself, as a memorandum, about three weeks ago.

(All of the foregoing questions and answers in regard to Castor township are objected to by contestee, because the notice of Lindsay does not contain any allegation or specification in regard to said township.)

Question. Will you look at the official count, and tell me the number of votes certified to Scott and Lindsay, each, from German township?

Answer. John G. Scott received 68, and James Lindsay 1 vote.

Question. Will you examine the ballots, and see who voted for James Lindsay?

Answer. I cannot tell, as the ballots are not numbered; I find one ticket strung by itself, with Lindsay's name on it written in pencil.

(Contestant's attorney offers in evidence a certified copy of the poll-books of German township, marked Exhibit C, to accompany these depositions.)

Question. Examine the ballots for that township, and see if any of the ballots are numbered.

Answer. I do not find a single one numbered.

Question. Will you count the ballots, and tell me how many were cast?

Answer. Sixty-eight ballots for Scott and one ballot for Lindsay, making sixty-nine in all.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book, and see if there are any names of clerks or judges of election in the caption?

Answer. There is none.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of that township, and state if the aggregate number of voters is certified to by the judges and clerks of election?

Answer. There is no certificate of judges and clerks of the whole number of votes polled.

Question. Will you examine the official count, and tell me how many votes were cast for Lindsay, and how many for ———, at Twelve Mile township?

Answer. John G. Scott received forty-nine votes, and Lindsay none.

Question. How many did you count for Bogy?

Answer. I counted for Bogy two votes.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book, and tell me who voted for Bogy?

Answer. No. 49, John T. Price; No. 39, James Driver.

Question. Will you examine the poll-books of that township, and see if the number of votes given are certified to on the poll-books?

Answer. I do not see it on the poll-books.

Question. Will you examine the poll-books, and tell me if the judges and clerks of election certified the number of votes that John G. Scott had as representative to Congress?

Answer. The certificate states that "John G. Scott had forty-nine votes for Congress," and the word "*Congress*" is interlined, and the word *representative* is not used, and that "Joseph Bogy had two votes for ———."

Question. Will you tell me if the final certificate on the poll-books of German township is in the same form?

Answer. Precisely the same.

(Contestant's attorney offers in evidence a certified copy of the poll-book of Twelve Mile township, marked Exhibit D, to accompany these depositions. Contestant offers in evidence a certified copy of the poll-books from Liberty township, marked Exhibit E, to accompany these depositions, and proposes to examine the witness in reference thereto; but counsel for Scott objects because there is no allegation or specification contained in contestant's notice in reference to that township.)

Question. From the official count, will you tell me how many votes were cast in that township for Scott, and how many for Lindsay?

Answer. Eleven for Scott and two for Lindsay.

Question. Will you examine the poll-books, and tell me who voted for Scott and who for Lindsay?

Answer. No. 6, L. Lambon, No. 4, David Jeffreys, voted for Lindsay; the ballots are all printed, and all, except the two above named, for Scott.

Question. Will you please read one of the ballots for Scott?

Answer. It reads as follows: "For Congress, 3d congressional district, John F. Scott;" and those for Lindsay thus: "Unconditional Union ticket.—For Congress, James Lindsay, of Iron county."

Question. Will you look at the poll-book, and tell me if all the names of the judges and clerks of election are in the caption?

Answer. They are.

Question. Is there a certificate of the whole number of votes given upon the poll-book of that township?

Answer. There is not.

Question. Is the final certificate in proper form?

Answer. It is not in the form prescribed by law, but is as follows, to wit: "We hereby certify that ——— had ——— votes for ——— John G. Scott; and that ——— had eleven votes, James Lindsay; and that ——— had two votes, and that ———, and that ———, and that ———. We, the undersigned judges and clerks, hereby certify that the above-named votes are correct.

"JACOB MILLER,
"DAVID GOULDON,
"WM. ARNETT,
"*Judges.*

"F. E. SHARP,
"JOHN BOYET,
"*Clerks.*"

Question. Will you tell me the number of votes given to Scott and Lindsay, each, in Polk township, Madison county?

Answer. There were counted for Scott twenty-four votes, and for Lindsay fifteen votes.

Question. Were the ballots all numbered?

Answer. They are.

Question. What is the whole number of votes returned to you for Congress?

Answer. Thirty-nine; of which Scott received twenty-four, and Lindsay fifteen.

Question. Are the ballots for Scott printed or written?

Answer. All except three are printed—three are written in ink. The ballots for Scott and Lindsay are in the same form of those for Liberty township.

Question. Are there any ballots from that township for any other person than Lindsay or Scott; and if so, how many, and for whom?

Answer. There are thirteen others cast for Mason Frisell, candidate for judge 10th judicial circuit.

Question. Are those ballots separate?

Answer. They are separate ballots from those cast for Congress.

Question. Will you examine the poll-books of that township, and tell me if the whole number of voters who voted are certified to?

Answer. They are not.

(Contestant's attorney offers in evidence a certified copy of the poll-books of Polk township, marked Exhibit F, to accompany these depositions.)

Question. Did you make out the poll-books for Polk, Castor, German, Twelve Mile, Liberty, and St. François townships?

Answer. I made out one poll-book for each of the above-named townships.

Question. Did you make them out in duplicate?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Did the judges of the townships above mentioned have more than one poll-book?

Answer. If they did, they made them themselves; I did not make out but one for each township.

Cross-examined.

Question. Were the ballots, as counted by you, from the townships of St. François, Castor, Twelve Mile, Liberty, and Polk, in correspondence with the number of votes certified to by the judges and clerks of election in those several townships for candidates for Congress?

Answer. They were.

Question. Does the number of votes, as certified to for each candidate for Congress, correspond with the ballots for each candidate?

Answer. They do.

Question. Will you get the poll-book of Liberty township and explain what portion of the certificate referred to in your examination in chief was written by you, and explain how the words "and that" were written in the certificate?

Answer. In making out the poll-book, I wrote the blank form for the judges, and in that certificate the words "and that" occur five times from the present appearance of the certificate; it appears that the judges of election have wrongly inserted the names of John G. Scott and James Lindsay, and, in addition to the blank certificate that I wrote, the said judges wrote one of their own, the form of which is given in my examination in chief, which certificate commences "we, the undersigned, judges and clerks, &c."

Question. If the words "and that" were in the second and third lines, immediately after the names of James Lindsay and John G. Scott, how would it then read?

Answer. It would read "we hereby certify that John G. Scott had votes 11, for James Lindsey had votes 2 for."

Attorney for Scott here offers the poll-book of Mine à la Motte precinct, St. Michael township, as evidence, and, in connexion therewith, to ask Mr. Nalle the following question:

Is there any certificate in the caption of this poll-book showing that the judges and clerks were sworn, or who those judges and clerks were?

(Counsel for contestant objects to the above question and to any investigation

in regard to the transactions in said precinct, because there is no allegation of irregularities in said precinct in the notice of contestant and no answer thereto by the contestee, and because the question does not grow out of the direct examination of the witness for the contestant, not having offered any testimony in regard to irregularities at said election.)

Answer. There is a blank statement at the head of the poll-book, but the names of the judges and clerks of election are not included in the statement, in the following words and figures: "Poll-book of the election held at the school-house near Messrs. Fleming, at Mine à la Motte precinct, in St. Michael township, in the county of Madison, on the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three. ——— and ——— judges, and ——— and ——— clerks, of said election, were severally sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices."

Question. Will you state how many votes were given for Lindsay, Scott, and Bogy, at that precinct?

Answer. Lindsay received forty-one, Scott five, and Bogy two votes.

Question. How many votes did you certify for Mr. Lindsay when you made your official count?

Answer. I certified for Lindsay forty-one, Scott five, and Bogy two votes.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. Have the judges and clerks certified to the number of votes given each candidate on the poll-books of Mine à la Motte precinct?

Answer. They have done so in proper form.

Question. Will you look at the poll-books of St. Michael township, and state if the whole number of votes given are certified to by the judges and clerks of election?

Answer. They are.

Question. Did you furnish the judges with more than one poll-book?

Answer. I did not; there was but one poll-book made out for each precinct.

W. N. NALLE.

Subscribed to before me, at the place, between the hours named first aforesaid.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Wilson Boan, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. On the 3d day of August, 1863, were you present at the polls at Polk township, Madison county, Missouri, and did you vote?

Answer. I was there, and voted.

Question. Did you see other persons vote?

Answer. I did see other persons vote.

Question. Were the persons that voted at that precinct sworn?

Answer. The first persons that voted were not sworn; they did not take the convention oath, or any other oath.

Cross-examined.

Question. Do you say that you were sworn, and all the voters that voted after you?

Answer. I think there were about seven votes cast before any person was sworn; and after that I think they were all sworn, so far as I know. I left soon after that.

Question. Do you know the reason that they were not sworn in the firs place?

Answer. Some of them seemed to think that the convention oath was don away with, I think, was the reason; after that, a Mr. Henry insisted on havin the oath administered, which was done.

Question. Do you know how any of those that were not sworn voted ?

Answer. I do not know how any of them voted except one, Mr. Brown, wh said he had voted for Scott, and would do so again.

WILSON BOAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on the day, at the place, and within th hours first aforesaid.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

William B. Stevens, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined o the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Do you live in Twelve Mile township, Madison county, Missouri

Answer. I do.

Question. Were you judge of the election on the 3d of August, 1863?

Answer. I was.

Question. Did you take any oath previous to your entering upon your dut as judge; and if so, what oath?

Answer. I did take the oath prescribed by the statute and the oath prescribe by the ordinance of the convention, if my memory serves me right, I think th 5th section.

Question. Was the oath you took read to you?

Answer. It was.

Question. Who swore you?

Answer. Pippin.

Question. Was there any oath read to you previous to your entering upo your duty as judge of election?

Answer. There was an oath read to me, which seemed to be the oath pr scribed by the statute, and the additional oath prescribed by the ordinance the convention; the other judges and clerks also took the same oath.

Question. Were the voters that voted there also sworn?

Answer. They were.

Question. What oath did they take?

Answer. The oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention.

Question. Who administered the oath?

Answer. I administered the oath to all the voters except myself. When went to vote, John T. Price swore me. The polls were opened at 9 o'clock a. and closed at 6 o'clock p. m. The signatures of the judges and clerks to th poll-books were written by themselves.

WILLIAM B. STEVENS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at the place, between the hours named fir aforesaid.

JOHN V. LOGAN.
Justice of the County Court.

Benjamin J. Allbright, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examine on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Do you live in German township, Madison county, Missouri?

Answer. I do.

Question. Who were the judges of election in August, 1863?

Answer. Myself, Reuben E. Kelly, and Thomas Cook.
Question. Were the ballots that were cast at that election numbered?
Answer. I think not.
Question. Have you known Reuben Kelly long?
Answer. I have known him something over twenty years.
Question Was he ever in a military prison?
(Objected to by contestee.)
Answer. I know he was taken prisoner, but I cannot say where he was.
Question. Who was he taken prisoner by?
Answer. He was taken by federal soldiers, but I do not recollect the captain's name that took him prisoner.
(All of the questions and answers in regard to the imprisonment of Kelly ...jected to by contestee.)

Cross-examined.

Question. After the polls were closed, were the ballots counted?
Answer. They were.
Question. How were they counted?
Answer. After the polls were closed, the ballots were counted by me in pres...ce of the other judges and clerks, and noted to each candidate as the ballot indi...ted; if a Scott ballot, we gave him the vote; and if a Lindsay ballot, we gave ...m the vote.
Question. Did the omission to number the ballots change the result of the ...ction at that precinct?
(Objected to by contestant.)
Answer. It did not.
(Objected to by contestant.)
Poll-book from German township being shown to witness, he is asked to state ...m it how many votes were counted for Scott, and how many for Lindsay.
Answer. John G. Scott had 68 votes, and James Lindsay 1 vote.
Question. Are those numbers the result as shown by the ballots cast for ...tt and the ballots cast for Lindsay?
Answer. It is, to the best of my knowledge.
Question. Was the oath administered to voters, prescribed by the first section ...the ordinance of the convention, before voting?
Answer. It was.
All of the questions and answers in the foregoing cross-examination are ...ected to by contestant.)

Re-examination in chief.

...uestion. Did you certify to more than one poll-book?
...nswer. To the best of my recollection I made a copy of the poll-book, and ...k I am able to produce it, but have not got it with me.
Contestant offers in evidence a certified copy of this poll-book, marked Ex...it G, to accompany these depositions.)
...uestion. Did you take the ballots out of the ballot-box yourself?
...nswer. I did, and read them off, and one of the clerks kept the tally.
...uestion. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that the number of votes ... were cast for Lindsay and Scott were properly aggregated or set down to ... one?
...nswer. Yes, to the best of my knowledge.
...uestion. Will you take the ordinance of the convention and find me the oath ... was administered to voters?
...nswer. I find section one of the ordinance of the convention, defining the ...ification of voters, to be the oath we took.

Question. Was there any oath administered to the judges of election previo to their entering upon their duties?

Answer. They took the same oath the voters took.

Question. Was there any oath administered to the clerks previous to th entering on their duties; and if so, what?

Answer. To the best of my recollection, the clerks took the same oath that t judges took.

Questioned by attorney for Scott.

Question. Were you and the other judges and clerks sworn to faithfully p form your duties as judges and clerks before you entered on your duties?

Answer. We were.

Attorney for Scott reads the 5th section of the ordinance of the conventi defining the qualification of voters, and asks this:

Question. Was that oath administered to you, in addition to the other oath

Answer. It was.

(All of the foregoing questions and answers propounded by attorney for Sc are objected to by contestant.)

Question by attorney for Lindsay.

Question. Was the oath you took administered from the ordinance of the c vention?

Answer. It was, with the addition of the oath to perform our duties judges; we had no statutes there.

BENJAMIN J. ALLBRIGHT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on the day, at the place, and within t hours first aforesaid.

JOHN V. LOGAN.
Justice of the County Court.

Thomas B. Grigsby, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith:

Question. Do you live in Madison county, Missouri?

Answer. I do, and am sheriff of this county.

Question. Is it your duty to deliver to the judges of election poll-books?

Answer. It is, and I always have done it since I have been sheriff.

Question. At the election in August, 1863, in this congressional district, f representative to Congress, did you deliver to the judges of election in Po township and the two precincts in St. Michael township and Castor townsh Twelve Mile, Liberty, and St. François townships, two blank poll-books for ea of said townships?

Answer. I only delivered one to each judge of election for said townships.

(All of the foregoing in regard to Castor township objected to by contestee.

Cross-examined.

Question. What two precincts compose St. Michael township?

Answer. St. Michael township is composed of two precincts, to wit: Mine la Motte and St. Michael.

(Objected to by contestant.)

Question. How many poll-books did you deliver to Mine à la Motte pre[illegible]

Answer. St. Michael township contains two precincts, to wit: Mine à la Mo and St. Michael, and I only delivered one poll-book to each precinct.

THOMAS B. GRIGSBY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at the place, between the hours [illegible] first aforesaid.

JOHN V. LOGAN.
Justice of the County Court.

The count of the vote of Madison county, Missouri, given at the special election held under writ of election issued by the governor, on the 3d day of August, 1863, for candidates for a representative from the third congressional district in the Congress of the United States, as made by William H. Nalle, clerk of the county court of Madison county, assisted by L. A. W. Cloninger and Elza H. Spira, respectively, justices of said county court, on the 22d day of August, 1863.

Voting precincts in townships.	CANDIDATES' NAMES.			
	John G. Scott.	James Lindsay	Joseph Bogy.	For circuit judge, Mason Friskell.
	No. of votes.	*No. of votes.*	*No. of votes.*	*No. of votes.*
St. Michael	96	69	.....	18
Mine à la Motte	5	41	2	7
Castor	20	16	4	.....
German	68	1	.....	10
Twelve Mile	49	.....	2	6
Liberty	11	2	.....	.....
St. François	42	4	.....	13
Polk	24	15	.....	13
Total	315	148	8	67

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Madison, ss:

I, W. N. Nalle, clerk of the county court within and for said county and State, certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the count of the votes polled at the several places of voting in said county, at the special election held under a writ of election issued by the governor of said State within said county, on the 3d day of August, 1863, as made by me from the certificates of the judges of said election returned and delivered to me as said clerk by said judges.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court, at office in Fredericktown, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1863.

WILLIAM N. NALLE,
Clerk as aforesaid.

A.

Poll-book of the election held at Little Vine school-house, in St. François township, in the county of Madison, on the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three. T. P. Hawkins, Jeremiah Mathews and William Herrel, judges, and D. N. Griffin and P. G. Skaggs, clerks said election, were duly sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Number and names of voters.

No. 1. Thomas Morrow.
2. J. W. Binks.
3. Isaac Herrel.
4. A. C. Hassler.
5. J. D. Johnson.
6. Arble Johnson.
7. W. B. Prewett.
8. Carter Skaggs.
9. J. H. Jordan.
10. Joseph Slater.
11. Andrew Simmons.
12. Y. O. Kemper.
13. F. O'Bonon.
14. William Foster.
15. G. W. Mathews.
16. Richard Thompson.
17. D. F. Rhodes.
18. J. N. P. Russell.
19. William Murry.
20. William St. Clair.
21. Jonathan Allred.
22. G. W. Patten.
23. William E. Walker.
24. A. P. Thompson.
25. Washington Rhodes.
26. R. M. Shannon.
27. Oliver Twitty.
28. George W. Williams.
29. Philip McBay.
30. William F. Sharp.
31. H. A. Gibbs.
32. J. R. Ronald.
33. A. Cox.
34. Moses Martin.
35. Gilison Martin.
36. John A. Simmons.
37. Crawford Prewett.
38. Hevy Burnley.
39. William Ronald.
40. L. J. Wallis.
41. T. S. Martin.
42. T. P. Hawkins.
43. P. G. Skaggs.
44. D. N. Griffin.
45. J. Mathews.
46. William Herrel.

Names of persons voted for, and for what office, containing the number of votes given to each candidate.

Representative in Congress.—John G. Scott, James Lindsay.
Circuit court judge.—Mason Frissell.

We hereby certify that Mason Frissell had 13 votes for circuit judge; that John G. Scott had 42 votes for representative in Congress; and that James Lindsay had 4 votes for representative in Congress.

T. P. HAWKINS,
WILLIAM HERREL,
JEREMIAH MATHEWS.
Judges.

P. G. SKAGGS,
DANIEL N. GRIFFIN,
Clerks.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Madison, ss:

I, William N. Nalle, clerk of the county court in and for the county and State aforesaid, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the poll-book of the election held at the time and place in the caption to said book mentioned, and all

f the certificate of the judges of said election returned to me as said clerk by he judges of said election, as the same now appears on deposit in my office.

SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court, at office in Fredericktown, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1863.

WILLIAM N. NALLE,
Clerk as aforesaid.

B.

oll-book of the election held at the house of James A. Shultz, in Castor township, in the county of Madison, on the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three; ——, ——, ——, judges, and ——, ——, clerks of said election, were severally sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Number and names of voters.

No. 1. David E. Underwood.
2. Chelister Underwood.
3. Jacob Moyer.
4. Samuel Riffer.
5. William Edmonds.
6. R. N. Ragsdale.
7. J. T. Edmonds.
8. F. R. Combs.
9. G. W. Sholts.
10. John O. Williams.
11. G. M. Stepens.
12. John A. Whitworth.
13. F. T. Overfield.
14. Thomas Braden.
15. Winston Whitworth.
16. N. B. Vendeble.
17. William Anthony.
18. William Rozor.
19. Josiah Anthony.
20. Joseph Anthony.
21. C. C. Harris.
22. Robert Moore.
23. John Moore.
24. T. F. Clark.
25. E. Dees.
26. John Stinnett.
27. J. N. Forster.
28. Mathew Bradly.
29. James Skaggs.
30. Daniel Stinnell.
31. Samuel Skaggs.
32. Josiah Martiol.
33. Thomas Dee.
34. John Slagle.
35. F. M. Griffin.
36. Jerry Davis.
37. Drewry Skaggs.
38. Elisha Spiva.
39. George Davis.
40. John P. Dalton.

mes of persons voted for, and for what office, containing the number of votes given for each candidate.

Representative in Congress.—John G. Scott, James Lindsay, Joseph Bogy.
Circuit court judge.—Mason Frissell.

We hereby certify that ——— had — votes for ———; that John G. Scott 20 votes for Congress; that James Lindsay had 16 votes for Congress; and t Joseph Bogy had 4 votes for Congress.

ELISHA SPIVA,
DREWRY SKAGGS,
GEORGE DAVIS,
Judges.

JOHN DALTON,
Per W. N. N.,
Clerks

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Madison, ss:

I, W. N. Nalle, clerk of the county court within and for the county and Sta aforesaid, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the poll-book of the electi held at the time and place in the caption of said poll-book mentioned, and al of the certificate of the judges of said election, as returned to me as said cle by said judges, as the same now appears on deposit in my office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the s of said court, at office in Fredericktown, this 19th day of December, 18

WILLIAM N. NALLE,
Clerk as aforesaid.

D.

Poll-book of the election held at Morris's Mill, in Twelve Mile township, in t county of Madison, on the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighte hundred and sixty-three. William B. Stevens, John T. Price and A. S. F guson, judges, and L. A. W. Cloninger and E. L. Graham, clerks of said electi were severally sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering on the d charge of their respective offices.

Number and names of voters.

No. 1. George W. Griffy.
2. Stephen Skaggs.
3. William D. Spain.
4. William F. Stevens.
5. Thomas Stacy.
6. R. A. Glaves.
7. George W. Stacy.
8. Albert Wray.
9. I. W. Nickles.
10. William Stokely.
11. W. Wray.
12. Joseph Wilson.
13. Eli Hovis.
14. William Reed.
15. H. J. Wray.
16. John Vincent,
17. H. L. White.
18. H. M. Hovis.
19. William S. Graham.
20. F. M. Graham.
21. Jacob R. Hovis.
22. Bazile Boyer.
23. David Barrett.
24. William Vann.
25. John D. Spain.
26. Wallis Stevens.
No. 27. R. Pippin.
28. John F. Lincoln.
29. Paton Brenington.
30. W. W. Griffith.
31. James E. Stevens.
32. Robert Collier.
33. L. L. White.
34. F. M. Wray.
35. M. P. Graham.
36. H. M. Graham.
37. James Sencuboy.
38. Joseph Stacy.
39. James Driver.
40. Benjamin Stacy.
41. Joseph H. Fuller.
42. H. M. Stevens.
43. Hosea G. Stevens.
44. E. P. Settle.
45. William W. Darnell.
46. Henderson Douglass.
47. E. L. Graham.
48. A. S. Ferguson.
49. John T. Price.
50. Wm. B. Stevens.
51. L. A. W. Cloninger.

Names of persons voted for, and for what office, containing the number of v given for each candidate.

Representative in Congress.—John G. Scott, James Lindsay, and Jose Bogy.

Circuit court judge.—Mason Frissell.

We hereby certify that John G. Scott had 49 votes for Congress; that Joseph Bogy had 2 votes for Congress; that James Lindsay had 0 votes for Congress; and that Mason Frissell had 6 votes for circuit court judge.

A. S. FERGUSON,
J. T. PRICE,
WILLIAM B. STEVENS.
Judges.
LAWSON A. W. CLONINGER,
E. L. GRAHAM,
Clerks.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Madison, ss:

I, W. N. Nalle, clerk of the county court in and for the county and State aforesaid, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the poll-book of the election held at the time and place in the caption of said book mentioned, and also of the certificate of the judges of said election, as returned to me as said clerk by said judges, as the same now appears on deposit in my office.

In testimony whereof, I hereto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said court, at office in Fredericktown, this 19th day of December, 1863.

[SEAL.]

W. N. NALLE,
Clerk as aforesaid.

E.

Poll-book of the election held at the house of Jacob Miller, in Liberty township, in the county of Madison, on the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Jacob Miller, F. E. Sharp and Wm. Arnett, judges, and David Golden and John Boyet, clerks of said election, were duly sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering upon the discharge of their duties.

Number and names of voters.

No. 1. Moses M. Usher.
2. A. N. Rathbone.
3. John W. Milton.
4. David Jeffres.
5. John C. Miller.
6. L. Cambon.
7. R. L. Sharp.
8. James W. King.
9. Samuel M. King.
10. Jacob Miller.
11. William Arnett.
12. John Boyet.
13. F. E. Sharp.

Names of persons voted for, and for what office, containing the number of votes given each candidate.

Representative in Congress.—John G. Scott and James Lindsay.
Circuit court judge.—Mason Frissell.

We hereby certify that John G. Scott had 11 votes for Congress, and that James Lindsay had 2 votes for Congress.

We, the undersigned judges and clerks, hereby certify that the above-named votes are correct.

JACOB MILLER,
DAVID GOLDEN,
WM. ARNETT,
Judges.
F. E. SHARP,
JOHN BOYET,
Clerks.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Madison, ss:

I, W. N. Nalle, clerk of the county court within and for the county and Sta aforesaid, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the poll-book of the electi held at the time and place in the caption of said book mentioned, and also of t certificate of the judges of said election, as returned to me as the said clerk by sa judges, as the same now appears on deposit in my office.

[SEAL.] As witness my hand and the seal of said court, at office, this 19 day of December, 1863.

W. N. NALLE,
Clerk as aforesaid.

F.

Poll-book of the election held at the school-house, near Ezeriah Bradley's. Polk township, in the county of Madison, on the 3d day of August, in t year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Harvey Smith, S. Lance and Martin Collins, judges, and Isaac Fry and Defoe Waugh, cler of said election, were severally sworn, as the law directs, previous to th entering upon the duties of their respective offices.

Number and names of voters.

No. 1. J. D. Watkins.
2. G. F. McCanchon.
3. J. D. Fry.
4. J. R. North.
5. S. T. Brown.
6. E. Dotheron.
7. N. Dotheron.
8. Wm. Harz.
9. J. V. Inman.
10. L. Lachance.
11. J. Martin.
12. J. Henry.
13. I. Miller
14. J. B. Lachance.
15. I. L. Watkins.
16. I. Ake, jr.
17. W. Bonn.
18. J. A. Watkins.
19. W. G. Hooker.
20. Wm. Polk.
No. 21. L. Scaggs, sr.
22. W. C. Polk.
23. E. Brady.
24. D. McLord.
25. C. A. D. Downs.
26. Wm. Downs.
27. J. Jones.
28. Joseph Loyd.
29. John Loyd.
30. A. V. Schamp.
31. John Binks.
32. J. Brady.
33. J. B. O'Bannon.
34. R. C. Martin.
35. Martin Collins.
36. S. S. Lance.
37. H. Smith.
38. Isaac Fry.
39. Defoe Waugh.

Number of persons voted for, and for what office, containing the number of v given each candidate.

Representative in Congress.—John G. Scott, 24; James Lindsay, 15.
Circuit court judge.—Mason Frissel, 15.

We hereby certify that James Lindsay had 15 votes for representative Congress, and that John G. Scott had 24 votes for representative in Cong and that Mason Frissell had 13 votes for circuit court judge.

MARTIN COLLINS.
S. S. LANCE,
HARVEY SMITH.
Judge
ISAAC D. FRY,
DEFOE WAUGH.
Clerk

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Madison, ss:

I, Wm. N. Nalle, clerk of the county court in and for the county and State aforesaid, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the poll-book of the election held at the time and place in the caption of said book mentioned, and also of the certificate of the judges of said election returned to me by the said judges, as the same now appears on deposit in my office.

In testimony whereof, I hereto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said court, at office in Fredericktown, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1863

[SEAL.]

W. N. NALLE,
Clerk as aforesaid.

G.

Poll-book of the election held at the house of Daniel Whitener, in German township, in the county of Madison, on the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Benjamin I. Allbright, Reuben E. Kelly and Thomas Cook, judges, and John F. Hail and Daniel H. Lineburger, clerks of said election, were severally sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering upon the duties of their respective offices.

Number and names of voters.

No. 1. Robert L. Graham.
2. William Skaggs.
3. William L. Dudler.
4. James Edwards.
5. John Lennbaugh.
6. John Phelps.
7. John B. Graham.
8. James V. Graham.
9. Zenas S. Stephens.
10. Benjamin Mowser.
11. Wiley Jones.
12. William M. Gentry.
13. William Berry.
14. Henry Witner, jr.
15. William W. Graham.
16. Milton Skaggs.
17. Ransom Rhodes.
18. William Abernathy.
19. Isaac Moyers.
20. Albert C. Hovis.
21. Daniel Mowser.
22. Michael Mowser.
23. Gabriel J. Stephens.
24. William J. Dudlee.
25. John Knule.
26. John P. Hovis.
27. Annias Lanel.
28. Daniel M. Huffman.
29. John Q. A. Whitener.
30. Samuel Graham.
31. Doctor H. Land.
32. Isaac Moyers.
33. George W. Graham.
34. John Rhodes.
35. John Settle.
No. 36. Caleb Hovis.
37. Jacob Huffman.
38. Pinkney Whitener.
39. James K. Lomel.
40. George Cook.
41. Allen Muller.
42. George W. Pope.
43. Henry Whitener, sr.
44. Abraham M. Stephens.
45. Albert G. Black.
46. Henry M. Settle.
47. Pinkney Graham.
48. John A. Richardson.
49. James M. Clubb.
50. John F. Sitze.
51. Jacob L. Cook.
52. Daniel Moyers.
53. Andrew M. Sitze.
54. Christopher R. Pew.
55. Jacob Sitze.
56. David Pew.
57. Jacob Sitze.
58. Jacob Bess.
59. Daniel Whitener.
60. John Ingram.
61. Ephraim Carter.
62. Monroe Sitze.
63. James Long.
64. Albert Bess.
65. Cidney A. Stroup.
66. Benjamin I. Allbright.
67. Thomas Cook.
68. John F. Hail.
69. Daniel H. Lineburger.

Names of persons voted for, and for what office, containing number of votes give for each candidate.

Representative in Congress.—John G. Scott and James Lindsay.
Circuit court judge—Mason Frissell.

We hereby certify that John G. Scott had 68 votes for Congress; that Jame Lindsay had 1 vote for Congress, and that Mason Frissell had 10 votes f circuit court judge.

BENJAMIN I. ALLBRIGHT,
REUBEN E. KELLY,
THOMAS COOK,
Judges.

JOHN F. HAIL,
DANIEL H. LINEBURGER,
Clerks.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
Madison County, ss:

I, W. N. Nalle, clerk of the county court within and for said county a State, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the poll-book of the elect held at the time and place mentioned in the caption of said book, and also the certificate of the judges of said election, as the same was returned to me said judges, as the same now appears on deposit in my office.

In testimony whereof, I hereto subscribe my name and affix the seal of sa court, at office in Fredericktown, this 19th day of December, A. [SEAL.] . 1863.

W. N. NALLE,
Clerk as aforesaid.

Depositions of sundry witnesses, taken before me, John V. Logan, a jus of the county court, within and for the county of Iron, State of Missouri, c mencing on the sixteenth day of January, 1864, pursuant to agreement of t parties, to be read in evidence on behalf of James Lindsay, in a certain contes election for representative in Congress for the third congressional district Missouri, held on the third day of August, A. D. 1863, wherein John G. Sc holds the certificate of election, and the said James Lindsay is contestant. Ta at the court-house, in the town of St. Genevieve, in the county of St. Genevie and State of Missouri.

JAMES LINDSAY, *for himself.*
PHILIP PIPKIN,
Attorney for John G. Scott.

Charles C. Rozier, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on t part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Are you clerk of the county court of St. Genevieve county, a the keeper of the poll-books of that county?

Answer. I am.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of Punjaub precinct, and state there is any certificate upon it showing the whole number of votes given at t August election in 1863?

Answer. There is none.

Question. How many votes did you certify in your abstract to the secreta of state as given to Scott and Lindsay, each, at that precinct?

Answer. I certified up that John G. Scott received forty votes, and Linds nineteen votes at that precinct.

(Attorney for contestee objects to the question above as to the whole number of votes given at this precinct, because there is no allegation in the notice in reference to said certificate.)

Question. Will you examine this poll-book, and state if the names to the certificates of this poll-book of the judges and clerks of election are not written in the same handwriting?

Answer. The name of Geo. W. R. Jennings, I think, was written by himself; as to Madison McLehan and James S. Claywell, judges, I do not believe were written by themselves. The clerks, I think, both signed their names.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 61, Joseph Bogy, and state for whom he voted?

Answer. None of the ballots were numbered; I cannot tell who he voted for.

Question. Will you state what words are upon the ballots that were counted for Mr. Scott?

Answer. They read as follows: "For Congress, third congressional district, John G. Scott."

Question. Will you call off the words on the Lindsay tickets?

Answer. The words are as follows: "Unconditional Union ticket.—For Congress, James Lindsay, of Iron county."

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of Saline precinct, and state if there is any certificate upon it showing the whole number of votes cast?

(Attorney for Scott objects to the introduction of any testimony in regard to Saline precinct, because there is no allegation in contestant's notice in reference thereto.)

Answer. There is not.

Question. How many votes did you certify to the secretary of state as given to Scott and Lindsay, each, at that precinct?

Answer. Forty-seven votes for John G. Scott, and thirty votes for James Lindsay.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book, and state if the names of two of the judges to the certificates of that poll-book are not written in the same handwriting?

Answer. I think not.

Question. How many votes did you certify in your abstract to the secretary of state as given to Scott and Lindsay, each, at Burk's precinct?

(Attorney for Scott here objects to the introduction of any testimony in regard to Burk's precinct, because there is no allegation in contestant's notice in reference thereto.)

Answer. I certified that John G. Scott had seventy-six votes, and that James Lindsay had none.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book, and state if the names of the three judges and two clerks at this election, held on the third day of August, 1863, were not signed by one and the same hand?

Answer. I believe that the names of the judges and clerks are all written by the same person.

Question. Will you examine the certificate certifying as to the whole number of votes given, and state if the names of the three judges and two clerks are not signed by the same hand?

Answer. I believe they are.

Question. How many votes did you certify to the secretary of state as given to Scott and Lindsay, each, at Drury precinct?

(Objected to by the contestee, because there is no allegation in contestant's notice of irregularities at Drury precinct.)

Answer. I certified forty-four votes given to John G. Scott, and none for Lindsay.

Question. Will you examine the certificate certifying the whole number of

votes, and state if the names of the three judges to it are not signed by the same hand?

Answer. The writing is very similar, but I cannot say whether they are or not.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book, and state if the names of the judges and clerks to the final certificate are not written by the same hand?

Answer. The writing is very similar, but I cannot say whether they are written by the same hand or not.

Question. Will you state if the names of the two clerks are not written by the same hand?

Answer. I think they are written by themselves.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pipkin.

Question. Will you take the ballots returned to you from Punjaub precinct and count over the number of ballots which appear to have been counted for John G. Scott, and give us the number?

Answer. Forty.

Question. Will you now count the ballots cast for Lindsay, and give us the number?

Answer. Nineteen.

Question. Will you count the ballots cast for Bogy, and give us the number?

Answer. Two.

Question. Will you take the poll-books returned to you from that precinct and state the whole number of votes recorded upon them?

Answer. Sixty-one.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Saline precinct, and state the number of votes cast for Scott at that precinct?

Answer. Forty-seven.

Question. Will you now count the votes cast for Lindsay, and state how many he got?

Answer. Thirty, and Bogy three votes.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Burk's precinct, and state the number cast for Scott, and the number for the other candidate?

Answer. Seventy-six for John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Drury precinct, and state the number cast for Scott, and the number for the other candidates.

Answer. Forty-four, all for Scott.

Question. Will you state if the number of ballots as counted by you from each of the precincts, Saline, Burk's and Drury, correspond with the number of votes recorded upon those poll-books.

Answer. Yes, they do.

Question. Did you call to your assistance any persons to count the votes in the different precincts; and if so, will you state what persons?

Answer. I called to my assistance L. C. Menard and J. F. Janis, two justices of the peace.

Question. Did you certify to the secretary of state the result of that count?

Answer. I did certify it, I think, on the same day.

Question. Did you and the justices of the peace sign an official count, or abstract which you certified to the secretary of state?

Answer. We did sign and certify an official count of the vote, and that count was filed in my office.

(Here attorney for Scott introduces a certified copy of said count, marked Exhibit A.)

Question by Mr. Lindsay. Was William Swink a judge of election at Saline precinct at the last August election?

Answer. He was, as appears from the poll-book.
(Objected to by contestee, because it is not the best evidence.)

CHARLES C. ROZIER.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

E. C. Boyd, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you live?
Answer. I live in the neighborhood of Saline precinct, St. Genevieve county, Missouri.
Question. Do you know William Swink?
Answer. Yes, sir; I have been acquainted with him for a good many years.
Question. What kind of a proclamation did he make in the spring of 1861?
Answer. He said, as he was on his way south, that all the Union people had to get out of that portion of the country against white frost. I did not hear him say this myself, but have been so informed by several others.
Question. How long did he remain south before he returned?
Answer. I do not recollect positively, some several weeks I believe.
Question. Do you know anything about his keeping and feeding rebels?
Answer. I do not know it myself. I was told by persons that went off south that beeves were killed there and provisions furnished them there.
Question. Who was it that came back with Swink from the south?
Answer. William Absher is the man that went south with him, but I do not know who came back with him.

(All of the foregoing questions and answers objected to by contestee because the same are irrelevant, incompetent, and hearsay.)

Cross-examined by attorney for Scott.

Question. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that Swink went to the south at all?
Answer. I don't know how far he went, but know he went off. I did not see him start. I passed there a few days after, and they said he was gone.
Question. Do you know whether he was ever in any rebel army or not?
Answer. I do not.
Question. All you do know, then, in reference to his going south is what you have heard others say?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. What time in the summer did he go?
Answer. About harvest.
Question. Do you say he returned in two or three weeks?
Answer. Yes; I think about three or four weeks.

ELLIOTT C. BOYD.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Gustavus St. Gem, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. How long have you lived in this country?
Answer. I was born and raised in the town of St. Genevieve, county of St. Genevieve.
Question. What is your age?
Answer. I am thirty-eight years old.

Question. Are you generally acquainted with the citizens of this county?

Answer. I am pretty generally acquainted.

Question. How long were you acting as provost marshal for this county?

Answer. One year.

Question. How do you class those persons that voted for John G. Scott, in relation to the rebellion?

Answer. Generally disloyal, and sympathizers with the south.

(The foregoing question and answer objected to by contestee, because of irrelevancy and incompetency.)

Question. Do they not oppose the measures of the present administration in its efforts to suppress this rebellion?

Answer. I know men that voted for John G. Scott at that election who have expressly opposed, to my knowledge, the measures of the present administration to put down this rebellion. I know men who voted for John G. Scott, upon proof of their disloyalty, were placed under oath and bond to the government of the United States by me, as assistant provost marshal for St. Genevieve county, Missouri.

Question. Are you not a reading man?

Answer. Yes, sir, in this sense of the term.

Question. Did you ever see any published letter or circular from John G. Scott declaratory of his views upon subjects of the rebellion, or upon any subject whatever?

Answer. I have seen two circulars from John G. Scott, the first declining to be a candidate upon the ground that he was elected previously over his competitor, John W. Noell; the second circular announcing himself as a candidate in the election against Colonel Lindsay. I could not see that there was any declaration of principle in it.

Question. Did you ever hear him make a speech in which he expressed his opinion about government affairs?

Answer. I have never heard Mr. Scott make a public speech in my life. In conversation with Mr. Scott I never heard him express any sentiment in favor of the support of the government. I further state that, after the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, I met him in the office of Shote, Harrison & Valle, in St. Louis, and, in concert with other persons in that office, his expressions were such as to show that he was not dissatisfied with the partial disaster that befel the Union arms at that battle.

Witness makes the following voluntary statement: "John D. Kern, one of the judges of the election held on the 3d day of August, 1863, at the courthouse in the city of St. Genevieve, was placed under bond for disloyalty, upon proof of the same. And Gideon Chadwell, judge at the same time and place, was an avowed and outspoken secessionist; that he has a son in the rebel army; and a short time after the election such facts were proven by capturing correspondence of his own and family, to his son and other traders in the south, in which he indulged in abuse of the armies of the United States government, giving information as to their movements, and other disloyal expressions, and for which he was placed under oath and bond. Also, the members of his family were implicated in the correspondence by order of Captain C. C. Allen, provost marshal, St. Louis district, Missouri. And that said John D. Kern and Gideon Chadwell voted, to the best of my knowledge, for John G. Scott; and that secessionists and rebels generally, who were outspoken in their disloyalty to the government of the United States, both in the city and county of St. Genevieve, previous to the ordinance of the State convention, and proclamation of amnesty in accordance therewith of the President of the United States, were strong supporters of, and, to the best of my knowledge, voted for John G. Scott. I do not know of any person or persons classed as disloyal, in the city or county of St. Genevieve, who voted for Mr. Lindsay or Mr. Bogy."

(All of the foregoing testimony of Mr. St. Gem objected to, because the same is irrelevant, incompetent, and because there is no allegation in contestant's notice to which said evidence would apply.)

Cross-examined by attorney for Scott.

Question. You said that certain men voted for Scott. How do you know they voted for Scott?

Answer. By electioneering for him and circulating his tickets.

Question. Do you know of any act of disloyalty of which any of these men have been guilty since the 17th day of December, 1861?

Answer. I have heard them express themselves opposed to the measures of the administration, and especially denouncing the proclamation of the first of January, 1863; and one of them, Gideon Chadwell, was guilty of the rebel and disloyal correspondence spoken of above.

Question. Is this all of the acts of disloyalty which you have any knowledge of since the date above?

Answer. I know of John D. Kern, spoken of above, as being put under bond, and many citizens of this town and county put under oath, since that time; and also Owen Perry, who was a clerk of election at Kenner's precinct in August, 1863, was captured last September and proven to have harbored a rebel captain, Robert B. Holmes, and was afterwards sent to St. Louis as a prisoner, and since put under oath and bonds and released; also Jacob Stuppy, who acted as judge of election in the German settlement, was put under oath.

Question. Cannot a person be opposed to the measures of the administration and yet be loyal to the government of the United States?

Answer. Not at this time, when such measures are the means of enforcing the laws and suppressing rebellion and treason. I support every act of the administration for that purpose, without questioning it.

Question. Cannot a person differ with the President as to what measures are necessary to put down the rebellion, and yet be loyal?

Answer. Not if such differing would give any encouragement to rebels and traitors.

Question. How would it be if such differing did not encourage rebels and traitors?

Answer. I consider all such differences as calculated to embarrass the government, and will always more or less give encouragement to rebels.

Question. How far do you live from Irondale, Washington county, Missouri?

Answer. About fifty miles.

Question. How often have you seen John G. Scott in the last few years?

Answer. I cannot say.

Question. How many conversations have you had with him?

Answer. I cannot say.

Question. Have you met with him as often as every three months?

Answer. I do not know that I did. I have met him once since the election.

Question. Did you vote at St. Genevieve, or Court-house precinct, the same that John D. Kern and Gideon Chadwell voted at?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Were all the voters there sworn the convention oath?

Answer. During the time I was at the polls they were, and Mr. Kern swore them.

GUSTAVUS ST. GEM.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Election returns for St. Genevieve county, State of Missouri, held on the first Monday (being the 3d day) of August, A. D. 1863, for a member of Congress from the 3d congressional district of the State of Missouri.

Beauvois township, St. Mary precinct.—John G. Scott, 31; Joseph Bogy, 48; James Lindsay, 39.

Same township, Kenner's precinct.—John G. Scott, 17; Joseph Bogy, 5; James Lindsay, —.

St. Genevieve township, German precinct.—John G. Scott, 29; Joseph Bogy, —; James Lindsay, 88.

Same township, Court-house precinct.—John G. Scott, 101; Joseph Bogy, 45; James Lindsay, 48.

Jackson township, Drury precinct.—John G. Scott, 44; Joseph Bogy, —; James Lindsay, —.

Same township, Punjaub precinct.—John G. Scott, 40; Joseph Bogy, 2; James Lindsay, 19.

Union township, Burk's precinct.—John G. Scott, 76; Joseph Bogy, —; James Lindsay, —.

Saline township, Saline precinct.—John G. Scott, 47; Joseph Bogy, 3; James Lindsay, 30.

Recapitulation.

Township.	Precinct.	John G. Scott	Joseph Bogy.	James Lindsay
Beauvois	St. Mary	31	48	39
	Kenner's	17	5	0
St. Genevieve	German	29	0	88
	Court-house	101	45	48
Jackson	Drury	44	0	0
	Punjaub	40	2	19
Union	Burk's	76	0	0
Saline	Saline	47	3	30
		385	103	224

For Congress, John G. Scott received 385 votes; Joseph Bogy 103; James Lindsay 224.

Given under our hands this 19th day of August, A. D. 1863.

L. C. MENARD,
JULES F. JANIS,
Justices of the Peace
C. C. ROZIER,
Clerk of the County Court

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of St. Genevieve.

I, Charles C. Rozier, clerk of the county court, within and for said county, do certify that the above and foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of the

ertificate of the election returns of the last August election, as the same remains f record in my office.

SEAL. Witness my hand and seal of said court, at office in the city of St Genevieve, this 16th day of January, 1864.

C. C. ROZIER, *Clerk.*

Depositions of sundry witnesses taken before me, John V. Logan, a justice f the county court within and for Iron county, in the State of Missouri, commencing on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1864, pursuant to agreement of the arties, to be read in evidence on behalf of James Lindsay, in a certain conested election for representative in Congress for the third congressional disict of Missouri, held on the 3d day of August, 1863, wherein John G. Scott olds the certificate of election, and the said James Lindsay is contestant, at he court-house in the town of Perryville, in the county of Perry and State of Missouri.

JAMES LINDSAY, *for himself.*
PHILIP PIPKIN, *for Scott.*

Joseph C. Killian, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on he part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you enrolling officer under orders from State headquarters the year 1862?

Answer. I was enrolling officer for Perry county in 1862.

Question. How many citizens of this county were enrolled as southern symathizers?

Answer. On the roll which I made out myself there were eighty-four names. r. Weber made out another roll; I do not know the number on it.

Question. Did you question those persons as to their views respecting the bellion at the time they were enrolled?

Answer. I do not recollect that I conversed with all of them in respect to at matter; part of them I did. The enrolment, as southern sympathizers, as done voluntarily. They came forward and did so of their own will. I deavored to discourage them from doing so, as I did not like to see citizens this county enroll in that way.

Contestant here requests witness to read off the names of those that enlled as southern sympathizers, from the original roll in his possession, which reads as follows:

(Objected to by contestee, because the rolls themselves are the best evince.)

John C. Layton. George W. Louis: came in some time afterwards and said was sorry for what he had done, and wished to get off of that list and go into militia. James Collier. Frederick H. G Voelker: explanation same as r. Louis above. George W. Tallent. Gabriel L. Tucker, Francis K. Tucker, mes Tucker, William Welch, Charles Carlat, Allen Venable, Joseph Delas, Anderson McCambel, Richard Venable, Caleb Abernathy, John M. Penny, m. H. Gibbs, Perry C. Evans, Charles Vessels, and Thomas Elder. Wm. Burget: came round afterwards and said he wished to go into a loyal comny; said he was tired of being disloyal. Alexander Vessels: he came round erwards and said he was not disloyal, and had not been; that some of his ends persuaded him to go on the disloyal list. James A. Vanford. Vincent ina: he came afterwards, and said that he wanted to go with the company. seph A. Klind. Henry Velker: he afterwards asked to be transferred to the al list. Robert T. Farrar, Wm. W. Farrar, G. W. Farrar, Miles Farrar mes R. Cox, Wm F. Farrar, Alonzo Farrar, Henry Raho, John L. Farrar, n Black. William Humphrey. F. C. Clifton, Hilory Knott, Leon E. Delas, James M. Dickson, Samuel B. Farrar, Robert Clifton, Andrew Cotner, Ward

alias Boyd Penny, Felix Delassus, Alfred Childers, E. H. Self and Samuel Clifton. David D. Self: afterwards transferred to *loyal list.* John C. Hicks, Thomas Bovy, Ferdinand Duggins, William Clifton, Joseph Rutledge, William Rutledge, James Green, James Duggins, Robert Rutledge, John L. Duggins, William Cox, C. F. Delassus, James D. Dunn, Eli E. Delassus, Sherl Abernathy, C. J. Delassus, Eli D. Adams, Hillaran Duvaul, and Wm. Rutlif. Francis M. Hagan: afterwards transferred to *loyal list.* Henry M. Layton, Hilory Layton. Frederick Hager, J. W. Layton, John T. Savvler, Geo. W. Hudson, George Ward, William Miser, and Huston Sandlin. George Pinkerson: he afterwards went into the United States service. Joel Rhine, Clement Knott, Arrenus Brown, John F. Hollenberger, and Henry Boetner. This is all the names upon my list. The following are some of the names upon the roll of Mr. Weber, one of my assistant enrolling officers: Hezekiah Hannel, Thomas Bridgman, Gabriel Scissett, Peter Cline, Geo. P. Swan, Raphael Tucker, Thomas E. Riney, Francis C. Cobbs, Leo Duvaul, William Cassion, Henry W. Schultz, Gregory Brewer, Thomas L. Montgomery, Henry Knott, Edward Moore, and John B. Layton, jr.

Question. How long have you lived in Perry county?

Answer. Thirty-nine years, except a very short period of time.

Question. Is your acquaintance with the citizens of this county general?

Answer. It is.

Question. What is the reputation of the voters of this county for loyalty to the government, who voted for John G. Scott?

(Objected to by contestee as incompetent.)

Answer. I do not know how to answer that question, as I don't know who voted for Scott. The undoubted loyal men of the county look upon all those who voted for Scott as being, to some extent, disloyal, and very many of the supporters of Scott are known to be *radically disloyal.*

(All of the foregoing testimony objected to by the contestee, because the same is incompetent, irrelevant, and hearsay, and because a part of it, which speaks of the contents of certain enrolment lists, is not the best evidence.)

Cross-examined by attorney for Scott.

Question. Did the voters, so far as your knowledge extends, take the oath prescribed by the first section of the ordinance of the State convention?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. When were those enrolment lists, of which you speak, made out?

Answer. About the month of August, 1862?

Question. Have you any knowledge of any man who voted for John G. Scott being guilty of any acts of disloyalty since those rolls were made out?

Answer. I do not know who voted for Scott, except from their supporting him in the canvass. I know that some of those who supported him in the canvass were disloyal at the time of the enrolment, and have been disloyal since that time.

Question. Will you please name what acts of disloyalty these persons were guilty of, of your own knowledge?

Answer. Such acts as hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, showing an unfriendly disposition towards the federal government on all occasions, and finding no fault with the rebel government, and evincing a friendly feeling for it.

Question. Have these persons been arrested for it?

Answer. Occasionally, one of them has been put in jail and kept awhile, and turned out under promises to do better.

Question. Will you name the persons who were put in jail?

Answer. I now recollect the names of two that have been put in jail—Leo F. Tucker and Tymon Layton.

Question. Who were those that you heard speak the disloyal language spoken of?

Answer. A. M. Cobbs, F. C. Cobbs, John Bridgman, John A. McLane, and many others whose names I can't call.

Question. For whom did you vote for Congress?

Answer. I voted for Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Do you know of any persons voting for Mr. Lindsay who were enrolled as disloyal?

Answer. I do not.

Question. In calling over the lists of Mr. Weber, of the disloyal persons, do you speak of them as shown by the lists or of your own knowledge of these men?

Answer. The list itself designates them to be disloyal, and I know them to be so of my own knowledge.

JOSEPH C. KILLIAN.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

James C. Noell, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined, on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Are you clerk of the county court of this county?

Answer. I am deputy clerk, acting as clerk.

Question. Are you in possession of the poll-books of the August election, 1863? If so, bring in the poll-books of Perryville precinct.

Answer. I am in possession of the poll-books, (which are brought in.)

(Attorney for Scott objects to the introduction of any testimony in regard to Perryville precinct, because the same is not signed and certified by the judges and clerks.)

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 65, and state for whom one A. M. Cobbs voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 65, A. M. Cobbs voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 259, F. C. Cobbs, and state for whom he voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 259, F. C. Cobbs voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 7, John Bridgman, and state for whom he voted?

Answer. John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine the following named ballots and state for whom the following named persons voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 2, Thomas Bridman voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 2, Thomas Riney voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 67, Samuel Clifton, jr., voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 69, James Duggins voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 118, Thomas Elder voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 151, Peter Cline voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 237, James W. Layton voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 257, John F. Hallenberger voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 278, Hilory Layton voted for James Lindsay.

Question. Was this Hilory Layton the young man that enrolled as southern sympathizer, or was it Hilory Layton, senior, that gave this vote?

Answer. From my knowledge of the facts in the case, the man who voted here is Hilory Layton, senior, and not the one who enrolled here as a southern sympathizer, as the young man was not here at that time.

Question. Do you know Gus. Mercier?

Answer. I know two men by that name; I do not know which of them voted.

Question. Will you examine the ballots, and state for whom the following named persons voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 325, Henry Bitner voted for John G. Scott.

Question. I see at the final end of the poll-book of Perry precinct that only one of the judges and clerks of election have signed their names. Can you explain what is the cause of this?

Answer. I do not know that I can answer without stating what the judges and clerks of election said. My recollection is, that they said they had signed two certificates at the head of the books and did not think any other signing was necessary.

(The foregoing answer of Mr. Noell objected to because it is hearsay.)

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Rhyan's precinct, and state for whom the following named persons voted?

(Objected to by contestee, because there is no allegation in contestant's notice in reference thereto.)

Answer. Ballot No. 5, John M. Penny voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 6, C. F. Delassus voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 7, C. J. Delassus voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 10, B. H. Penny voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 12, Miles Farrar, jr., voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 14, William Humphreys voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 16, John L. Duggins voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 17, B. S. Clifton voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 3, Franklin Farrar voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 21, Hezekiah Self voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 22, F. C. Duggins voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 25, F. C. Clifton voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 26, R. T. Farrar voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 39, W. W. Farrar voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 40, William L. Cox voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 41, Alonzo Farrar voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 48, Samuel G. Farrar voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 51, Houston Sandlin voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 55, Alfred Childers voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 62, Andrew J. Cattner voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 64, William F. Farrar voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 72, James O. Dunn voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 67, R. L. Venable voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 68, William A. Cassion voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine the poll-books of Rhyan's precinct, and state if James O. Dunn was one of the judges of election at that precinct in 1863?

Answer. He was one of the judges there in August, 1863.

Question. Is there any certificate upon that poll-book showing the whole number of votes cast at that election?

Answer. There is not.

Question. How many votes did you certify to the secretary of state as given to Scott and Lindsay each at that precinct?

Answer. I certified that Scott received seventy-three, and Lindsay one vote.

(The three last preceding questions and answers objected to because the poll-books are the best evidence.)

Question. Does it appear from this poll-book that the clerks of election were qualified before they entered on their duties?

(Objected to because the books are the best evidence.)

Answer. It does not,

Question. Is there any evidence there, showing that William Farell, one of the judges of election, was sworn before acting as judge of said election?

Answer. The signing of the jurat is so mixed up that I cannot say whether he was sworn or not.

(The foregoing question and answer objected to because of the reasons stated in the above objections.)

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Rhiney precinct, named, and state for whom the following persons voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 6, Joseph Cline voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 9, Raphael Tucker voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 10, Gregory Brewer voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 11, Perry C. Evans voted for John G.

Scott; ballot No. 12, G. W. Tallent voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 13, John W. May voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 14, James F. Tucker voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 20, G. L. Tucker voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 24, Gabriel Cissell voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 27, Thomas E. Riney voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 28, Peter E. Adams voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 31, James A. Blankford voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 32, Hezekiah Pannel voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 46, Alexander Vessels voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 52, Thomas L. Montgomery voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 55, Edward Moore voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 54, Henry Voelker voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 56, W. Ratliff voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of that precinct, and state if there is any certificate upon it showing the whole number of votes cast at that election?

Answer. There is no such certificate upon it.

(Objected to by contestee because there is no allegation in contestant's notice in regard to Rhiney precinct, and because the poll-books and ballots are the best evidence of how they voted.)

Question. Will you examine the poll-books of Neely's precinct, Brazaw township, and state who the following named persons voted for?

Answer. Ballot No. 2, Shirl Abernathy voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 7, George Swan voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 31, Miles Farrar voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Will you examine the poll-books of Neely's precinct, and state if it appears from the book that the judges and clerks of election were qualified?

Answer. It does not appear from the book that they were qualified.

Question. Will you state whether the voters at that precinct voted *viva voce* or by ballot?

Answer. The best answer I can make is, that ballots were returned with the poll-book to the county clerk's office, and the poll-book shows upon the face of it who each voter voted for.

Question. Will you compare the name of James Abbot who signs his name as judge of election on the fore part of the book, with the name James of James Abbot, who signs his name as judge on the latter part of the book, and state if they are not written by separate and different persons?

Answer. From the appearance of the two signatures, they were written by different persons.

Question. How many votes did you certify to the secretary of state as given to Scott and Lindsay each at Neely's precinct?

Answer. Forty-one votes for John G. Scott and one for Lindsay.

Question. How many votes did you certify to the secretary of state as given to Scott and Lindsay each at Rhiney Precinct?

Answer. Forty-five votes for John G. Scott and two votes for James Lindsay.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Difani precinct, and state for whom the following named person voted: Ballot No. 5, Irenius Brown?

Answer. I don't know who he voted for, for I don't know the ballots from that township, as there is no indorsement upon the package containing them showing what precinct they are from. Here witness opens a package of ballots and finds them to correspond with the number of ballots given at Difani precinct; and upon examination of ballot No. 5, Irenius Brown voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 9, Clement Knott voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 12, Henry Knott voted for John Scott; ballot No. 30, George W. Louis voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 39, Joseph Klump voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 4, Leo F. Tucker voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Have you any certain means of knowing that these ballots are the Difani precinct ballots?

Answer. I have no certain means of knowing.

(All of the foregoing questions and answers in reference to Neely's precinct and Difani precinct, objected to because there is no allegation in contestant's notice in reference thereto, and because the notice does not allege any irregularities or illegalities in said precincts, and because the poll-books themselves and ballots are the best evidence.)

Adjourned until eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met pursuant to adjournment, at the court-house in the town of Perryville, in the county of Perry, and State of Missouri, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of eight o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m. Examination of James C. Noell resumed.

Question. Is there any certificate upon the poll-books of Rhiney, Neely's, and Difani precincts showing the whole number of votes cast at that election?

Answer. There is no certificate on either of the poll-books mentioned showing that fact.

Question. Will you state what township Difani precinct is in?

Answer. It is in Bois Brule township.

Question. Will you examine the ballots of Wimsatt precinct, Bois Brule township, and state for whom ballot No. 8, George W. Hudson voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 8, George W. Hudson voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Is there any indorsement upon that ballot, or upon the package from which it is taken, showing that they are the ballots of Wimsatt precinct?

Answer. There is no such indorsement.

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 9, Robert Clifton, and state for whom he voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 9, Robert Clifton voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 10, John Saddler voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 12, William Clifton voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 22, Allen Venable voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 23, Charles Vessels voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 28, Frederick H. Voelker voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 44, James Collier voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Is there any certificate upon this poll-book showing the whole number of votes cast at that election?

Answer. There is no such certificate on it.

Question. How many votes did you certify to the secretary of state from that precinct as given to Scott and Lindsay, each?

Answer. Forty-nine votes for Scott and none for Lindsay.

Question. Do any of the books here in your possession appear upon their face to be poll-books of a special election held on the third day of August, 1863?

Answer. No, sir; that fact is not set forth on any of these poll-books.

Question. Are there any other books in your office showing that such an election was held?

Answer. There are no others.

(All of the foregoing testimony of Mr. Noell in reference to Rhiney's, Neely, and Difani precincts, and also Wimsatt precinct, objected to because there is no allegation in contestant's notice in reference thereto; and because the books and ballots of said precincts are the best evidence; and because said evidence is irrelevant.)

Cross-examined by attorney for Scott.

Question. Did you call to your assistance any persons in making an official count of the votes cast at the August election, in 1863, for congressman of the third congressional district of Missouri?

Answer. Yes, sir; I did.

Question. Have you that official paper in your office now?

Answer. I have.

(Here attorney for Scott offers a certified copy of said paper, marked Exhibit A.)

Question. Will you examine the poll-book returned to your office from Perryville precinct, and state by how many, and whom, of the judges and clerks signed the certificate appended to the poll-book?

(Contestant objects to any examination in regard to that precinct, because it is irrelevant, incompetent, and because no allegation is made thereto in contestee's answer.)

Answer. One of the judges signed the certificate, and neither of the clerks did so.

(Here contestee offers a certified copy of that poll-book, marked Exhibit B.)

Question. I understood you to say there was nothing upon any of the poll-books in your office showing that said poll-books were those returned for the special election for congressman of the third congressional district of Missouri in August, 1863?

Answer. The certificates to the poll-books show that at an election held on the third day of August, 1863, certain persons received votes, &c.

Question. Will you examine the indorsement on the Perryville precinct poll-books and state by whom that indorsement was made, and the words and figures of it?

Answer. It was made by Charles A. Weber, clerk of the county court, and is as follows: "Perryville precinct, August election, 1863."

Question. Are all the poll-books of the other precincts in this county indorsed in the same manner, and by the same person?

Answer. They are all indorsed in the same manner, but not by the same person; some of them are indorsed by Mr. Querry, then acting deputy clerk for Mr. Weber.

Question. When you say they are indorsed in the same way, what do you mean?

Answer. I mean that they are indorsed with the name of the precinct to which each poll-book belongs.

Question. Are all the poll-books of the different precincts made out in the same form as that from Perryville precinct?

Answer. They are all substantially the same.

Question. Was it from these poll-books that you and the judges made out your official count which you certified to the secretary of state?

Answer. Partly from these and partly from those returned by the soldiers.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of Rhyan's precinct, and tell the number of voter's names recorded?

Answer. Seventy-five is the number.

Question. How many of those were certified to Scott, and how many to Lindsay, and how many to Bogy?

Answer. Seventy-three to Scott, one to Lindsay, and one to Bogy.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of Riney precinct, and tell the number of votes recorded upon that poll-book?

Answer. Seventy-one.

Question. How many of those votes were certified to Scott, how many to Lindsay, and how many to Bogy?

Answer. Forty-five to Scott, two to Lindsay, and twenty-four to Bogy.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of Neily precinct, and tell the number of voters recorded upon that poll-book?

Answer. Forty-four is the number.

Question. How many of them were certified to Scott, how many to Lindsay and how many to Bogy?

Answer. Forty-one to Scott, one for Lindsay, and none for Bogy.

Question. How many of those votes are certified to the clerks running at that election that did not vote for congressman?

Answer. It appears that there were two.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of Difani precinct, and tell how many voters are recorded upon that poll-book?

Answer. Fifty-one is the number.

Question. How many of them are certified to Scott, how many to Lindsay, and how many to Bogy?

Answer. Forty-six to Scott, four to Lindsay, and one to Bogy.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of Wimsatt precinct, and tell the number of voters recorded upon that book?

Answer. Fifty is the number.

Question. How many of them are certified to Scott, how many to Lindsay, and how many to Bogy?

Answer. Forty-nine to Scott, none for Lindsay, and one for Bogy.

Question. You have stated that there were no packages of ballots returned to your office indorsed as coming from Difani precinct or Wimsatt precinct; you, however, have opened two packages of ballots and testified therefrom; when you were testifying from these ballots, did you believe you were testifying from the ballots cast at those precincts?

Answer. Yes, I believe so.

Question. On what do you form that belief?

Answer. Because of the aggregate number of votes on the poll-books corresponding with aggregate number of ballots examined.

Question. Did those aggregates agree?

Answer. They did.

(Here attorney for Scott offers certified copies of the poll-books of Rhyan, Riney, Neely, Difani, and Wimsatt precincts, marked Exhibits C, D, E, F and G.)

Question. Will you take the poll-books and ballots of Perryville precinct, and tell for whom Theophilo Picon voted for congressman?

Answer. Ballot No. 118, Theophilo Picon voted for John G. Scott; also ballot No. 253, Gabriel Endt voted for James Lindsay for Congress; ballot No. 22, John A. Prost voted for Joseph Bogy for Congress; ballot No. 34, Louis Reno voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 35, Francis Renno voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 86, Henry Wagner voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 191, Michael Cartan voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 197, John F. Lacroix voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 200, Joseph Meisted voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 207, G. W. Wheeler voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 236, John Clamp voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 70, Joseph Striler voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 93, William Dunker voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 101, John White voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 128, Peter Winkine voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 218, Martin Burk voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 235, Gottlieb Klinger voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 282, John Emmendofer voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 287, John L. Loth voted for Joseph Bogy; ballot No. 302, Charles Clamp voted for John G. Scott; ballot No. 322, Peter Beenline voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 57, John Beenline voted for Joseph Bogy; ballot No. 121, Michael Zipher voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 274, Valentine Burgman voted for James Lindsay; ballot No. 205, Antonio Wucher voted for James Lindsay.

(All of the foregoing examination, as far as it relates to Perryville precinct, and all that part of it which furnishes exhibits of poll-books, and that part of it examining ballots, is objected to, because it is irrelevant, improper, out of place;

and because the contestee has no right to introduce new matter when cross-examining a witness; and because he has no right to incumber contestant's evidence with exhibits in contestee's favor.)

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Is there any indorsement upon the poll-books in question showing that they were filed, the date they were filed, and that they are official papers, and the indorsement signed by any official signature?

Answer. There is no filing indorsed on any of the poll-books, nor are the indorsements on the same signed officially or otherwise.

Question. What are the words on the printed tickets for John G. Scott?

Answer. Witness reads from one of the tickets as follows: "For Congress, third congressional district, John G. Scott."

Question. What are the words on the printed tickets for Lindsay?

Answer. Witness reads from one of the printed tickets as follows: "Unconditional Union ticket for Congress, James Lindsay, of Iron county."

Question. Will you examine ballot No. 50, A. B. Hogard, Wimsatt's precinct, and state for whom he voted?

Answer. Ballot No. 50, A. B. Hogard voted for John G. Scott.

(Question and answer objected to by contestee, because it does not grow out of the cross-examination.)

JAMES C. NOELL.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Joseph C. Killian being recalled on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Do you know John M. May?

Answer. There are two John Mays. I do not know anything about double or middle name.

Question. Is there not a John May in prison here at this time?

Answer. I believe there is a man in jail by the name of John May, as I saw him in custody of the sheriff the other day.

Question. Do you know what he is in jail for?

Answer. He is in jail under an indictment for perjury.

Question Did the charge of perjury originate about some violation of the election law?

Answer. It is for a violation of the ordinance of the State convention, whereinvoters were required to take the oath, as prescribed in the first section of that ordinance, that they had not been in arms against the federal government since the 17th day of December, 1861.

Question. Does the indictment charge him with having been in arms against the government since that time?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Do you know A. B. Hogard?

Answer. I do.

Question. Is there any indictment against him? If so, state the facts and charges.

Answer. There is an indictment against him for perjury; he is charged with violation of section two of the ordinance of the State convention defining the qualification of voters and civil officers of this State.

Cross-examined by attorney for Scott.

Question. What provision of that section was he charged with violating?

Answer. He applied to be appointed a justice of the peace, and to get the office he took the oath prescribed in the second section of the ordinance of the convention, and he is indicted for having sworn falsely.

JOS. C. KILLIAN.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

James B. May, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Have you a son named John May?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Has he any middle name?

Answer. He has no middle name.

Question. Then he is not the John May that is now in jail?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Do you know of more than two John Mays living in this county?

Answer. I do not know of but the two.

Cross-examined by attorney for Scott.

Question. Do you know who your son voted for for Congress in 1863?

Answer. I do not. I never heard him say who he voted for, or whether he voted at all.

Question. Where would he have likely voted if he had voted?

Answer. He generally votes at Perryville; he lives in Saline township.

JAMES B. MAY.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Augustus Doern, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you clerk of election at Perryville precinct in August, 186

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. I see that you have failed to sign your name to the certificate the end of the poll-book. Please state how this happened.

Answer. I remarked to Judge Brewer that we ought to have a certificate the poll-books; but it was not written out at the time, and therefore did sign it, and it was passed over, and I forgot it; and I suppose the other cl neglected to sign it for the same reason.

Cross-examined by attorney for Scott.

Question. You say you did not sign that final certificate, and that the ot clerk neither signed it. Did you see Mr. Brewer sign his name to it?

Answer. I did not. He must have signed it after the election.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Did you assist in counting the ballots and setting down the nu ber of votes cast for each candidate?

Answer. I did.

Question. To the best of your recollection, are the figures placed to each name correct?

Answer. Yes, sir, I think they are, as we counted them over two or three different times.

AUGUSTUS DOERN.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Adam Fath, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of James Lindsay, the contestant, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you judge of election at the Perryville precinct, in this county, in 1863?

Answer. I was.

Question. I see that you did not sign your name to the final certificate at the end of the poll-book; will you state why you did not?

Answer. Because the certificate was not written out for us. We talked about it, and if the certificate had been written out we would have signed it.

Question. Did you assist in counting the ballots and see to setting down the number of votes cast for each candidate?

Answer. Yes, sir, we did count them three times, to my recollection.

Question. Are the figures placed to each of the names correct?

Answer. Yes, sir.

ADAM FATH.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Whereas, by reason of the extreme cold weather, and other causes which have delayed the completion of the depositions in the contested election case wherein John G. Scott holds the certificate, and James Lindsay contests his right to the seat in the 38th Congress of the United States from the third congressional district in Missouri, by the first day of February, 1864, as agreed upon by said parties heretofore, it is further agreed between Philip Pipkin, attorney for John G. Scott, and James Lindsay for himself, that the taking of said depositions may be further continued to the fifteenth day of February, 1864, when they shall be finally closed on both sides, upon the same terms as heretofore agreed upon by said Lindsay and Scott, as per agreement signed by them, and dated Washington, D. C., December 15, 1863.

PHILIP PIPKIN,
Attorney for John G. Scott.
JAMES LINDSAY,
For himself.

JANUARY 20, 1864.

Additional time asked for by attorney for Scott.

EXHIBIT A.

Abstract of all the votes given at a special election held in the county of Perry on the 3d day of August, 1863, as compiled from the different poll-books returned to the clerk of the county court of said county, within fifteen days after the day of election.

Names of precincts, companies, or regiments.	For representative of 3d congressional district in Congress.			For circuit clerk of Perry county.		
	John G. Scott.	James Lindsay.	Joseph Bogy.	James Burgee.	James Noell.	A. M. McPherson.
Wimsatt precinct	49	.....	1	49	1	.....
Riney do.	45	2	24	44	20	5
Altenburg do.	153	35	28	81	16	112
Duvall's do.	2	40	6	3	37	.....
Neely's do.	41	1	.....	38	.....	6
Difani do.	46	4	1	47	4	.....
Perryville do.	132	176	25	141	186	4
Garner's do.	12	19	5	16	17	.....
French do.	3	21	4	3	26	.....
Rhyan's do.	73	1	1	68	2	.....
Co. L, 5th regiment cavalry, M. S. M.	.....	5	47	1	44	2
Co. M, 5th regiment cavalry, M. S. M.	.....	46	1	.....	8	4
Co. M, 3d regiment cavalry, M. S. M.	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Co. L, 8th prov. regiment, E. M. M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Co. A, 8th prov. regiment, E. M. M.	5	.....	11	6	4	4
Total number of votes	561	358	154	497	373	137

I, Charles A. Weber, clerk of the county court of Perry county, Missouri do certify that on the 21st day of August, 1863, I took to my assistance Hon. John H. Abernathy and Joab W. Burgee, two of the justices of the county court of said county, and proceeded to open the poll-books and cast up the votes according to law. I further certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and complete abstract of all the poll-books returned to my office for the special election held on the 3d day of August, 1863.

Witness my name and official seal hereto affixed, at office in Perry-
[SEAL.] ville, August 21, 1863.

CHARLES A. WEBER, *Clerk.*
By J. C. NOELL, *Deputy Clerk.*

I, Charles A. Weber, clerk of the county court, in and for the county of Perry, in the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and perfect copy of the original abstract of the votes given in and returned to said county, of the election held on the 3d day of August, 1863, as the same remains now on file in my office.

Witness my name and official seal hereto affixed, at office in Perry-
[SEAL.] ville, January 20, 1864.

CHARLES A. WEBER, *Clerk.*
By J. C. NOELL, *Deputy Clerk.*

EXHIBIT B.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judges of election, and that we will not record, nor permit to be recorded, the name or vote of any voter who has not first taken the oath prescribed by an ordinance of the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State, adopted June 10, 1862.

MARK BREWER.
JAMES R. WALKER.
ADAM FATH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of August, 1863.

CHARLES A. WEBER,
Clerk.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully record the names and number of all the voters as called out by the judges, and that we will not record, nor permit to be recorded, the name or number of any voter who has not first taken the oath prescribed by the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State, adopted June 10, 1862.

AUGUSTUS DOERR.
W. P. FAHERTY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of August, 1863.

CHARLES A. WEBER,
Clerk.

No. 1. Peter Houseman.
2. Thomas Bridgman.
3. Louis Miles.
4. Thomas Hayden.
5. Jerome Moranville.
6. Moses Bollinger.
7. John Bridgman.
8. Charles Roye.
9. Jesse Fox.
10. Nerius Cissell.
11. Jacob S. Needham.
12. Ignatius Moore.
13. Augustin Dean.
14. Hyman Block.
15. Joseph Brown.
16. Ezekiel Reddick.
17. Reuben Shelby.
18. Peter J. Tucker.
19. Sylvester Tucker.
20. George Killian.
21. Josephus Moore.
22. John H. Prost.
23. Peter Terillion.
24. Daniel Welker.
25. John Munch.
26. James Layton.
27. Thomas Seems.
28. Joseph F. Brewer.
29. Lender Brewer.
30. Robert L. Phillips.
31. Joseph Munier.
32. Constant Denizet.
33. Joseph Tucker.
34. Louis Renon.
35. Francis Renon.
36. Milden Hagar.
37. Peter Werth.
38. Charles Kiler.
39. Joseph C. Killian.
40. George T. Tucker.
41. Hillary Vessells.
42. Henry S. Miles.
43. Francis W. Redford.
44. Hy P. Cissell.
45. Joseph Lukefahr.
46. Joseph N. Hayden.

No. 47. J. C. Staley.
48. Joab W. Burgee.
49. S. Riney.
50. Jacek Meriedthy.
51. Uriel H. Casteel.
52. William Sewell.
53. Francis Rice.
54. John Zohner.
55. Anton Zohner.
56. John C. Crimber.
57. John Beinlein.
58. Zeno Brown.
59. James Mattingly.
60. Thomas Smooth.
61. Thomas Sanders.
62. Thomas Riney.
63. William Vessels.
64. George M. Dean.
65. A. M. Cobbs.
66. William Stewart.
67. Samuel Clifton, jr.
68. Samuel Clifton, sen.
69. James Duggins.
70. Joseph Striler.
71. Aaron Hagar.
72. Anton Huffman.
73. Simon Layton.
74. Peter Brown.
75. Robert Blalock.
76. William Banger.
77. Joseph H. Abernathy.
78. Jones A. Rutledge.
79. Mathew Brewer.
80. Charles C. Rutledge.
81. William Walker.
82. Abner Hall.
83. Richmond Walker.
84. Martin V. Moore.
85. John B. Huchen.
86. Henry Wagner.
87. Lee Campbell.
88. Michael Mull.
89. Andrew Layton.
90. Bernard Hartz.
91. Castman Slatman.
92. Bernard Umpherd.
93. William Dunker.
94. Bernard Slatman.
95. John Livingston.
96. Zachariah Winn.
97. Michael Och.
98. Louis Welker.
99. Syrrillus J. Parres.
100. Ernest Tracher.
101. John White.
102. John H. Crawford.

No. 103. William Wagoner.
104. Simon Mattingly.
105. James C. Conrad.
106. Henry Miles.
107. Franklin Ruders.
108. James S. Javaux.
109. Henry Rudesoullin.
110. Francis C. Dickson.
111. Drury Abernathy.
112. John T. Tucker.
113. Fidellus Duvall.
114. Andrew Huffman.
115. George W. Taylor.
116. G. W. Entler.
117. George Welker.
118. Thomas Elder.
119. Charles Hayden.
120. Raymon Tucker.
121. Michael Zipher.
122. John Zipher.
123. H'y M. Layton.
124. V. Faina.
125. James B. Mattingly.
126. Louis W. Moore.
127. Leo. Mattingly.
128. Peter Winekine.
129. George Manning.
130. Anton Schrump.
131. William Howey.
132. James Powers.
133. Archibald Hagar.
134. William Flynn.
135. George W. Vessels.
136. Robert S. Manning.
137. Samuel P. Whybark.
138. Enoch G. Stone.
139. J. J. Lang.
140. Felix Seems.
141. Everster Layton.
142. Simon Layton, jr.
143. George M. Brewer.
144. John F. Hagar.
145. William A. Walker.
146. Patrick Omeara.
147. J. M. Layton.
148. John S. Brewer.
149. George A. Manning.
150. Lewis Stewart.
151. Peter Cline.
152. Levi C. Vessels.
153. George Boxstofer.
154. Joseph W. Rutledge.
155. John Moore.
156. Alexious Manning.
157. Henry R. Gibbar.
158. Henry Dean.

No. 159. Nelson Yarbrough.
160. Mark Addler.
161. Josephus Tucker.
162. Lawrence V. Moore.
163. H. L. Tucker.
164. John W. Thomas.
165. Michael Hahn.
166. Henry Rakel.
167. Daniel Maddock.
168. Theo. Picon.
169. William Brewer.
170. John B. Layton, sen.
171. Michael Null.
172. Henry A. Little.
173. Carnel Hewell.
174. Edward Faina.
175. John Leibler.
176. Thomas Brewer.
177. Elijah Jones.
178. Peter W. A. Mc. Pike.
179. Absolom Hard.
180. James A. Blaleck.
181. William L. Lee.
182. Joseph F. Eddleman.
183. Thomas Blalock.
184. John S. Blalock.
185. John C. Chapin.
186. George W. Robinson.
187. Jacob Delner.
188. Charley Collins.
189. Mathias Boman.
190. Stephen Presnel.
191. Michael Cartan.
192. James McGlasson.
193. Joseph R. Hoffman.
194. Francis Lukefahr.
195. John Faddler.
196. John Richardet.
197. John F. Lacroix.
198. Frederick Sedner.
199. August Sittner.
200. Joseph Master.
201. Vincent Javaux.
202. George Bergman.
203. Jacob Conrad.
204. Jacob Barks.
205. Anton Wucher.
206. Peter Rodewalt.
207. G. W. Wheeler.
208. Jacob Huffman.
209. Henry Zollner.
210. John Schulte.
211. George Burghamer.
212. Anton Pincel.
213. E. L. Rober.
214. John Weber.
No. 215. Adam Hahn.
216. John J. Seibel.
217. Lumford Ellis.
218. Martin Burk.
219. Leo. Layton.
220. George Bound.
221. John Zohner.
222. George Keslier.
223. Rophel Conrad.
224. Joseph Roduff.
225. John Herman.
226. Joseph A. Leonard.
227. James A. Hagan.
228. Ignatius Zohner.
229. Joseph V. Miller.
230. Charles Maner.
231. John Donnelly.
232. William H. Walker.
233. Joseph Weinrich.
234. Sidney Abernathy.
235. Gottlieb Klinger.
236. John Clamp.
237. James W. Layton.
238. Conrad Schitz.
239. J. A. Abernathy.
240. William H. Brown.
241. Joseph Deger.
242. Christian Leonard.
243. Augustus Feltz.
244. James Preston.
245. Lawrence Feltz.
246. William Ozier.
247. John Weinrich.
248. Michael Fasold.
249. Thomas Stone.
250. Anton Hunt.
251. John Huffman.
252. Charles A. Weber.
253. Gabriel End.
254. John Welker.
255. B. W. Watkins.
256. John C. Zohner.
257. John F. Hallenberger.
258. John Fath.
259. F. C. Cobbs.
260. Austin Miles.
261. W. A. Taylor.
262. Guy Elder.
263. John W. Clery.
264. James B. Young.
265. George Schuperd.
266. Andreas Hacker.
267. Andrew Williamson.
268. Aaron Neislein.
269. R. L. Doyle.
270. Leo. Miles.

No. 271. Ferdinand Schneider.
272. Henry Weinrich.
273. Vincent Cissell.
274. Valentine Bergman.
275. Francis Prost.
276. Louis Besand.
277. Simeon Layton.
278. Hillary Layton.
279. Joseph Miles.
280. Stephen N. Tucker.
281. Frederick Ceren.
282. John Emmendorfer.
283. Jacob Fischer.
284. Francis Stein.
285. Ignatius Rhoner.
286. Frank Gagnpain.
287. John L. Loth.
288. Augustus Mercier.
289. John C. McBride.
290. Constant Prevalley.
291. Jule Mercier.
292. C. W. Rutledge.
293. H'y L. Caldwell.
294. William Clamp.
295. Frederick Schrumpf.
296. Felix Miles.
297. John Sutterer.
298. Richard Rhoner.
299. Henry Stephner.
300. Andrew Stephner.
301. James C. Nowell.
302. Charles Clamp.
303. James Burgee.
304. Nicholas Guth.
305. William Doerr.
306. George Neuse.

No. 307. Willis Y. Ellis
308. Joshua Hudson.
309. Paul Unteriner.
310. Leander French.
311. Henry Pinkerton.
312. Bernard Cissell.
313. Francis Erwin.
314. George McNew.
315. John N. Wagner.
316. Michael Ochs.
317. Henry Reutel.
318. William Wacher.
319. John Long, sen.
320. William Hudson.
321. Henry Hoop.
322. Peter Beinlein.
323. Constant Cownaite.
324. John Hermanstoffer.
325. Henry Bidtner.
326. William Jackson.
327. Richard Tucker.
328. James Rice.
329. Vincent D. Layton.
330. Leonard Fath.
331. Stephen Miles.
332. William H. Faherty.
333. Adam Fath.
334. James R. Walker.
335. Augustus Doerr.
336. Mark Brewer.
337. Charles Hesse.
338. Peter Carling.
339. George Hahn.
340. A. M. McPherson.
341. George Koch.

Names of persons voted for, and what office, containing the number of votes given each candidate.

For representative in Congress.—James Lindsay, 176 votes; John Scott, 1[illegible] votes; Joseph Bogy, 25 votes.

For circuit clerk of Perry county.—James C. Noell, 186 votes; James Burgee, 141 votes; A. M. McPherson, 4 votes.

We, the undersigned, judges and clerks, do certify that at an election held at the Perryville precinct, county of Perry, State of Missouri, on the 3d day of August, 1863, the persons received all the votes set under their respective names, and that each, before voting, took the oath prescribed by an ordinance of the convention of the State of Missouri, adopted June 10, 1862, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State. Given under our hands this —— day of ——, 1863.

MARK BREWER, *Judge.*

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, sct:

I, Charles A. Weber, clerk of the county court in and for the county and State aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and perfect copy of the original poll-book as the same remains now in my office.

Witness my name and the seal of said court hereto affixed, at office, Perryville, this 22d day of January, 1864.

[SEAL.]

CHAS. A. WEBER, *Clerk*,
By J. C. NOELL, *Deputy Clerk*.

EXHIBIT C.

Rhyan's precinct, August election, 1863.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties as judges of election, and that we will not record, or permit to be recorded, the name or vote of any voter who has not first taken the oath prescribed by the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State, adopted June 10, 1863.

LEWIS DICKSON.
JAMES O. DUNN.
WM. FAVELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of August, 1863.

LEWIS DICKSON,
Judge of Election.

Lewis Dickson was sworn by me.

JAMES O. DUNN.
Judge of Election.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will not record, nor permit be recorded, the name or number of any voter who has not first taken the th prescribed by the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifition of voters and civil officers in this State; and, further, that we will faithlly record all the names of the voters, and the number thereof, as called out the judges of this election.

JOHN BLACK.
BENJAMIN F. CLIFTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this —— day of August, 1863.

Names of voters.

1. Micagee Shoultz.
2. Lawson G. Walker.
3. Franklin Farrar.
4. F. L. Jones.
5. John M. Pemey.
6. C. F. Delassus.
7. C. J. Delassus.
8. P. V. Beauvais.
9. D. B. Martin.
10. B. H. Penny.
11. Henry F. Quick.
12. Miles Farrar, jr.
13. Rufus A. Clifton.
14. Wm. Humphrey.
15. T. E. Abernathy.
16. John L. Duggins.

No. 17. B. S. Clifton.
18. O. W. Walker.
19. John B. Farrar.
20. F. Q. Farrar.
21. Hesaciah Self.
22. F. C. Duggins.
23. D. D. Self
24. R. F. Burns.
25. F. C. Clifton.
26. R. T. Farrar.
27. W. W. Mitchell.
28. W. J. Abernathy.
29. John O. Abernathy.
30. C. A. Abernathy.
31. Wm. Y. K. Warren.
32. James Cashion.
33. A. G. Abernathy.
34. Americus Burns.
35. Jessey Saddler.
36. John Abernathy.
37. Wm. F. Pinkerton.
38. Ely Rhyne.
39. W. W. Farrar.
40. Wm. L. Cox.
41. Alonzo Farrar.
42. Joel Rhyne.
43. Jones A. Farrar.
44. Francis M. Cashion.
45. James M. Farrar.
46. Henry C. Hardin.

No. 47. Robert H. Black.
48. Samuel B. Farrar.
49. Joseph P. Warren.
50. Levi Polson.
51. Huston Sandlier.
52. Robert H. Cashion.
53. Wm. Pinkerton.
54. James Favell.
55. Alfred Childers.
56. Michael Criffan.
57. Wm. H. Hoskin.
58. Alfonzo Farrar.
59. Henry H. Farrar.
60. John C. Farrar.
61. Wm. Cahion.
62. Andrew F. Cotner.
63. John Pinkerton.
64. Wm. F. Farrar.
65. Abner W. Milster.
66. Wm. H. Harden.
67. R. L. Venable.
68. Wm. A. Cashion.
69. Martin Cotner.
70. James H. Dulany.
71. Lewis Dickson.
72. James O. Dunn.
73. Wm. Favell.
74. F. M. Prim.
75. B. F. Clifton.

RECAPITULATION.

For member of Congress.—John G. Scott, 75 votes; James Lindsay, 1 vote; Joseph Bogy, 1 vote.

For clerk of circuit court.—James Burgee, 68 votes; James C. Noell, votes.

We, the undersigned, judges and clerks of an election, do hereby certify that at an election held at Rhyan's precinct, in the county of Perry, on Monday, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1863, the persons received all the votes set under their respective names, and that each voter, before voting, took the oath prescribed by the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State, adopted June 10, 1863.

Given under our hands this 3d day of August, A. D. 1863.

LEWIS DICKSON,
JAMES O. DUNN,
WM. FAVELL,
Judges

JOHN BLACK,
B. F. CLIFTON,
Clerks.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, sct:

I, Charles A. Weber, clerk of the county court in and for the county and State aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and perfect copy of the original poll-book as the same remains now in my office.

Witness my name and the seal of said court hereto affixed, at office, in Perry ville, January 22, 1864.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES A. WEBER, *Clerk.*
By J. C. NOELL, *D. C.*

EXHIBIT D.

Neely's precinct, August election, 1863.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judges of election, and that we will not record, nor permit to be recorded, the name of any voter who has not first taken the oath prescribed by an ordinance of the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State, adopted June 10, 1862.

MILES HUGHEY.
JAMES ABBOTT.
FRANKLIN NEELY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of August, 1863.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully record the names and numbers of all the voters as called out by the judges, and that we will not record, nor permit to be recorded, the name or number of any voter who has not first taken the oath prescribed by the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualification of voters and civil officers in this State, adopted June 10, 1862.

GEORGE W. RUFF.
ROBERT M. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of August, 1863.

Number.	Names.	FOR CONGRESS.			FOR CIRCUIT CLERK.		
		John Scott.	James Lindsay.	Joseph Bogy.	James Burgee.	A. M. McPherson.	James Nasll.
1	Julius Saupe	1			1	1	
2	Shirl Abernathy	2			2		
3	Henry W. Wilburn	3			3		
4	Aaron Favell	4			4		
5	Richard Swon	5			5		
6	Joseph Farrar	6			6		
7	Ambrose Robins	7			7		
8	Jacob F. Wilson	8			8		
9	John A. Hughey, jr	9			9		
10	Rural Rhyne	10			10		
11	John T. Barber	11			11		
12	Henry J. Pimpage	12			12		
13	D. W. Mitchell	13			13		
14	Jeremiah Show	14			14		
15	Franklin W. Linhoff	15			15		
16	F. B. Miller	16			16		
17	George Swon	17			17		
18	Christian Maguity	18			18		
19	Franklin Hughey	19			19		
20	Frederick Kooning	20			20		
21	Charles Coarse	21			21		
22	William J. Sandlin	22			22		
23	James W. Swon	23			23		
24	A. A. Matthews	24			24		
25	Henry Sidle	25			25		
26	John A. Hughey, sr	26			26		
27	James M. Sanders	27			27		
28	Anthony Villars	28			28		
29	R. W. Hughey	29				2	
30	Nathaniel P. Farrar	30			29		
31	Miles Farrar	31			30		
32	Samuel Barber	32			31		
33	L. F. Robb	33				3	
34	William B. Farrar	34			32		
35	David W. Morrison		1			4	
36	Henry Coarse					5	
37	E. C. Murray	35			33		
38	Franklin Neely	36				6	
39	James Abbott	37			34		
40	Milus Hughey	38			35		
41	Robert M. Smith	39			36		
42	George W. Ruff	40			37		
43	Ramsey Morrison	41			38		
44	Wm. J. Morrison	41	1		38	6	

RECAPITULATION.

	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.			FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.		
	John G. Scott.	James Lindsay.	Joseph Bogy.	James Burgee.	A. M. McPherson.	J. C. Noell.
rst page	24			24	1	
cond page	17	1		14	5	
Total	41	1		38	6	

We, the undersigned, judges and clerks, do certify that at an election held at ely's precinct, in the county of Perry, and State of Missouri, on Monday, the day of August, 1863, the persons received all the votes set under their re-ective names, and that each voter before voting took the oath prescribed by ordinance of the convention of the State of Missouri, adopted June 10, 1862, ining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State.

Given under our hands this 3d day of August, 1863.

MILES HUGHEY,
JAMES ABBOTT,
FRANKLIN NEELY,
Judges.

ROBERT M. SMITH,
GEORGE W. RUFF,
Clerks.

ATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, sct:

, Charles A. Weber, clerk of the county court within and for the county and te aforesaid, do certify that the within and foregoing is a full, true, and perfect y of the original poll-book, as the same now remains in my office.

AL.] Witness my name and the seal of said court hereto affixed, at office in Perryville, this 22d day of January, 1864.

CHARLES A. WEBER,
Clerk.

EXHIBIT E.

Difani precinct, August election, 1863.

TE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

'e, the undersigned, do solomnly swear that we will faithfully and impar-y discharge the duties as judges of the present election, and that we will not rd nor permit to be recorded the name of any voter, or the number thereof,

who has not first taken the oath prescribed by an ordinance of the conventi of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of voters and civil offic in this State, adopted June 10, 1863.

IGNATZ HUBER.
JOSEPH DIFANI.
ROBERT C. WATERS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of August, 1863.
JOSEPH CISSELL, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully and hones record the names and numbers of all the voters, as called out to us by t judges. And further, that we will not record, nor permit to be recorded, names or votes of any voter who has not first taken the oath prescribed by convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of voters a civil officers in this State, adopted June 10, 1862.

JOSEPH CISSELL, Jr.
HENRY J. TUCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of August, 1863.
JOSEPH CISSELL, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace

ROBERT C. WATERS.
Judge of Election

No. 1. Irenius Knott.
2. James Knott.
3. Clement Brown.
4. Leo F. Tucker.
5. Irenius Brown.
6. Vincent Knott.
7. Pious T. Knott.
8. George Hayden.
9. Clement Knott.
10. J. B. Layton.
11. Vincent Brewer.
12. Henry Knott.
13. Thomas J. Moore.
14. Wm. Moore.
15. Ignatius Hoover.
16. Lewis Sutterer.
17. James T. Haygen.
18. John Hartly.
19. James Long.
20. James Haygen.
21. Charles Mattingly.
22. Redmon Phillips.
23. Augustus Low.
24. Joseph Cissell, jr.
25. Henry J. Tucker.
26. R. C. Waters.

No. 27. Isidore Moore.
28. Joseph Difani.
29. Constantine Reed.
30. George W. Lewis.
31. Henry Belsha.
32. Eri Reed.
33. John P. Paner.
34. Godlepe Boxderfer.
35. Andrew Hoover, sr.
36. Henry Hoover, jr.
37. Andrew Hoover, jr.
38. Newton Long.
39. Joseph Klump.
40. John M. Sandler.
41. Exaver Hoover.
42. Anton Sutterer.
43. John B. Layton, sr.
44. Antoa Brown.
45. John Diffold.
46. William Brown.
47. Joseph Hoover.
48. James J. Moore.
49. Sebastian Reglebarger.
50. Amon Sutterer.
51. Andrew Klump.

RECAPITULATION.

For member of Congress and clerk of the circuit court.

James Lindsay had 4; Joseph Bogy, 1; John G. Scott, 46; A. M. McPherson, —; James C. Noell, 4; James Burgee, 47.

We, the undersigned, judges and clerks of election, do hereby certify that at an election held at the Difani precinct, in the county of Perry, on Monday, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1863, the persons received all the votes set under their respective names, and that each voter, before voting, took the oath prescribed by the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State.

Given under our hands this 3d day of August, A. D. 1863.

IGNATZ HUBER,
JOSEPH DIFANI,
ROBERT C. WATERS,
Judges.
HENRY J. TUCKER,
JOSEPH CISSELL, JR.,
Clerks.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

I, Charles A. Weber, clerk of the county court, within and for the county and State aforesaid, do certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and perfect copy of the original poll-book, as the same remains now in my office.

[SEAL.] Witness my name and the seal of said court hereto affixed, at office in Perryville, this 22d day of January, 1864.

CHARLES A. WEBER, *Clerk.*

EXHIBIT F.

Wimsatt precinct, August election, 1863.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties as judges of the present election, and that we will not record, nor permit to be recorded, the name or vote of any voter who has not first taken the oath prescribed by the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of civil officers and voters in this State, adopted June 10, 1862.

THOS. G. CHADWICK.
CHAS. E. LEWIS.
R. J. HAMMAT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of August, 1863.

A. B. HOGARD, *J. P.*

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will honestly and faithfully record the names of all the voters, and the number of each vote as they are called out to us by the judges of this election, and that we will not record, nor

permit to be recorded, the name or vote of any voter who has not first taken the oath prescribed by the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State, adopted June 10, 1862.

A. B. HOGARD.
JAMES M. DICKSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of August, 1863.

A. B. HOGARD, *J. P.*
HENRY SMITH, *J. P.*

No. 1. Wm. Allen.
2. Stephen Winsette.
3. Bruno Simmons.
4. Robert Clifton, sr.
5. Henry Smith.
6. John Locket.
7. Ezekiel Poster.
8. George W. Hudson.
9. Robert Clifton.
10. John Saddler.
11. Priest Anderson.
12. Wm. Clifton.
13. Richard McCarver.
14. Hugh M. Saddler.
15. Tyman Layton.
16. Joseph Ross.
17. Silas Morgan.
18. Frederick Esthers.
19. Elijah Jacobs.
20. David Messer.
21. Benedict Simpson.
22. Allen Venable.
23. Charles Vessells.
24. Francis Smith.
25. Thomas J. Bishop.
No. 26. James J. Burns.
27. John H. Crane.
28. Frederick H. Voelker.
29. Leander Elledge.
30. Henry Smith.
31. James Pillows.
32. John Vessells.
33. James Stafford.
34. Peter Bectel.
35. Nathan B. Middleton.
36. Francis M. Hagan.
37. Joseph Rodes.
38. Jones Meridith.
39. Solomon Valentine.
40. John Cornelius.
41. Peter S. Bruner.
42. James A. Burns.
43. Charles Carieo.
44. James Collier.
45. Ameal Feltz.
46. Frederick Dippold.
47. Thomas G. Chadwick.
48. R. J. Hammat.
49. Charles E. Lewis.
50. A. B. Hogard.

RECAPITULATION.

	FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.			FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT		
	John G. Scott.	Joseph Bogy.	James Lindsay.	James Burgee.	James C. Noell.	A. M. McPherron.
First page	24			24		
Second page	25	1		25	1	
Total	49	1		49	1	

We, the undersigned, judges and clerks of election, do hereby certify, that at an election held at the Wimsatt precinct, on Monday, the 3d day of August 1863, the persons received all the votes set under their respective names, and

that each and every voter before voting took the oath prescribed by the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State, adopted June 10, 1862.

Given under our hands this 3d day of August, A. D. 1863.

THOS. G. CHADWICK,
CHAS. E. LEWIS,
R. J. HAMMAT,
Judges.
A. B. HOGARD,
JAMES M. DICKSON,
Clerks.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, sct:

I, Charles A. Weber, clerk of the county court in and for the county and State aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and perfect copy of the original poll-book, as the same remains now in my office.

[SEAL.] Witness my name and the official seal of said court hereto affixed, at office in Perryville, January 22, 1864.

CHARLES A. WEBER, *Clerk.*
By J. C. NOELL, *D. C.*

EXHIBIT G.

Riney precinct, August election.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judges of the election, and that we will not record, nor permit to be recorded, the name of any voter who has not first taken the oath prescribed by an ordinance of the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State, adopted June 10, 1862.

JOHN BREWER.
PETER DEAN.
TIMOTHY BREWER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me August 3d, 1863.

W. B. WILKINSON, *J. P.*

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully record the names and number of all the voters, as called out by the judges; and that we will not record, nor permit to be recorded, the name or number of any voter who has not first taken the oath prescribed by the convention of the State of Missouri, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in the State, adopted June 10, 1862.

W. B. WILKINSON.
R. M. BREWER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me August 3d, 1863.

JOHN BREWER.

Names of voters.

No. 1. Austin Mattingly.
2. James T. Hamilton.
3. Vincent D. Moore.
4. Benjamin Cambron, jr.
5. John F. Brown.
6. Joseph Kline.
7. Lewis Cambron.
8. John Hagan.
9. Raphael Tucker.
10. Gregory Brewer.
11. Perry C. Evans.
12. G. W. Tallent.
13. John W. May.
14. James F. Tucker.
15. James E. Cambron.
16. James M. Robertson.
17. A. W. Thompson.
18. Josephus Blanford.
19. James R. Duvall.
20. G. L. Tucker.
21. John R. Tucker.
22. Francis Moore.
23. Lewis Mattingly.
24. Gabriel Cissel.
25. Josiah A. Dean.
26. E. L. Adams.
27. Thomas E. Riney.
28. Peter E. Adams.
29. Joseph Moore.
30. Leo Hagan.
31. James A. Blanford.
32. Hezekiah Paunel.
33. Andrew Holster.
34. Hugh Turrin.
35. Benedict Steel.
36. Felix Layton.
37. Thomas Layton.
38. William Miles.
39. Francis H. Miles.
40. Zeno Layton.
41. Francis Riney.
42. William Morgan.
43. George Brewer.
44. Henry J. Layton.
45. Neruis Tucker.
46. Alexander Vessels.
47. Robert N. Dean.
48. Leo T. Dean.
49. John B. Tucker.
50. Lewis J. Tucker.
51. Peter Obashon.
52. Thomas L. Montgomery.
53. Henry Layton.
54. Henry Voelker.
55. Edward Moore.
56. W. Ratliff.
57. J. B. Montgomery.
58. James M. Mattingly.
59. Francis McCabe.
60. Wilfred Manning.
61. John R. Layton.
62. Daniel Meredith.
63. Leo Manning.
64. Varece Reed.
65. Emanuel Smith.
66. Lewis Cissel.
67. Peter Dean.
68. Timothy Brewer.
69. R. M. Brewer.
70. Walter B. Wilkinson.
71. John Brewer.

RECAPITULATION.

For member of Congress.—John G. Scott, 45 votes; Joseph Bogy, 24 votes; James Lindsay, 2 votes.

For clerk of the circuit court.—James Burgee, 44 votes; James C. Noell, 20 votes; A. M. McPherson, 5 votes.

We, the undersigned, judges and clerks, do certify that at the election held at the Riney precinct, in the county of Perry and State of Missouri, on Monday, the 3d day of August, 1863, the persons received all the votes set opposite their respective names, and that each voter, *before taking the oath* prescribed by an ordinance of the convention of the State of Missouri, adopted June 10, 1863, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in the State.

Given under our hands this 3d day of August, 1863.

JOHN BREWER,
TIMOTHY BREWER,
PETER DEAN, *Judges of Election.*

R. M. BREWER,
W. B. WILKINSON, *Clerks of Election.*

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, sct:

I, Charles A. Weber, clerk of the county court in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and perfect copy of the original poll-book as the same remains now in my office.

Witness my name and the seal of said court hereto affixed, at office in Perryville, January 22d, 1864.

[SEAL.] CHARLES A. WEBER, *Clerk*,
By J. C. NOELL, *D. C.*

CONTESTANT'S EVIDENCE.

IRONTON, MISSOURI, *October* 8, 1863.

JOHN G. SCOTT:

You are hereby notified that I will contest your right to the seat as representative in Congress from the third congressional district of Missouri, upon the following grounds:

That you are not a legal voter in the third congressional district; consequently, not legally entitled to represent said district in Congress, having removed with your family from the district about two years ago.

That you practiced a fraud upon loyal people of the district by failing and refusing to announce your sentiments in any public manner, which was a bid well understood by the rebels, who responded by giving you their votes.

Because you are in sympathy with the rebels and the rebellion, having by words encouraged the getting up the first rebel raid ever made in Missouri, about the month of March, 1861, called and known as the "Gum Spring raid," comprising about one hundred and fifty secession rebels, who did advance armed, with the avowed purpose of attacking Ironton and Pilot Knob, to kill, destroy, and drive out Union men, or, to use their own phrase, "the damn black republicans."

That you, to wit, in the month of August, 1863, did declare that you was opposed to the further prosecution of the war againt rebels; that if you got the seat in Congress you would oppose all appropriations for that purpose; thus holding out in August, 1863, what you was in March, 1861—in favor of rebels overriding and destroying the government of the United States; thus showing yourself an enemy to the government. You are therefore not eligible to a seat in the United States Congress.

In the county of Iron, in several precincts, the voters did not take the oath prescribed for voters by the ordinance of the convention. So in Kaolin township, and in some of the precincts. In Iron township, for one, the ballots were destroyed and not returned as the law directs, and the votes returned as given to you, when they were in reality given to me. The poll-books in Union and Liberty townships were not certified to by the judges and clerks of election, some of the judges making their mark—one clerk signing the names of judges, and also signing the names of other clerks. In these precincts a large number of returned and home rebels voted for you. In Iron, Kaolin, Liberty, and Union townships the judges and clerks of election were not sworn before entering upon their duties as the law requires they should be.

In the county of Washington, five hundred votes are certified by the clerk of the court as having been given to you, when in fact there is no evidence showing that any such vote was given, and which is erroneously certified to by

said clerk. At the precincts of Concord, Harmony, and Liberty the oath prescribed by the convention was not administered to the voters. The ballots were not numbered and were destroyed. At Old Mines, Caledonia, and Webster precincts the ballots were neither numbered nor preserved; the poll-books were not certified to by the clerk and judges of election; and at all the above mentioned precincts the judges and clerks of election were not sworn before entering upon their duties, as the law directs and requires they should be, and rebels under bond, and returned rebels from the rebel army, were allowed to vote, and voted for you.

In Madison county, at Polk precinct, after the polls were opened and the voting some time proceeded with, the ballot-box was opened by the judges and the ballots destroyed, and the polls were closed at one o'clock; the judges and clerks of election were not sworn before entering upon their duties, and the poll-books were not properly certified to.

In St. François, Twelve Mile, Union, and German townships the ballots were neither numbered nor preserved; the convention oath was not administered to the voters; the judges and clerks of election were not sworn as the law directs; the poll-books were not properly certified, and rebels and rebel sympathizers were permitted to vote, and voted for you. In St. Michael township the same state of facts exists; and in all the above named townships a large number voted for you who had refused to comply with order No. 19, issued from State headquarters, dated July, 1862, which is evidence of their disloyalty; also many *home rebels* voted for you who belonged to rebel vigilance committees, and had been engaged in driving Union men from the county because they were Union men.

In St. François county, under the enrolment order No. 19, from State headquarters, dated July, 1862, over five hundred persons went forward and voluntarily enrolled themselves as southern sympathizers, all of whom voted for you. I deny their right to vote at all, because they are avowed and open enemies of the government and violated the ordinance of convention fixing the qualification of voters, and violated the rights of loyal citizens when they voted; some of them were engaged in public meetings at Farmington, whose names appear in the proceedings, adopting resolutions denouncing the government of the United States, and breathing treason and rebellion, and rebels from the rebel army and rebels under bond were permitted to vote for you.

At Farmington, Perry, Liberty, Randolph, and Bishe's Mines and Iron Mountain precincts, the clerks of election and judges of election did not take the oath prescribed for them to take before entering on their duties; they did not properly certify the poll-books; they did not administer the convention oath to the voters; neither did they number or preserve the ballots.

In Mississippi county two hundred and fifteen votes are certified as voting for you. Not one of these votes is legal, but all of them are southern sympathizers, and have given aid and comfort to the enemy, and many of them have been in arms against the government. Under order No. 19, issued from the headquarters of the State of Missouri, not a single person presented himself for enrolment, and refused and failed to enroll as they were required and ordered to do, thus evidencing their disloyalty to the government. The judges and clerks of election did not take the oath prescribed for them to take before entering upon the discharge of their duties; they did not number the ballots; they destroyed the ballots, and did not certify the poll-books as the law directs. This in regard to all the townships in the county.

In Cape Girardeau county the clerk failed to certify to the secretary of state a poll-book from the 29th Missouri volunteers, which gave me thirty-eight votes and you one vote.

In Wayne county, in Benton and Cowan townships, at the several voting places, and at Cedar Creek precinct, the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the

convention was not administered to the voters. The judges and clerks of election did not take the oath the law requires them to take. They did not number or preserve the ballots, and they permitted rebels and rebel sympathizers to vote, and they voted for you; and the whole proceedings at those precincts were in violation of law and loyalty to the government.

In St. Genevieve county, at Punjaub township, the ballots were not numbered, and the judges and clerks of election did not take the prescribed oath; and also in Jackson and Boney townships, the judges and clerks of election did not take the oath which the law provides for them to take before acting as such; did not administer the convention oath to the voters, and the poll-books were not certified to, and rebels were allowed to vote, who voted for you.

In Perry county, about one hundred persons who voluntarily enrolled themselves under order No. 19, July, 1862, as "southern sympathizers," voted for you at Bambrula, Bottom and Brazan townships; the ballots were not numbered, and at two of them the ballots were destroyed. At neither of these precincts did the clerks and judges certify to the poll-books or administer the convention oath to the voters; neither were they sworn as judges and clerks of election, as the law requires they should be, and the votes have been certified up and counted for you.

In Washington county, persons who had enrolled under order No. 19, from State headquarters, dated July, 1862, and voluntarily enrolled themselves as southern sympathizers, voted for you; also certain rebels from the rebel army, and certain rebels under bond.

In Iron, Madison and Washington counties, in 1861, public meetings were held by parties whose names, in part, appear in the printed proceedings, and passed and adopted resolutions demanding the secession of the State, full of treason and denunciation and hatred to the government and loyal citizens; who influenced others to take up arms against the government, but were too cowardly themselves to do it; have voted for you, and electioneered for you, at the polls and on other occasions. The proceedings of these meetings will be produced and offered as testimony.

One precinct in New Madrid county held an election and voted for you; the voters did not swear the convention oath, the judges and clerks of election did not take the oath provided by law for them to take, and the ballots were neither numbered nor preserved, and both the voters, the judges and clerks are disloyal persons.

JAMES LINDSAY.

The within received on the 14th day of October, 1863.

JOHN G. SCOTT.

IRONDALE, MISSOURI, *November* —, 1863.

SIR: On the 14th day of October last you gave me notice of your intention to contest my right to a seat in the thirty-eighth Congress as a representative of the third congressional district of the State of Missouri.

Reserving all objections to your notice, because of the vagueness and generality of the charges and specifications, and because you have not complied with the act of Congress regulating contested elections of members to Congress, I answer, that, so far as those charges relate to me, or to any knowledge, information, or act of mine, I know them to be untrue, and deny each and every allegation therein; and so far as those charges and specifications relate to others, I state that I have no knowledge or information of the truth of any or either of them, and I deny each and every one of said charges and specifications, and require proof thereof.

So far as I am able to answer your charges *seriatim*, although the allegation are not numbered and not definitely set forth in distinct and separate charges. will do so, although they contain almost altogether immaterial, irrelevant an frivolous charges, evidently made merely for the purpose of furnishing an ex cuse for your unexpected defeat.

The first charge, to wit, that I am not a legal voter in the third congre sional district, I deny, and say that I was, and am still, a legal voter in the di trict, and that I have not removed with my family from the district about tw years ago, or at any time since. Some two years ago, when it was not safe fo loyal men or their families to remain in this part of the district, I took my wi and children to St. Louis, and there put my children at school. I have nev changed my residence, nor have I, for the last fifteen years, voted or paid tax in any other than the third congressional district.

Your second allegation is too ridiculous to be noticed, yet I will say, in r sponse to it, that my opinions were well known throughout the whole Stat that I never withheld them when they were sought after; that I had been b fore the people and canvassed the greater part of the district the year before i a contest with the Hon. J. W. Noell; that in the election which you now contest received some eight hundred votes more than were cast for me in the first ele tion; that you had control of a paper printed in the district, and in every iss thereof you published and extensively circulated false and slanderous stat ments in regard to me. From all these facts, I say that it is not true, as charge that I practiced a fraud upon the people by failing or refusing to announce m sentiments, or withheld from the public my opinions.

As to your charge that I am in sympathy with the rebels and the rebellio and that I, by words, encouraged the getting up of the first rebel raid ev made in Missouri, about the month of March, 1861, called and known as th "Gum Spring Raid," I have to say the charge is untrue in every particula At the time referred to, March, 1861, I was busy attending to my furnace op erations at Irondale, some eighteen miles distant, and the first time I had an knowledge of the alleged raid was through your notice. If any such raid wa attempted or threatened to be carried out, I had no knowledge or participanc in it whatever.

In regard to your allegation that in the month of August, 1863, that I di declare that I was opposed to the further prosecution of the war against th rebels, or that, if I got the seat in Congress, I would oppose all appropriatio to that purpose, the same is untrue. No such declarations were ever made b me, nor have I ever said or been in favor, in March, 1861, or August, 1863, rebels, or any persons overriding and destroying the government of the Unit States. It is wholly untrue, and I deny it in every particular; my votes i the next Congress will prove the truth of this statement.

I deny that in several precincts in Iron county the voters did not take th oath prescribed by the convention ordinance. In regard to the destructio the ballots, or the want of the proper certificates to the poll-books by the cler and judges of election, or any other informality or irregularity charged to exi in the allegation to which this is respondent, I have no knowledge whatev deny, and require strict proof. I also deny the charge made in this allegatio and almost in every other which follows, that a large number of returned so home rebels voted for me.

I deny that the judges and clerks of election in Iron, Kaolin, Liberty an Union townships were not sworn as required by law. I deny that any of th votes cast for you were counted for me. I have no knowledge of the facts i this allegation therein alleged, and, if you are heard upon them, require stri proof.

I deny your statement "that in the county of Washington there were si *hundred* votes counted for me by the clerk of the county court, when, in tw

there is no evidence showing that any such votes were given." It is true that some of your friends broke into the clerk's office of said county, or caused the same to be done, and therefrom stole the poll-books of some of the precincts for the purpose and with the intention of destroying the evidence of my election; but, fortunately, the duplicate poll-books, preserved by the judges, furnished all the evidence which was attempted to be destroyed by the destruction of said poll-books. This respondent can only account for the ignorance of the parties who perpetrated the theft upon the supposition that one of them was an unnaturalized foreigner and ignorant of the laws. I deny that the oath required was not administered to the voters of the townships of Concord, Harmony and Liberty; deny that the ballots were either destroyed or not numbered, and same denial as to Caledonia, Old Mines and Webster precincts; deny that the poll-books were not certified to by the clerks and judges of election at all the precincts above mentioned; deny that the clerks and judges of election were not sworn before entering upon their duties. I furthermore deny that any one voted for me who, since the 17th day of December, 1861, had been in arms against the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies.

I have no knowledge whatever, and therefore deny, and require strict proof of the truth of your allegation, "that in Madison county, in Polk precinct, after the polls were opened and the voting some time proceeded with, the ballot-box was opened by the judges and the ballots destroyed, and the polls were closed at one o'clock; the judges and clerks of election were not sworn before entering upon their duties, and the poll-books were not certified to in St. François, Twelve Mile, Union and German townships. The ballots were neither numbered nor preserved; the convention oath was not administered to the voters; the judges and clerks of election were not sworn as the law directs; the poll-books were not properly certified, and rebels and rebel sympathizers were permitted to vote, and voted for you (me). In St. Michael's township the same state of facts exists, and in all the above-named townships a large number voted for you (me) who had refused to comply with order No. 19, issued from State headquarters, dated July, 1862, which is evidence of their disloyalty; also many *home rebels* voted for you (me) who belonged to rebel vigilance committees, and had been engaged in driving Union men from the county because they were Union men."

In regard to your allegation that in St. François county over five hundred persons who voluntarily enrolled themselves as southern sympathizers under order No. 19, I deny the charge and require proof thereof.

I also further deny that said five hundred voters, or any number of voters of St. François county, are avowed and open enemies to the government, or violated the ordinance of the convention fixing the qualifications of voters, or violated the rights of loyal citizens, or that when they voted, any of them were engaged in public meetings at Farmington, adopting resolutions denouncing the government of the United States and breathing treason and rebellion; or that rebels from the rebel army, or rebels under bonds, were permitted to vote for me. I deny that the clerks and judges of election at the precincts of Farmington, Perry, Liberty, Randolph, Bishe's Mines or Iron Mountain did not take the oath prescribed for them before entering on their duties. I deny that said clerks and judges did not certify the poll-books, or that they did not administer the convention oath, or that they did not number and preserve the ballots. I deny that the two hundred and fifteen voters which voted for me in Mississippi county, and which were certified as voting for me, are or were illegal voters, as you charge them to be. I have no knowledge whatever as to whether they are southern sympathizers, or as to whether they have given aid and comfort to the enemy, or as to whether many of them have been in arms against the government. I have no knowledge whatever as to the truth of your charge that, under order No. 19, issued from headquarters, State of Missouri, not a single person presented himself for enrolment, and refused and failed to enroll, as they

were required and ordered to do. Nor do I know whether the clerks and judges of election did not take the oath prescribed for them to take before entering upon the discharge of their duties, nor did not number the ballots, or that they destroyed the ballots and did not certify the poll-books as the law directs, in the several precincts of said Mississippi county, and require strict proof of all these charges, as made in the allegation to which this is responsive. In this county you did not get a vote; and for this reason alone, and not because you have any knowledge of the facts, do you make the broad assertions contained in said specifications.

I know nothing of the truth of the charge made by you, that in Cape Girardeau county the clerk failed to certify to the secretary of state a poll-book from the twenty-ninth Missouri volunteers which gave you thirty-eight votes and me one, and require strict proof thereof.

In response to your allegation that "in Wayne county, in Benton and Cowan townships, at the several voting places and at Cedar Creek precinct, the oath prescribed by the ordinance of the convention was not administered to the voters, or that the judges and clerks of election did not take the oath required by law, that they did not number or preserve the ballots, or that they permitted rebels and rebel sympathizers to vote, or that they voted for you (me,) or that the whole proceedings at these precincts were in violation of law and loyalty to the government," I have no knowledge whatever, and deny the charges as you have made them, and say that the said elections in all these precincts were legally conducted, and the voters were legal, competent, and loyal voters, and that the poll-books, and all the proceedings in relation thereto, were properly certified and properly conducted.

In response to your allegation in regard to St. Genevieve county, I have the same answer to make that I have just made in regard to Wayne county, and deny the facts as you have stated them, and require strict proof thereof.

I have no knowledge, and deny your charges and require proof of the same, that in Perry county about one hundred persons who voluntarily enrolled themselves under order No. 19, of July, 1862, as southern sympathizers, voted for me. I deny that at Bumbrela Bottom and Brazar townships the ballots were not numbered, and that at two of them the ballots were destroyed. I deny that the clerks and judges failed to certify the poll-books at either of these townships, or failed to administer the convention oath to the voters, or that they were not sworn as clerks and judges of election as the law requires.

In regard to your additional allegation in reference to Washington county, where you charge that southern sympathizers voted for me, and that rebels from the rebel army and rebels under bonds voted for me, I have to and do respond, as I have done in all of your other similar charges, that I have no knowledge thereof; and further aver that all of the voters who voted for me were legal, competent voters under the laws of the State of Missouri and the laws of the United States.

To your frivolous charges, wherein you say public meetings were held in Iron, Madison, and Washington counties, in 1861, which public meetings adopted resolutions demanding the secession of the State, &c., I respond by saying that such proceedings, if any exist, have no relevancy whatever to the matter in issue in this contest; that I am in no way to be bound by them, or to be affected by any of their proceedings; and I do here protest against the introduction of such proceedings from newspaper reports, especially the newspaper over which you at that time had control.

To your last charge, that the voters of one precinct in New Madrid county did not swear the convention oath; that the judges and clerks of election did not take the oath provided by law for them to take, and that the ballots were not numbered or preserved, and that the voters, judges, and clerks are disloyal persons, I reply, that I have no knowledge of the truth of the same

and require proof of them; that I deny the facts as stated, aver that the same was in all respects conducted legally, and that the voters, judges, and clerks are all legal, competent, and loyal men.

For further answer to your charges, specifications, and notice, I say that you ought not to be heard to contest my right to a seat in Congress under said notice, because you have not claimed in said notice that you received the greatest number of the legal votes cast, that you were legally elected and entitled to the certificate of election, and because you have not claimed the seat in said Congress by virtue of your having been legally elected; and for further answer, I say that if you should be heard in this contest, that I deny your right to a seat in the 38th Congress for the following reasons:

1st. That I charge and allege that at the precinct in Ironton, in Iron county, Missouri, that about two hundred illegal votes were cast and counted for you, given by soldiers, sick and convalescent, from the hospitals and other places in and about Ironton and Pilot Knob, which soldiers were not residents either of the district or of the State; that the same had not resided in this State one year and in the district three months next preceding election, nor were said soldiers interrogated or sworn as to whether they were residents of the State and of the district. Also, that at said precinct, and while the votes were being taken, the polls were surrounded by your relations and by your friends, and by soldiers in uniform, using threatening, boisterous language, calling all persons rebels and copperheads who voted for or intended to vote for me, thereby intimidating and preventing persons from voting for me who would otherwise have done so, and inducing persons to vote for you who intended to and would have voted for me; also, that at that time, and within a few feet of the place of voting, inflammatory speeches were made by your friends in uniform, and connected with the army, in which all persons who voted for me, or who did not espouse the radical cause, were traitors and rebels, and should be driven out of the country, and their property confiscated—all of which proceedings and threats had a tendency to keep persons from the polls, and to deter others from voting who would, if they had voted, have cast their votes for me.

2d. That certain enrolling officers, political friends of yours, while travelling through the counties of Iron and Washington, did publish and declare that all persons who voted for me would be disloyal, and that all such would be and ought to be arrested, and their property confiscated. I am informed, and believe, and so charge, that said officers set up in different places in said county notices to that effect, and also that a company of soldiers were at some precincts, or near thereto, who were political friends of yours—all of which acts of said enrolling officers, and the presence of said soldiers, had a tendency to deter men from the polls, and prevent them from voting for me, and did so prevent them.

3d. That about two hundred persons voted for you in the county of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, who were not residents of the State one year, or of the district three months, next preceding the election; that they were soldiers, and only temporarily stationed there, and had no residence in this district whatever; the names of said soldiers, and persons voting as aforesaid, are nuknown to this respondent.

4th. That in the county of Stoddard and at Bloomfield, Colonel Montgomery did imprison the man who first cast his vote for me, which had the effect to, and did, deter all persons thereafter from voting for me who intended to do so; and of those who would otherwise have voted for me, a large number were kept from the polls. By this proceeding I only received said one vote, while you had counted for you all the rest, all of whom were soldiers and non-residents of the State and district, and persons who were afraid to vote otherwise.

5th. That at Centreville, and other places in Reynolds county, the voters were driven from the polls, and threatened with their lives, by persons or

soldiers, friends of yours; that said persons intended to cast their votes for me; the names of said persons are unknown to me.

6th. That at Potosi, in Washington county, many persons were prevented from voting for me by threats by United States officers, to the effect that every man who voted for me was a *marked* man; and also the judges of election were notified in writing by said soldiers of a threatening character—all of which had a tendency to deter, and did deter, persons from voting for me who would otherwise have done so.

7th. That at Mineral Point, in the same county, some twenty-two soldiers, who voted in the 4th congressional district for member of Congress at the November election, in 1862, offered to vote, and being refused by the judges, threatened them, and the judges closed the polls. In the afternoon of said day the said soldiers stated that they had received a telegraphic despatch from the colonel, ordering the polls to be opened; whereupon the judges opened the polls, and the said twenty-two soldiers voted, and would not permit others to vote for me who wanted to do so, and who were citizens of the county and legal voters. All of these twenty-two votes were cast by persons not entitled by law to vote, and were counted for you; that, by reason of the conduct of these soldiers, a large number of persons, whose names are unknown to respondent, were prevented from voting for me.

8th. That in the precincts in all the counties in the district where any votes were cast for you, a large number of persons, whose names are unknown to respondent, voted for you who were not entitled to vote, by reason of minority, by not being residents of the State and district the time required by law, and by being unnaturalized persons.

Very respectfully,

JOHN G. SCOTT.

JAMES LINDSAY, Esq.

Agreement entered into by James Lindsay and John G. Scott for the taking of depositions in the third congressional district of Missouri.

Whereas James Lindsay contests the right of John G. Scott to a seat in the 38th Congress from the third congressional district of Missouri, under a special election held on the 3d day of August, 1863, and for the purpose of taking testimy in the matter, we do make this agreement:

That the taking of testimony may be continued beyond the time fixed by law for the taking evidence in contested election cases, and, unless earlier completed, may be continued to the 1st day of February, 1864; that the taking and concluding of evidence may be taken at any time and place by consent and agreement, by and between our attorneys, and by the waiving the necessity of the usual notices in such cases by said attorneys.

JAMES LINDSAY.
JOHN G. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 15, 1863.

Depositions of sundry witnesses taken before me, John Teasdale, a justice of the county court within and for the county of Washington, in the State of Missouri, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1863, pursuant to agreement of the parties, at the court-house in the town of Potosi, in the county of Washington and State of Missouri, to be read in evidence on the part and in behalf of John G. Scott, in a certain contested election for representative in Congress for the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, at an election held on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1863, wherein the said John G. Scott holds the certificate of election, and James Lindsay is contestant.

James Cook, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith:

I reside in what is called the Old Mines, in Washington county, and in Union township. I was present at the election held in August last for representative to Congress, and voted.

Question. State, if you please, whether the judges of election there administered the oath to the voters prescribed by the first section of the ordinance of the State convention defining the qualification of voters and civil officers, or not.

Answer. They did. I was present from the time the polls were opened until they were closed. No man was permitted to vote who did not take the oath prescribed in that first section, to my knowledge.

JAMES COOK.

Attest:

JOHN TEASDALE,
Justice of County Court.

T. B. Settle, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

I was clerk of the election held in Union township, Washington county, Missouri, on the 3d day of August, 1863. The judges and clerks of election at that precinct were sworn to faithfully perform their duties as such judges and clerks.

Here attorney for Scott reads the fifth section of the ordinance of the State convention defining the qualification of voters and civil officers, and then asks this question: Was the oath there prescribed administered to judges and clerks?

Answer. I do not remember whether it was or not. No person was permitted to vote who did not take the oath prescribed in the first section of that ordinance.

(Objected to by contestant as being irrelevant, and contestee having no right to go behind record evidence.)

Question. Did you have the pamphlet containing the ordinance of the convention there?

(Objected to by contestant as above stated.)

Answer. We had it there.

T. B. SETTLE.

Attest:

JOHN TEASDALE,
Justice of County Court.

L. W. Harris, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith:

I was judge of the election held at Mineral Point precinct, Washington county, Missouri, in August, 1863. The judges and clerks of election were sworn before entering on their duties.

Question. What time did you commence voting there?

Answer. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Question. Why did you not commence sooner?

Answer. Because I could not get any other judge to go with me.

Question. Why was it that you could not get any other judge to assist you?

Answer. The reason was, that we were threatened to be driven from the polls by the soldiers, who stated if they did not vote nobody else should.

Question. Do you know of any persons leaving the polls, and not voting, on account of those threats?

Answer. They did not say they left on that account.

Question. Do you know of any persons coming there in the morning who went away without voting?

Answer. Some people came there, they said, to vote, and went away without voting.

Question. How many voters, in your best judgment, did leave?

Answer. I have no idea.

Question. To what regiment did those soldiers belong?

Answer. I think they belonged to the 1st Missouri State militia.

Question. Will you examine the poll-books, and state the names of those soldiers that voted, and numbers opposite the name?

Answer. Charles Milhollen, No. 9; Joseph Dean, No. 34; James Mackey, No. 35; Thomas Lincoln, No. 36; John Mitchell, No. 37; Frederick Osanburg, No. 38; William Mumford, No. 39; James Ditty, No. 40; Robert Nicholson, No. 41; William Henderson, No. 42; Abner Tetherow, No. 43; John Rapp, No. 44; Oliver Burchett, No. 46; Joseph Fisher, No. 47; Michael Welch, No. 50; and Henry Smith, No. 14, who said he had been from the rebel army about three months. He took the convention oath.

Question. Were those soldiers, who belonged to the 1st Missouri State militia, residents of Washington county?

Answer. I cannot say how long they had been in the county. I did not know them until that day. I have never seen them in any other capacity than as soldiers.

Question. If they had been living in that neighborhood any length of time in any other capacity than as soldiers, would you have known it?

Answer. I suppose I would.

Question. Have you ever heard any of them say where they voted?

Answer. I have heard some of these men say they voted in their camp in November, 1862. They also said they voted for General Loan. They said their colonel's name was Tyler. I heard some two or three of them say, at different times, and also heard the orderly sergeant say, that they voted in camp in 1862, and said they had voted for General Loan.

Question. Will you state, if you please, if these soldiers made any threats against persons that voted for Scott.

Answer. I never heard any.

Question. The Henry Smith you spoke of, did you know him before the day of election?

Answer. I had known him some.

Question. Do you know where those soldiers are at present?

Answer. I do not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Will you name the persons that went to that precinct to vote, and went away without voting?

Answer. I can name one man, whose name is Hiram Smith.

Question. Why did *he* go away without voting?

Answer. He went away because the polls were not open, as he wanted to go home and go to work. I do not know how many others went away.

Question. Did any persons drive them away?

Answer. If they did, I did not know it.

Question. How do you know that persons voted there who were soldiers?

Answer. Because they were dressed in soldiers' uniform, and because they said they were soldiers.

Question. Where did those soldiers live before they enlisted?

Answer. They said they lived in the district that General Loan represented. I do not recollect how many told me so.

Question. Were there as many as five said so?

Answer. I do not recollect, sir.

Question. What are the names of those that said so?

Answer. I do not recollect; I only knew the names of them from the poll-books.

Question. Will you point out the names of those persons on the poll-books?

Answer. I cannot do it.

Question. How many of them said they voted for General Loan?

Answer. I cannot tell you how many said so.

Question. Were there as many as four said so?

Answer. I cannot tell.

Question. Do not persons who are not soldiers wear soldiers' uniform?

Answer. I see men who are not in service wear uniform.

Question. Do you know that these soldiers of company A, in the first Missouri State militia, do not, when at home, live in Cape Girardeau and Scott counties?

Answer. I do not know whether they lived there or not, only from what they said.

Question. How many of them said they lived in Loan's district?

Answer. I cannot tell.

Question. How many of them said they did not live in Scott or Cape Girardeau counties?

Answer. They did not say anything about Scott or Cape Girardeau counties.

Question. Do you know where General Loan lives?

Answer. I never was at his house.

Cross-examination in chief.

Question. How long have you lived in the neighborhood of Mineral Point?

Answer. Eleven years.

Question. How many times have you acted as judge of election at Mineral Point precinct?

Answer. I have acted as judge ever since it has been a precinct—some four elections. I was judge there at the election between Noell and Scott.

Question. Did any of those men whom you have enumerated above vote there at any election before?

Answer. None.

Re-cross-examination.

Question. How many votes were given there at the election previous to this?

Answer. I cannot tell.

Question. How many votes were given there last November?

Answer. I do not recollect.

Question by attorney for Scott. On reflection, are you now able to state how many votes were given there last November?

Answer. As well as I recollect, the Bates ticket got 7, and the Clover ticket 14 votes. I do not recollect how many other votes were given.

Question by Mr. Lindsay. How many votes were given at that election for judges of the circuit court?

Answer. I do not positively recollect.

Question. Are those all the votes that are usually polled at that precinct?

Answer. It is not.

L. W. HARRIS.

Attest: JOHN TEASDALE,
Justice of the County Court.

Adjourned, by consent of parties, until December 23, 1863, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Met pursuant to adjournment, on the 23d day of December, 1863, at the court-house in the town of Potosi, in the county of Washington and State of Missouri, at 7 o'clock p. m. Present: James Lindsay in person, and P. Pipkin, attorney for John G. Scott.

David S. Hobbs, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith:

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. I live in Irondale, Washington county, Missouri. I moved there last April, a year ago.

Question. Do you know T. G. Tetley?

Answer. I saw a man of that name, who was enrolling officer. It was some time in August last. I do not recollect precisely the time. It was not long after the August election. I saw him first in the warehouse of Bean & Son, where he was enrolling the militia. He came there in the evening, and finished the next day some time, and left. He was at my house during that time. There was a conversation between me and him respecting the election between Lindsay and Scott. I think I said something to him in regard to the returns after supper—that from the returns so far, it would appear Scott was elected. He said "Yes, but he will not be elected; I know that he will be beaten." I think that was the language. I think, in connexion with that, he said "the case is fixed up to beat him." I think that is all he said.

Question. Did he state how Mr. Scott would be beaten?

Answer. I do not recollect that he did.

Question. How long after the election was that?

Answer. I do not recollect. I think it was a few days.

Question. Where did he come from?

Answer. I think he came from Pilot Knob. He came on the train from that way.

Cross-examined.

Question. Will you state how many days after the August election, 1863, was it that Mr. Tetley was at Irondale?

Answer. I think from three to ten days.

Question. Is your recollection very good?

Answer. No, sir, not very.

Question. If your recollection is not very good, how is it that you are so precise in your answers to Mr. Pipkin?

Answer. I had no calculation that I ever should be called upon to give testimony in this case, therefore I did not charge my mind with anything particular about it.

Question. Who did you vote for at the August election in 1863?

Answer. I voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Are you a Union man?

Answer. I have always claimed to be a constitutional Union man.

Question. Do you belong to the Union league?

Answer. If it is a fraternity, I never did.

Question. Would it not be pleasant to unite with Union men in league meetings?

Answer. Of course it would be pleasant to join with the Union party as I understand it.

Question. How do you understand it?

Answer. I am for the Union; that is what I consider to be a Union man.

Question. Do you support the administration of President Lincoln, and do you advocate his proclamation of the first of January, 1863?

Answer. I do not recollect what that proclamation is. I differ with Mr. Lincoln in some things, but not so far as this Union is concerned.

Question. What are those things you differ with Mr. Lincoln on?

Answer. Those things in which I differ with Mr. Lincoln are the confiscation of negroes, &c.

Question. Why do you not join the Union league, and become acquainted with the brethren?

Answer. I have never been invited to do so.

Question by attorney for Scott. Do you know what the Union league is?

Answer. I do not, unless it is to support this government.

Question. Will you state why you recollect this conversation between you and Mr. Tetley?

Answer. Because the conversation took place between my house and Mr. Bean's, and I know that it was after supper.

Question by Mr. Lindsay. Why do you recollect things better at one place than at another place?

Answer. Because that conversation attracted my attention more than any other.

Question. Why did it attract your attention more than any other?

Answer. Because it had been stated in the country that there had been foul play showed in the elections heretofore.

Question. Do you know what that foul play was?

Answer. I had reference to the election between Scott and Noell.

Question. Who did you hear speak of the foul play between Scott and Noell?

Answer. I heard many persons, to wit: Edward E. McGready, Elisha Arnold, of Irondale.

Question. Are they talking people about Irondale?

Answer. They are.

Question. What do the people about Irondale say about black republicans?

Answer. Some of them say they are right.

Question. How many of them say they are right?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Who are they that say so?

Answer. I do not know how to define the language to answer it.

Question. Can you name one man in Irondale who says the black republicans are right?

Answer. Abraham Banting, Guss Cline.

Question. Who did Abraham Banting vote for?

Answer. I do not know.

D. S. HOBBS.

Attest:

JOHN TEASDALE,
Justice of the County Court.

Robert Black, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on th part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith:

I was judge of election in Union township in August, 1863, in Washingto county, Missouri.

Question. Were all the voters there sworn the convention oath before voting

Answer. They were.

Question. Will you explain the reason why the word "sworn" was place upon the poll-books opposite the names of some of the voters?

(Contestant objects to parol evidence being offered to set aside record.)

Answer. We have always been in the habit in that township of swearin persons that did not live in the township that they had not voted nor wou not vote at any other precinct during the present election, and marking it o posite their names, which was the reason this was done.

Attest: ROBERT BLACK.

JOHN TEASDALE,
Justice of County Court.

A. R. Eaton, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the pa of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you judge at the election in August, 1863, at Irondal Concord township, Washington county, Missouri?

Answer. I was not.

Question. Were you present at that election?

Answer. Part of the time.

Question. Did you, as justice of the peace, swear the voters?

Answer. Some of them I did.

Question. What oath was administered to the voters?

Answer. What is known as the convention oath.

Cross-examined.

Question. Mr. Eaton, you say that you were not judge of the election Concord township, and, as a justice of the peace, you administered the conve tion oath to part of the voters: is that the case?

Answer. I so stated in my examination in chief.

Question. How many of them did you swear?

Answer. I do not recollect. I did not take a memorandum of it.

Question. Will you state the number as near as you can recollect?

Answer. My impression is that I swore the larger part of them.

Question. Who swore the others?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. What were the words of the oath you administered to the voter

Answer. It was substantially the same as the one prescribed by the 3 section of the ordinance of the convention defining the qualification of v and civil officers.

Question. How do you know that it was substantially the words of that oath

Answer. I know it from comparing it with the convention oath as publish

Question. What did you read the oath from?

Answer. I read it from a piece of paper.

Question. Where did you get that piece of paper from?

Answer. It was a blank piece of paper when I got it.

Question. Who filled that paper up?

Answer. One of the clerks.

Question. Which one of the clerks?

Answer. Mr. Stapp.
Question. What did Mr. Stapp write upon it?
Answer. He wrote out on it what is called the convention oath, from my
lictation.
Question. Will you tell me the words you dictated to him, and let it be taken
lown here?
Answer. To the best of my recollection, it was as follows: "I do solemnly
wear that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and government
f the United States, and the constitution and government of the State of Mis-
ouri, against all enemies or opposers; that I will give true faith, loyalty, and
llegiance to the government of the United States and the provisional govern-
ent of the State of Missouri, any ordinance or resolution of any State conven-
on or legislature, or any order or organization, secret or otherwise, to the con-
ary notwithstanding. I further swear that I have not taken up arms against
e government of the United States or the provisional government of the State
Missouri, since the 17th day of December, A. D. 1861: So help me God."
Question. How came it that you were officiating there, not being judge or
erk of the election?
Answer. By request of the judges.
Question. Who did you vote for?
Answer. The man of my choice, as every freeman should.
Question. How many votes were polled at that precinct?
Answer. I do not know—I cannot recollect.
Question. Who brought in the poll-book from that poll to the clerk of the
art here?
Answer. I do not know of my own knowledge, but I have understood that
r brother, James D. Eaton, did.
Question. Did you not bring it yourself?
Answer. I did not
Question. Do you belong to any Union organization at this time?
Answer. Yes, sir; I have never been expelled yet.
Question. Is it the Union league which you belong to?
Answer. I do not know it by that name.
Question. By what name do you know the organization to which you belong?
Answer. It is known by the name of the *Union Club*.

A. R. EATON.

Attest:

JOHN TEASDALE,
Justice of County Court.

djourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

let pursuant to adjournment, on the 24th day of December, 1863, at the
rt-house in the town of Potosi, in the county of Washington and State of
souri, at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m. Present: P. Pipkin, attorney for
n G. Scott, and James Lindsay in person.

homas H. Beckett, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on
part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith:

reside in Washington county, Missouri.
uestion. Did you vote at the last August election for congressman?
nswer. I did.
uestion. At what precinct?
nswer. Breton precinct.
uestion. Were you at the polls of that election that day?
nswer. I was there frequently during the day.

Question. Do you know a man by the name of T. G. Tetley?

Answer. I formed an acquaintance with a man by that name while he wa enrolling officer here.

Question. Was he about the polls during that election?

Answer. I did not see him about the polls; I saw him about the court-hous his office was in the court-house.

Question. Where was the voting done?

Answer. It was done in the circuit court room up stairs.

Question. Did you see him about the entrance door of the court-house?

Answer. I saw him frequently about it and in the yard.

Question. Will you state what you heard this man Tetley say in refere to arresting persons for voting?

Answer. He and Robert Worrell kept company that day. When any pers came from the country they would throw themselves in hearing of them; Worr would say "Captain, what time will the arrest commence?" Mr. Tetley wou answer, "Wait until they all get in and vote," and say "don't make yourself u easy;" that "all Scott men should be arrested before night."

Question. How often was this done during the day?

Answer. I can't say; I heard it myself as much as twice.

Question. Was Tetley well known to the people here at that time?

Answer. Pretty well known as an enrolling officer.

Question. Do you know for whom Tetley and Worrell were electioneering

Answer. I do; for James Lindsay.

Question. What office did Worrell hold?

Answer. He was provost marshal of the enrolment.

Question. Do you know whether Tetley was captain or not?

Answer. I do not. I never heard him called captain before or after.

Question. Do you know of any other means being used by the friends of L Lindsay to deter men from voting?

Answer. I do not. I was asked frequently during the day whether I thou all Scott men would be arrested or not? I answered, that such talk as I h heard never intimidated me.

Question. For whom did you vote?

Answer. I voted for John G. Scott.

Cross-examined.

Question. Was there any whiskey in town on the day of election?

Answer. On the morning of the day of election I went into Dr. Bell's offi and he gave me a drink of whiskey, which was all the whiskey I saw in to during that day.

Question. Do you not know that this man Tetley drinks big draughts of st whi-key at times?

Answer. I do know that he does—I got on a *tight* with him myself.

Question. You state that on the day of election you saw Bob Worrell in c pany with Tetley; who else keeps company with Tetley?

Answer. I have kept company with him myself.

Question. Will you name others that have kept company with him?

Answer. I have seen in his company Wm. A. Mathews, Stephen Dun Mr. Baldwin, Dr. Bell, Mr. Murphy, Judge Teasdale, Mr. Towl, Mr. Hall and others. The reason I saw these men in company with Mr. Tetley was t had to report to him as enrolling officer. These parties were not Mr. Te regular associates.

Question. Did you ever see these parties in company with Tetley on o occasions than when they were reporting to him?

Answer. A portion of them I have.

Question. How often did they have to report to him?

Answer. Only once that I know of.

Question. Was any person arrested on that day for voting?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Question. Was any person driven from the polls on that day, and prevented from voting thereby?

Answer. None that I know of.

Question. Did any person attempt to arrest any person for voting for Scott on that day?

Answer. Not that I know of.

Question. Do you know of any officers or soldiers of the federal army, or of the militia, ever scaring Union men from voting by talking in denunciation of rebels?

Answer. I do not.

T. H. BECKETT.

Attest:

JOHN TEASDALE,
Justice of County Court.

Wm. E. McGready, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Do you know a young man by the name of Tetley, who was enrolling officer?

Answer. I do not. I have seen a man by that name a few times; his name is J. G. Tetley or G. T. Tetley, I cannot say which.

Question. How long have you lived in Irondale, Washington county, Missouri?

Answer. In February next will be three years.

Question. Do you know John G. Scott?

Answer. I do.

Question. Where has his residence been since you have known him?

Answer. At Irondale was where his business was, and where he spent most of his time.

Question. What was his business there?

Answer. He was farming, and iron-master.

Question. Where did his wife and children stay?

Answer. They staid in St. Louis most of the time—part in Irondale.

Question. With whom did Mr. Scott live at Irondale?

Answer. With me; he lived in the house, ate with me, and slept there part of the time; part of the time he slept in the store.

Question. Did he pay board to you?

Answer. He did.

Question. Where did he have his washing done?

Answer. Part at my house, and part by a negro woman that was in the employ of the company

Question. During the time you were there, how long was Scott absent at any one time?

Answer. He was absent at one time two months, at another time one month; after that not more than ten days.

Question. During the time you were living there, what deduction was made for Mr. Scott's board for absence?

Answer. There was none, except the two months he was absent, and the one month at another time.

Question. For what purpose did you understand that Mr. Scott's wife went to St. Louis?

Answer. To educate his children.

Question. Were you at Irondale in 1861 or 1862, at a flag-raising there?

Answer. I was at one there in 1861.

Question. Was Mr. Scott there?

Answer. I think he was not.

Question. Do you know what he did towards getting up the dinner, gettin the flag-pole, &c.?

Answer. I was employed in the store at that time; I heard Mr. Scott speal ing with Mr. Jones to send the hands out and cut a pole, and the teams to ha it in.

Question. What else do you know that Mr. Scott did towards it?

Answer. He seemed very active about it, and regretted that he could not t there. I believe he had a considerable note to pay at St. Louis that day, whic was the cause of his leaving on that occasion, as it would go to protest if he di not go.

Question. Have you ever heard Mr. Scott express his opinions in regard t the troubles of our country?

Answer. I have, often.

Question. Do you know whether Mr. Scott is a Union man or not?

Answer. He has always professed to be, and has acted consistently.

Cross-examined.

Question. You say that Mr. Scott has been boarding with you: how long h he been boarding with you?

Answer. He had been boarding there from the 7th of February, 1861, up t October, 1863.

Question. Where does John G. Scott's family live, and where have they be living the last three years?

Answer. Part of the time in St. Louis, part of the time at my house, and pa of the time in Louisville, Kentucky, as I understand it.

Question. How much of the time has his family been living at your house

Answer. In the summer of 1861 or 1862 his family staid at my house sev two or three months.

Question. You say that Scott eats and sleeps at your house: will you sta what is the annual board he pays you?

Answer. Twelve dollars per month is the amount which he credited me on h books part of the time.

Question. Does he pay you that price for every month in the year?

Answer. No, sir, he has not done it.

Question. Does Mr. Scott live separate and apart from his family?

Answer. When Mr. Scott lived with me, and his family was not there, h lived separate and apart from them.

Question. Does Mr. Scott claim to live with his family, or does he claim to li apart from them?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. When Mr. Scott comes to Irondale, how many days does h generally stay before leaving again?

Answer. Sometimes four or five, sometimes eight or ten days, sometimes s so long.

Question. When Scott leaves there, how long, as a general thing, does h stay away?

Answer. Three, four, five, six, and seven days. Very seldom stays ove longer than a week.

Question. Where does Mr. Scott go to when he goes away?

Answer. Generally to St. Louis; sometimes to Louisville and other places.

Question. Who did you vote for for Congress at the last August election?
Answer. John G. Scott.
Question. Why does not Mr. Scott publish his opinions, so that everybody can know what they are?
Answer. I do not know. He is no ways backward about speaking them in his own neighborhood.
Question. At the time of the flag-raising at Irondale, in March, 1861, was there not an express line from Pilot Knob to St. Louis?
Answer. My understanding is there was.
Question. Could not Mr. Scott, if he had desired to participate in the flag-raising, have expressed the cash to St. Louis to take up his note?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. Have you not seen Scott's vote in Congress upon the proposition of Fernando Wood, directing the President to appoint three commissioners to treat with three commissioners from the rebels for terms of peace?
Answer. I have not.
Question. Do you not know that he voted for that proposition?
Answer. I do not.
Question. Under the enrolment orders of 1862, did you enrol yourself in accordance therewith?
Answer. I did.
Question. Did you or did you not enrol as a southern sympathizer?
Answer. I did not.

W. E. McGREADY.

Attest: JOHN TEASDALE,
Justice of County Court.

Jeremiah Crane, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith:

Question. How long have you lived at this town?
Answer. About five or six years.
Question. Do you know Timothy Shannihan?
Answer. He is my brother-in-law.
Question. When did you see him last?
Answer. Last August, I believe.
Question. Has he ever lived in this State?
Answer. He has been in this State off and on, but never made it his home.
Question. What State does he make his home?
Answer. As I understand, West Randolph, Vermont, before he enlisted?
Question. What regiment did he enlist in?
Answer. I think in some Vermont regiment, I do not know what.
Question. Had he been in Missouri one year before last July or August?
Answer. No, sir, to my knowledge.

Cross-examined.

Question. How do you know that Shannihan lived in Vermont?
Answer. Because he told me so. He is not a man of family.
Question. How long did Mr. Shannihan live in Missouri at any one time previous to the election?
Answer. Twelve or sixteen days here at most, as well as I recollect.
Question. Have you any knowledge as to how long he had been in the State before he came here?

Answer. I have no knowledge only by his own words. He told me he had just come from camp.

Question by attorney for Scott. Is Mr. Shannihan here now?

Answer. He is not.

JEREMIAH CRANE.

Attest: JOHN TEASDALE,
Justice of County Court.

Here attorney for Scott offers indictment of the Washington county circuit court, in the State of Missouri, of the November term, 1863, against Robert Worrell and J. G. Tetley for grand larceny, marked "Exhibit A," to accompany these depositions.

(Objected to by contestant as being irrelevant.)

J. B. Bell, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

I live in Potosi, Washington county, Missouri.

Question. Do you know T. J. Tetley, who was enrolling officer here some time last summer?

Answer. I know a man by that name, who was enrolling officer here.

Question. State if you ever heard him offer to bet that Lindsay would beat Scott at the last election.

Answer. I did.

Question. Will you state what he did say?

Answer. A few days after the election I met him on the sidewalk, and he proposed to bet with me five hundred dollars that Lindsay would beat Scott, and asked me if I was a sporting man. I told him that I was not a sporting man, and not disposed to bet, but he might find some person that would take him up; that was about the amount of the conversation passed between us. This was either the next day, or a few days after the election.

Question. How long was this before you heard the poll-books were stolen.

Answer. It was the day before I heard the poll-books were stolen.

(Objected to by the contestant as irrelevant to the case.)

JOHN B. BELL.

Attest: JOHN TEASDALE,
Justice of County Court.

T. J. Whitely, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith:

Question. Will you state if you know whether John G. Scott is a Union man or not, and relate any circumstances that lead you to that belief?

Answer. I have always regarded him as a Union man. I have conversed a good deal on the subject of our present difficulties, and have never heard him express any sentiments other than the warmest Union sentiments. I recollect the circumstance that occurred in this place at the commencement of our present difficulties, which revealed his sentiments previous to that time. The circumstance was about this: on occasion of a flag-raising at this place, I came in with a delegation from Belleview township, carrying a banner, on which the motto "The Union for ever" was inscribed. Shortly after my arrival, Mr. Scott approached me while I was still holding the banner, and, pointing to the motto with one hand and patting me on the back with the other, remarked, "That is the motto, stick to it;" and in the conversation that ensued he expressed strong Union sentiments.

Question. Have you seen anything in Mr. Scott since that time that induced you to believe he had changed his sentiments?

Answer. I have not, sir.

Cross-examined.

Question. Have you ever seen any publication from Mr. Scott, over his signature, declaratory of his views and sentiments upon the questions of the rebellion?

Answer. I saw Mr. Scott's notice previous to the election. It was a short notice. Saw nothing objectionable in it.

Question. What was in that notice?

Answer. It was simply a notice declaring himself a candidate for Congress, and that is the only publication I recollect of having seen over his signature.

Question. Did you ever hear any public speech from him in regard to his political sentiments?

Answer. I never did. I have conversed with him myself on the subject.

Question. Did you ever hear him speak his opinion about the proclamation of President Lincoln, issued January 1, 1863?

Answer. I have heard him speak on that subject. He expressed himself as opposed to the measure; thought it impracticable and impolitic.

Question. At the time spoken of by you of the flag-raising in Potosi, when this conversation passed between you and Mr. Scott, what conditions did he express between him and the Union?

Answer. He expressed none at that time that I remember.

Question. Do you consider John G. Scott an unconditional Union man?

Answer. It depends upon what you mean by *unconditional Union man.* He was in favor of removing any obstacle that might be in the way that would lead to the restoration of the Union.

Question. Why does Mr. Scott refuse to publicly declare such sentiments.

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Has not Mr. Scott identified himself, since he has been at Washington, with the Fernando Wood party, who are asking terms of peace from the rebels?

Answer. I have no knowledge of his course since he has been at Washington.

Question. In the organization of the House of Representatives, at Washington, at the meeting of Congress, why did Scott vote to exclude Blow, Boyd, McClurg, and Loan from their vote in the organization of the House?

Answer. I do not feel called on to give reasons for his actions there, as I do not know them.

(Attorney for Scott objects to the two preceding questions, as being ridiculous.)

Question. Who did you vote for at the last August election?

Answer. I voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Are you colonel of militia?

Answer. I am colonel of enrolled militia.

Question. Did the State senate of Missouri refuse to confirm your nomination as such?

Answer. It did at one time, and afterwards confirmed my nomination.

THOMAS J. WHITELY.

Attest: JOHN TEASDALE,
Justice of County Court.

I, John Teasdale, justice of the county court of the county of Washington, within and for said county and State of Missouri, resident within the third congressional district in said State, do hereby certify that the above-named witnesses—James Cook, T. B. Settle, L. W. Harris, David S. Hobbs, Robert

Black, A. R. Eaton, Thomas H. Beckett, Wm. E. McGready, Jeremiah Crane, J. B. Bell, and T. J. Whitely—were by me first sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, touching the matter of the contested election in the third congressional district in Missouri, wherein James Lindsay contests the seat of John G. Scott, who holds the certificate of election to Congress from said district; that I caused said testimony to be reduced to writing in my presence and in the presence of James Lindsay, in person, and Philip Pipkin, attorney for John G. Scott, together with the questions propounded by said Lindsay and said attorney for Scott; that said depositions were duly attested by said witnesses, whose signatures were respectively subscribed thereto in my presence; that exhibit marked "Exhinit A," which is attested by my signature, is the same paper offered in evidence by the said John G. Scott; and that depositions were taken in the court-house in the county of Washington, in the town of Potosi, between the twenty-second day of December, 1863, and the 24th day of the same month and year inclusive, and between the hours named in these depositions, as agreed upon by the parties themselves. I do further certify that cost bill hereto annexed is a true and correct account of the fees taxed in said depositions. And I further certify that the notice of contest from James Lindsay to John G. Scott, with the proof of service and the answer of said Scott, and an agreement signed by said James Lindsay and said Scott, in relation to taking depositions in said contest, are hereto annexed.

Witness my signature this 24th day of December, 1863.

JOHN TEASDALE,
Justice of County Court of Washington County, Missouri.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Washington, ss:

I, Moses Brooks, clerk of the county court in and for the county of Washington, in the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that John Teasdale, esq., whose name is subscribed to the foregoing certificate, is, and was at the date thereof, an acting justice of the county court within and for said county of Washington, duly commissioned and qualified; that his signature thereto is genuine; that said court is a court of record; and that full faith and credit are due to all of his official acts as justice of the county court as aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court, at office in Potosi, this 24th day of December, 1863.

MOSES BROOKS, *Clerk.*

In the Washington circuit court, November term, 1863.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Washington, ss:

The grand jurors of the State of Missouri, now here in court empanelled, sworn, and charged to inquire with and for the body of the county of Washington, upon their oaths present: That Robert Worrell and I. G. Tetly, late of said county, on the eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, with force and arms, in the county of Washington, seven records, deposited in the office of the county clerk of Washington county aforesaid—said clerk's office being then and there a public office, said records being then and there the poll-books of an election held in Washington county aforesaid—on the third day of August, 1863, feloniously did steal, take, and carry away, against the peace and dignity of the State of Missouri.

D. C. TUTTLE,
Cor. Att'y, pro tem.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Washington, ss:

I, W. A. Matthews, clerk of the circuit court within and for the aforesaid county and State of Missouri, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true, and perfect copy of a bill of indictment found by the grand jurors of said county, sworn and impanelled at the November term of said court, 1863, against Robert Worrell and J. G. Tetley, as the same remains of record in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and [SEAL.] affixed my seal of office, at office in the town of Potosi, this 23d of December, 1863.

W. A. MATTHEWS, *Clerk*,
By MOSES BROOKS, *Deputy*.

Depositions of sundry witnesses taken before me, John V. Logan, a justice of the county court within and for the county of Iron, in the State of Missouri, commencing on the first day of January, A. D. 1864, pursuant to agreement of the parties, to be read in evidence, on behalf of John G. Scott, in a certain contested election for representative in Congress for the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, held on the third day of August, A. D. 1863, wherein John G. Scott holds the certificate of election, and James Lindsay is contestant, at the court-house in the town of Farmington, in the county of St. François, and State of Missouri.

Present: The Hon. John V. Logan, before whom said depositions are to be taken; Philip Pipkin, attorney for said Scott, and James Lindsay in person.

PHILIP PIPKIN,
Attorney for John G. Scott.
JAMES LINDSAY,
For himself.

John Zolman, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where did you vote at the August election in 1863?

Answer. I voted at Cross Roads, St. François county, Missouri.

Question. Did you see any efforts there to keep people from voting?

Answer. Nothing more than some of the militia boys, who were little drinking, and cursing and damning the Scott men, for the reason they did not like them, and thought they were southern men, I suppose.

Question. Do you know that any persons were kept from voting by reason of that?

Answer. I do not know they were.

Question. Were you sworn there as a voter?

Answer. I was not.

Attorney for Scott here reads the first section of the ordinance of the State convention defining the qualification of voters and civil officers, and then asks this question

Question. Was the oath prescribed in that section taken by you before voting?

Answer. It was not.

Question. Was that oath taken by any others?

Answer. I do not know. I saw some of the citizens sworn, but do not know what oath was taken.

Question. You say some of the citizens were sworn: were any of the soldiers who voted there sworn?

Answer. No sir: I did not see any of them sworn; I was in the house but very little.

Question. How many soldiers were there?

Answer. I do not think there were more than sixteen or seventeen there at any time during that day.

Question. Where did they come from?

Answer. They came from Ironton there.

Question. Did you see any of them vote?

Answer. When I voted myself I saw some of them vote.

Question. Did those who voted when you did take the oath?

Answer. I did not see any of the soldiers take an oath.

Question. Were those soldiers who voted there Scott men or Lindsay men?

Answer. I do not know. I think most of them were Lindsay men. The doctor that was with us said he was a Bogy man.

(Objected to by contestant because there is no allegation in contestee's answer of irregularities at Cross Roads precinct, Liberty township.)

Cross-examined.

Question. Were the judges and clerks of election sworn before they entered on their duties?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. What soldiers were those you have spoken of?

Answer. Captain Finley's company of the militia.

Question. Where do they live when they are at home?

Answer. I do not know what counties they were from; they were of the enrolled militia.

JOHN ZOLMAN.

Attest: JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Information having been received by Colonel Lindsay of the death of his child, all further examination is, by consent of James Lindsay on his part, and P. Pipkin on the part of John G. Scott, suspended until some other time as agreed upon between them for the continuation and completion of this deposition.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Met pursuant to adjournment, at the court-house in the town of Farmington, in the county of St. François and State of Missouri, on the 13th day of January, 1864, as agreed upon by the parties, between the hours of 8 o'clock, a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. Present: Hon. John V. Logan, before whom said depositions are taken, and Philip Pipkin, attorney for Jno. G. Scott, and James Lindsay, in person.

J. G. Beal, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. In Farmington, St. François county, Missouri.

Question. Were you about the office of the enrolling officer of this township, or any other township in this county, about the time the militia were enrolled?

Answer. I was at the office of the enrolling officers of this township when Captain Hart and Dr. Williams acted as enrolling officers.

Question. Will you state if these officers enrolled any persons differently from the way they desired, as regards their sentiments upon the troubles of the country?

Answer. Whil eI was before those officers, Aaron Isenberg came in and complained that he had been put down as a southern sympathizer, when he had stated to them that he was loyal, and that they had put him down contrary to his will. He wished to have the books corrected, and be put down the way he had told them; they refused to correct it, and answered him in a very laconic manner, that they had disposed of his case.

Question. Do you know of any other instances of complaints of persons at the time of enrolling or after enrolling?

Answer. I do. During the time of enrolment and afterwards, when certificates were given of the enrolment from the officers who took the enrolment of this township, I heard many persons complain of being put down as southern sympathizers against their protestations, and when they had given no directions for that to be done. This was the general complaint. When I went to be enrolled myself, I desired them to put me down as loyal, which I claimed to be; at first they refused to do so until I would answer them some questions which they said they wished to put to me. I told them that they had no right to ask me any questions upon that subject; if they knew anything, the law gave them the right to proceed against me; if they knew nothing, they had no right to try to convict me out of my own mouth. They then wrote opposite my name, "he says he is loyal," and showed me the books and asked if that was satisfactory; I answered it was. While I was before them others came in to be enrolled, opposite to whose names they wrote, "he says he is loyal." After having questioned the persons upon that subject, opposite to the names of some without questioning them they wrote "loyal," and I think opposite to the names of some, while I was there, they wrote "S. S." or "southern sympathizer." After the enrolment was over, and when the certificates were given, several showed me their certificates with "S. S." on them, and asked me what the result would be, and complained that they had not given their names as southern sympathizers.

Here attorney for Scott hands to Mr. Beal the poll-books from French Village precinct, and asks him to examine the signatures of the judges and clerks to the certificate, and state if all or any of the signatures of the judges and clerks are in the same handwriting.

Answer. I see the name of Milton Poston here, and believe it to be in his ow n handwriting, as I have seen him write frequently. The names, Robert Andrews, clerk; Edward Crunkleton, clerk, and John Outman, judge, Alex. Patterson, judge, are, in my opinion, in different handwritings.

Question. Will you examine the headings of that poll-book, and state if the name of Patterson is left out after the word Alexander?

Answer. It seems to be left out of the certificate.

Question. Will you examine the poll-books of Perry's Mines precinct, and state whether the names of Johnson M. Roberts and Andrew Stiles are in the same or in different handwritings?

Answer. I think they are in different handwritings.

Question. Will you name the handwritings of the judges and clerks that you know?

Answer. I am not acquainted with the handwritings of the persons named as judges. I am acquainted with the handwriting of Wm. M. Gregor, clerk, from having seen him write frequently. I have seen the signature of Henry Bish, the other clerk, which was known to be genuine, and believe this to be his.

Question. Will you examine the poll-books of Randolph precinct, and state, if you please, whether the judges and clerks of election there are in the same or in different handwritings?

Answer. I think they are all in different handwritings; I cannot see any similarity that goes to show that they are written by the same hand.

Question. Will you state, if you know, the signatures of any of the judges and clerks whose names are signed to that poll-book?

Answer. I am not sufficiently acquainted with any of their handwritings to state.

Question. Will you state if any of those judges and clerks can write?

Answer. I know that John Q. Mitchell and R. P. Mitchell can write, and think the two Simses can write, but am not certain.

Question. What is your profession?

Answer. I am a lawyer by profession.

Question. Do you consider yourself an expert in matters of handwriting?

Answer. I think I am a tolerable good judge of different handwritings.

(Contestant objects to all of the foregoing testimony of J. G. Beal, as being irrelevant, and because no allegations are contained in contestee's answer.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Did not the enrolling officers question the persons whom they presented for enrolment as to their views and sentiments upon the rebellion?

Answer. Not in all instances.

Question. Did any of those persons who made their complaints about the manner of their enrolment ever volunteer in defence of the government or of the provisional government of the State of Missouri?

Answer. Not to my own knowledge; I have heard of some of them being in the militia.

Question. Do not many persons who claim to be loyal mean thereby that they are loyal to the Jeff. Davis government?

Answer. I do not know of any of that kind.

Question. Did Aaron Isenberg ever volunteer in the Union service?

Answer. I think not.

Question. What is your age?

Answer. I was born in April, 1817.

Question. Did you ever offer your services to the government to fight rebels?

Answer. I never have.

Question. Did you ever offer your services to the provisional State government to fight rebels and bushwhackers?

Answer. I never did.

Question. Are you the keeper of the poll-books of St. François county?

Answer. I am not.

Question. Do you know those names to be the handwriting of the parties themselves?

Answer. None, except Milton Poston.

Question. Can Patterson write at all?

Answer. My impression is that he cannot, but I am not certain.

Question. Can Isaac Baker, who was one of the judges of election at Perry's Mines precinct, write his own name, or can he write at all?

Answer. The Isaac Baker that I know, who lives on Hazel run, cannot write; he may have a son that can write, but I am not certain of that.

Question. On the poll-books of Randolph precinct will you examine the names of Charles Hamilton, J. R. Mitchel and H. L. Sims, and state if those names are not written by the same hand?

Answer. I can only answer as before on my direct examination; they seem to be written by different persons.

Question. Do you know that all the persons who acted as judges and clerks of election at that precinct can write?

Answer. I know the two Mitchells can write; I think the two Simses can, but I am not certain. I cannot state whether Hamilton can write or not.

J. G. BEAL.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

J. J. Brady, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. I reside in the town of Farmington, St. François county, Missouri.

Question. Were you present at any time during the enrolment of this county, under orders from State headquarters?

Answer. I was present at the time Mr. Meloy was enrolling officer, and think Mr. Hart, Mr. Williams and Mr. Levering were his assistants.

Question. Did you hear any person complain, at the time of the enrolment, of the manner of their enrolment?

Answer. I heard conversations at the time of enrolment, which I might say were complaints.

Question. What were they?

Answer. I think, without recollecting of any particular person at this moment, that some persons complained of being enrolled, and others complained of the questions that were asked them.

Question. Did you hear any persons complain of being enrolled differently from what they claimed to be in regard to their political sentiments?

Answer. I cannot say that any particular person complained to me that they had been improperly enrolled, but I heard conversations about that time, or subsequent to that time, from which conversations I might infer that there were persons dissatisfied with the manner they were enrolled.

Question. Did you hear any conversations between the citizens and the enrolling officers in regard to the manner in which they were enrolled?

Answer. None, except the one which I had with the enrolling officer myself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Are not Judge Meloy, Judge Hart, John S. Levering and Wm. B. Williams, old citizens of this county?

Answer. I think they have resided here from ten to sixty years.

Question. Are they not known as unconditional Union men?

Answer. I have always understood them to be; they have that reputation.

Question. Are those persons who complained of the manner in which they were enrolled *loyal Union citizens?*

Answer. I cannot recollect that any one ever made such complaint to me.

Question. Were not a number of them opposed to being enrolled at all, and did they not object to being questioned?

Answer. I cannot say as to that, as I was not present when they were questioned. Most persons that I conversed with were opposed to the enrolment.

Question. Were not that class of persons who were enrolled as *southern sympathizers* considered and viewed by the Union people here as disloyal to the government?

(Objected to by the contestee.)

Answer. At that time I could not determine who were and who were not Union men.

Question. If these parties were loyal to the government would not the Union neighbors have known it?

Answer. Not as a matter of course under the then existing circumstances.

Question. Did any Union citizen object to being enrolled?

Answer. I cannot specify particular persons who objected to being enrolled. The order for enrolment was misapprehended very generally with those with I conversed with, and misinterpreted by two classes of persons—the one class being Union men, who were desirous of getting Union volunteers, and the other class being desirous of inducing our citizens to join the armies of the insurgents. Those to whom I gave my construction of order No. 19 did not object to enrolling. Those who thought the enrolment would force them immediately into service as soldiers objected to be enrolled.

Question. Do you know of any person in this county who was enrolled as "southern sympathizer" having volunteered into the Union service?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you not know of many so enrolled who went off to the rebel commands?

Answer. Not one; but I do not doubt there were. I only know of two persons who enrolled "S. S." in this county, and they are at home now.

J. J. BRADY.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN.
Justice of the County Court.

Aaron Isenberg, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. In what county do you live?

Answer. I live in Farmington, St. François county, Missouri.

Question. Were you enrolled by the enrolling officer of this county? And so, state by whom.

Answer. I was enrolled by Judge Hart and Dr. Williams.

Question. How were you enrolled?

Answer. I enrolled myself "loyal, under bond," but the clerk, instead of putting me down loyal, put me down "a southern sympathizer."

Question. Were you under bond.

Answer. I was; Major Clendennon, of the 1st Indiana cavalry, put me under bond. He did not tell me for what I was put under bond, except that I had sold a horse to the southern confederacy. I did not sell the horse; some of the southern men took it. I went after my horse to Fredericktown, and did not get my horse back, but they gave me $150 in State scrip for him. I stated these facts to Major Clendennon. He insisted on my giving bond, and told me it would not injure me if I did not violate it. I was exempt from military duty on account of age. The enrolling officer of this county wanted to give me a certificate with "S. S." on it, which I would not have, and went to Ironton and got another.

Question. Who did give you your exemption papers.

Answer. On account of age, of course. Colonel Lindsay gave them to me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question Did Colonel Lindsay question you as to your sentiments about the rebellion when he granted you an exemption paper on account of over age and duty?

Answer. I do not recollect whether he did or not; but I do not believe he did.

Question. Did you not sell that horse to the rebel General Jeff. Thompson?

Answer. I did not; they took the horse, and paid me $150 in Jackson State scrip.

Question. Was that horse not taken by your consent.

Answer. It was not; they went into my stable and took the horse. I told hem that I needed the horse, and did not want to let him go.

Question. At the beginning of this rebellion, were you not in favor of the ebels taking the arsenal at St. Louis.

Answer. My opinion was, if they were smart men, they would take it.

Question. Did you not blame them for not taking it?

Answer. I said they were fools for not taking it, and were not smart at all.

Question. Do you recollect what questions were put to you, at the time of our enrolling, in order to test you loyalty?

Answer. Judge Hart asked me if I did not rejoice when the rebels gained a ictory? I answered, "I feel sorry when anybody gets killed;" but he began) ask me several other questions; I told him "there was no order for that, I ame to enrol as a loyal man."

Questions by attorney for Mr. Scott.

Question. For whom did you vote at the last August election?

Answer. I did not vote at all; I was told I could not vote, as I was under ond, and if I did vote, I would be indicted.

Question. Were the persons who told you that friends of Colonel Lindsay?

Answer. I think they voted for Mr. Lindsay, and I heard them speak favor- ly of his election.

Question. Will you state who those persons were that told you you could ot vote?

Answer. John A. Weber and William B. Williams, who said a person under ond since the 17th day of December, 1861, could not vote.

Question. Do you know the oath prescribed in the first section of the ordinance the State convention defining the qualification of voters and civil officers?

Answer. I do; I have read it.

Question. Could you have taken that oath willingly?

Answer. I could.

Question. If you had voted, who would you have voted for?

Answer. I would have voted for Mr. Scott.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Did you go up to the polls and demand of the judges of election record your vote?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Was it not reported in the community that you were going to and m Pilot Knob acting as a rebel spy?

(Objected to by the contestee.)

Answer. One man told me of such report, but it was false.

A. ISENBERG.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Contestee here offers a statement of the vote certified to the secretary of te marked "Exhibit A," also an abstract of the vote marked "Exhibit B," o a certified copy of the poll-books at French village, marked "Exhibit C," o a certified copy of the poll-books of Blackwell station, marked "Exhibit " as evidence on the part of the contestee in support of the issues on his part.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met pursuant to adjournment at the court-house in Farmington, St. Franç county, Missouri, at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m., on the 14th day of Januar A. D. 1864. Present the same to-day as yesterday.

Alexander Patterson, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examin on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you judge of the election held at French village in Augu 1863?

Answer. I was; John Outman and Milton Poston were the other judges.

Question. Will you look at your name signed to the certificates of the po books of that precinct, and state if you signed it yourself?

Answer. I did not; I had a man to do it for me; I think Mr. Outman did I authorized and requested Mr. Outman or Mr. Poston to do it for me.

Question. Who were the clerks of that election?

Answer. Ed. Crunkleton and Robert Andrews.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Who did you authorize to write your name to poll-books?

Answer. I think Milton Poston or John Outman; I do not recollect positivel

Question. Can you read and write?

Answer. I can neither read nor write.

his
ALEXANDER + PATTERSON.
mark

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

J. J. Helber, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on t part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Who did you vote for for congressman in August, 1863?

Answer. I think, if I recollect right, I voted for Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Were you living in Farmington in the spring of 1861?

Answer. I was.

Question. Were you present in Farmington at the time of a secession fl being raised?

Answer. I was present at the time the secession flag was raised here—that I was at my house.

Question. Did you beat the drum or play the fife on that occasion?

Answer. Not then; I had quit.

Question. Did you beat the drum or play the fife that day?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Did you play the fife on any occasion of raising of flags or mee ings?

Answer. I played the fife for the home guards here; as soon as the hom guard company became a secession company I quit playing the fife for the

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. When you played the fife for the home guards, who invited y to do so?

Answer. It was generally known that I could play the fife, and all the c that could play here, and was generally called upon on occasions of the mu tering of the home guards.

Question. Did not some of the citizens here, after you had found out the company to be a secession company, compel you to play the fife for them?

Answer. Dr. Means came to me on one occasion and told me the best thing I could do was to go and play that fife for them, as "we fellows down here are suspicioned anyhow." After that time I refused to play for them any more, and broke my fife.

Question. Did not Mr. Beal also urge you to go and play for them?

Answer. I cannot say as to that; Mr. Beal and I did not agree very well; he came into the post-office one day and bought twenty-five cents' worth of stamps, saying "he did not want any more, as he expected the damned government would be broken up before he used them."

JOHN J. HELBER.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of St. François, ss:

I, John V. Logan, resident within the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, and one of the judges of the county court in and for the county of Iron, do hereby certify that the above named witnesses, J. G. Beal, Joseph J. Brady, John Zolman, Aaron Isenberg, Alexander Patterson, and Jacob Helber, were by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, touching the matter of the contested election in the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, wherein John G. Scott holds the certificate of election, and James Lindsay is contestant; and that I caused the same testimony to be reduced to writing in my presence, and in the presence of the said James Lindsay, attending personally the examination of the said witnesses, and in the presence of Philip Pipkin, attorney for said Scott, together with the questions propounded by said Lindsay and Pipkin; that said depositions were duly attested by said witnesses whose signatures were subscribed thereto in my presence; that the copies marked Exhibit A, B, C, and D, prefixed to said depositions, were offered in evidence, and the same referred to in these depositions; and that the said depositions, taken in behalf of said John G. Scott, were so taken in the court-house in the town of Farmington, in the county of St. François, and State of Missouri, commencing on the first day of January, A. D. 1864, and continuing by adjournment, as show in the depositions themselves, up to the fourteenth day of January, 1864, as per agreement of the parties, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m.

I do further certify that the cost bill thereto appended is a true and correct account of the fees taxed on said depositions.

Witness my signature this 14th day of January, A. D. 1864.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Question. You say some of the citizens were sworn: were any of the soldiers who voted there sworn?

Answer. No sir: I did not see any of them sworn; I was in the house but very little.

Question. How many soldiers were there?

Answer. I do not think there were more than sixteen or seventeen there at any time during that day.

Question. Where did they come from?

Answer. They came from Ironton there.

Question. Did you see any of them vote?

Answer. When I voted myself I saw some of them vote.

Question. Did those who voted when you did take the oath?

Answer. I did not see any of the soldiers take an oath.

Question. Were those soldiers who voted there Scott men or Lindsay men?

Answer. I do not know. I think most of them were Lindsay men. The doctor that was with us said he was a Bogy man.

(Objected to by contestant because there is no allegation in contestee's answer of irregularities at Cross Roads precinct, Liberty township.)

Cross-examined.

Question. Were the judges and clerks of election sworn before they entered on their duties?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. What soldiers were those you have spoken of?

Answer. Captain Finley's company of the militia.

Question. Where do they live when they are at home?

Answer. I do not know what counties they were from; they were of the enrolled militia.

JOHN ZOLMAN.

Attest: JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Information having been received by Colonel Lindsay of the death of his child, all further examination is, by consent of James Lindsay on his part, and P. Pipkin on the part of John G. Scott, suspended until some other time as agreed upon between them for the continuation and completion of this deposition.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Met pursuant to adjournment, at the court-house in the town of Farmington, in the county of St. François and State of Missouri, on the 13th day of January, 1864, as agreed upon by the parties, between the hours of 8 o'clock, a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. Present: Hon. John V. Logan, before whom said depositions are taken, and Philip Pipkin, attorney for Jno. G. Scott, and James Lindsay, in person.

J. G. Beal, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. In Farmington, St. François county, Missouri.

Question. Were you about the office of the enrolling officer of this township, or any other township in this county, about the time the militia were enrolled?

Answer. I was at the office of the enrolling officers of this township when Captain Hart and Dr. Williams acted as enrolling officers.

two hundred and fifteen (215) votes for representative in Congress; and that Joseph Bogy received twenty-seven (27) votes for representative in Congress.

Given under our hands at the county aforesaid, this 22d day of August, A. D. 1863.

W. R. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*
CHARLES HART, *J. P.*
FRANCIS C. WATKINS, *J. P.*

Indorsed: Filed August 22, 1863.

W. R. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Certified to secretary of state August 22, 1863, and mailed same day.

W. R. TAYLOR.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of San François, ss:

I, W. R. Taylor, clerk of the county court within and for said county, do hereby certify that the within is a correct copy of the abstract of votes given at the August election, 1863, for representative in Congress, as fully as the same remains on file in my office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court, at office, this first day of January, A. D. 1864.

W. R. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

EXHIBIT C.

Poll-book of the election held at Francis Aubachon's, in township of Marion, in the county of San François, on the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three. John Outman, Alexander Patterson, and Milton Poston, judges, and Robert Andrews and Ed. Cruncleton, clerks of said election, were severally sworn as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Number and names of voters.

No. 1. James M. Spiva.
2. C. T. Buford.
3. P. H. Snead.
4. John M. Bane.
5. Thomas T. Burkley.
6. John Graffan.
7. Bucker Richardson.
8. S. S. Mackhenry.
9. Joseph P. Pinkston.
10. Lucien Aubuchon.
11. Henry M. Porter.
12. Vincent Lahay.
13. B. Yuncker.
14. Cornelius O'Leary.
15. B. F. Stephason.
16. Jesse Shaner.
17. O. H. P. Porter.
18. William Moore.
19. William Shumake.
No. 20. Emile Bernard.
21. George Shumake.
22. Peter Liverau.
23. Cornelius D. O'Leary.
24. John Tinical.
25. James Kerlegan.
26. H. Lahay.
27. G. W. Grissom.
28. Zebulon Porter.
29. John Jones.
30. Jesse Elvin.
31. J. F. Rariden.
32. T. J. Cruncleton.
33. Joshua Harris.
34. John Liverau.
35. J. W. Patterson.
36. James Richardson.
37. Samuel Gibbs
38. W. H. Patterson.

No. 39. H. H. Crawford.
40. D. P. Hall.
41. Samuel Andrews
42. T. L. Rouggly.
43. Amie Werille.
44. C. M. Gibbs.
45. W. B. Porter.
46. William Porter.
47. Louis Aubuchon.
48. O. Asbridge.
49. R. B. Turley.
50. Robert Cundiff.
51. Augustus Boquette.
52. Ephraim Byington.
53. James Pigg.
54. V. N. B. Sallers.
55. T. M. Bradley.
56. James Grovers.
57. William Roberts.
58. Campbell Stewart.
59. James Newly.
60. John Short.
61. Pavin Sherman.
62. Wm. Cruncleton.
63. Augustus Buckhanan.
64. Andrew Jones.
65. Antoine Aubuchon.
66. Amadee Lassus.
67. Robert Horro.
68. Spotwood Thurman.
69. William Richardson.
70. A. W. Keith.
71. Theodore Aubuchon.
72. Bazeel Aubuchon.
73. David Richardson.
74. Martin Horn.
75. H. Cotner.
76. Ferdinand Aubuchon.
77. John Guitar.
78. L. A. Aubuchon.
79. George Horn.
80. W. C. Hale.
81. François Aubuchon.
82. Bedford Hunt.
83. Pleasant Becket.
84. Thomas Richardson.
85. Joseph Prichard.
86. W. J. McConnell.
87. T. H. Hale.
88. J. M. Hale.
89. W. W. Smith.
90. John Outman.
91. Alexander Patterson.
92. Milton Poston.
93. Robert Andrews.
94. Edward Cruncleton.

It is herby certified that the number of voters at this election amounts ninety-four.

MILTON POSTON,
JOHN OUTMAN,
ALEXANDER PATTERSON,
Judges of Election.

Attest:

ROBERT ANDREWS,
EDWARD CRUNCLETON,
Clerks

Names of persons voted for, and for what offices, containing the number votes given each candidate.

Representative in Congress.—James Lindsay; Joseph Bogy: John G. Scot

We hereby certify that James Lindsay had twenty-six votes for representati in Congress; that Joseph Bogy had one vote for representative in Congres that John G. Scott had sixty-seven votes for representative in Congress.

MILTON POSTON,
JOHN OUTMAN,
ALEXANDER PATTERSON,
Judges

ROBERT ANDREWS,
EDWARD CRUNCLETON,
Clerks

Indorsed: Filed August 4, 1863.

W. R. TAYLOR, *Clerk*

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of St. François, ss:

I, Wm. R. Taylor, clerk of the county court, within and for said county, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true copy of the poll-book of the election held at Francis Aubuchon's, in Marion township, in said county, on Monday, the 3d day of August, 1863, as fully and completely as the "original book" remains on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of SEAL.] said court, at office, this first day of January, A. D. 1864.

WM. R. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

EXHIBIT D.

Poll-book of the election held at Blackwell's station, in township of Marion, in the county of St. François, on the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three. ——— ———, ——— ———, judges, and ——— ———, ——— ———, clerks of said election, were severally sworn as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Number and names of voters.

1. George Boyer.
2. John Degonie.
3. W. W. Turley.
4. Ruben McClanahan.
5. Aaron Cole.
6. Augustus Hawkins.
7. Minor Baker.
8. James Madden.
9. James Pinson.
10. Narcis Polite.
11. Harvy Blackwell.
12. William Blackwell.
13. Robert Blackwell.
14. L. J. Pinson.
15. Nathan Pinson.
16. Henry C. Christopher.

It is hereby certified that the number of voters at this election amounts to —.

WILLIAM BLACKWELL,
L. J. PINSON,
ROBERT BLACKWELL,
Judges of Election.

Attest:

NATHAN PINSON,
HENRY C. CHRISTOPHER,
Clerks.

We hereby certify that John G. Scott had sixteen votes for representative Congress; that ——— ——— had —— votes for representative in Congress; it ——— ——— had —— votes for representative in Congress.

WILLIAM BLACKWELL,
L. J. PINSON,
ROBERT BLACKWELL,
Judges.

NATHAN PINSON,
H. C. CHRISTOPHER,
Clerks.

Indorsed: Filed August 4, 1863.

W. R. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of St. François, ss:

I, W. R. Taylor, clerk of the county court within and for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the poll-book of the election held at Blackwell's station, in Marion township, in said county, on Monday, the 3d day of August, 1863, as fully and completely as the "original book" remains on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of [SEAL.] said court, at office, this first day of January, A. D. 1864.

W. R. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Depositions of sundry witnesses, taken before me, John V. Logan, a justice of the county court within and for the county of Iron, State of Missouri, commencing on the 21st day of January, 1864, pursuant to agreement of the parties, to be read in evidence on behalf of John G. Scott, in a certain contested election for representative in Congress for the third congressional district of Missouri, held on the third day of August, 1863, wherein the said John G Scott holds the certificate of election, and James Lindsay is contestant, at the court-house in the town of Perryville, in the county of Perry, and State of Missouri.

Present: Philip Pipkins, for Scott; James Lindsay, for himself.

Valerio Faina, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Do you know Michael Cartan?

Answer. I do; I have known him four or five years.

Question. Where has he lived since you have known him?

Answer. He has lived mostly in the hills and in the bottom in this county.

Question. Where did he come from when he came here?

Answer. I think he came from France, but I am not certain.

Question. Did you hear him say where he came from?

Answer. I never asked him; I was very well satisfied he came from France, near Austria.

Question. Could he speak the English language when he came here?

Answer. I think not; he can't speak now but few words.

Question. Did he come alone from France, or with other people?

Answer. I am not able to say, but think he came with other people.

Question. Can you name any persons that did come with him?

Answer. It strikes me that he came with a family by the name of Lacroix.

Question. Did Lacroix's family come with him?

Answer. I think so.

Question. Do you know John F. Lacroix?

Answer. I do.

Question. Is he the man who, with his family, came with Cartan and his family?

Answer. I think he is.

Question. Have you ever heard *him* say where he came from?

Answer. I was satisfied he came from France; they all came together: Lacroix was an officer in France.

Question. Have they lived in this part of the country ever since they came here?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. How many did these two persons, Lacroix and Cartan, have in amily?

Answer. Lacroix had two or three sons and some daughters; Cartan had one oy in the army; don't know how many more.

Question. Can Lacroix speak the English language?

Answer. Not much.

Question. How long have *you* lived in this county?

Answer. Forty years.

Question. Can you name any other families that came with Lacroix and artan?

Answer. I cannot; I suppose some did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. When did you first see Michael Cartan?

Answer. As many as three years ago.

Question. Did you see him when he first came to this country?

Answer. I don't know if I did; I saw him when he first came to Perryville.

Question. How do you know that he came to this country with the Lacroix amily?

Answer. I am not certain he did, but that is my impression.

Question. Do you know that John F. Lacroix came with his family to this ountry with Cartan?

Answer. My impression is, they all came together.

Question. Do you know, of your own knowledge, where those persons came om?

Answer. From France.

Question. Do you state that you know of your own knowledge that those ersons came from France?

Answer. I think so.

Question. How do you know that John F. Lacroix was an officer in France?

Answer. He and others told me so.

Question. Do you know positively, upon your own knowledge, that those ersons did not live in some other State before they came to Missouri.

Answer. That I do not know.

Questions by attorney for Scott.

Question. Did I understand you to say that Lacroix was receiving money om France?

Answer. Yes; I have seen some of the checks myself.

Question. Do you know what this money was for?

Answer. For property in France, which they left behind.

VALERIO FAINA.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN, *J. C. C.*

Hyman Block, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the art of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. How long have you lived in Perry county, Missouri?

Answer. About thirty-three years.

Question. Do you know Michael Cartan and John F. Lacroix?

Answer. I know them when I seen them; I have known them five or six ears—probably longer.

Question. How long have they been living in this county?

Answer. The same length of time that I have known them.

Question. Where did they come from when they came to this country?

Answer. As they speak the French language, and nothing else that I know of, I suppose they came from France.

Question. Have you heard them say they came from France?

Answer. I have never heard them say so, but I am pretty certain they came from France.

Question. Have you heard them speak often, and do you know them well?

Answer. I have heard them speak often, and know them tolerably well; they have dealt some in my grocery.

Question. Did you ever hear them say they had lived in any other part of the United States than this?

Answer. Not that I remember of.

Question. Do you know Francis Renaud and Louis Renaud?

Answer. I do.

Question. How long have you known them?

Answer. Some ten or twelve years, may be more.

Question. Have they lived in this county since you have known them?

Answer. One of them went to California and came back; left his family here, with that exception they have lived here all the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Do you know that Cartan and Lacroix did not come from some other State to Missouri?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Question. Do you know Michael Cartan?

Answer. I do not know a man by that name; I know a man by the name of Michael Cartier.

Question by attorney for Scott. Is this Michael Cartier the man who is said to have come from France with Lacroix?

Answer. I do not know whether he came alone or with other persons.

Question. Is this Michael Cartier the man that is said to have come from France four or five years ago?

Answer. I don't know; he has lived in town here, and was a single man when he came, to the best of my knowledge.

(Contestant objects to all that part of the testimony of Valerio Faina and Hyman Block, which is hearsay)

HYMAN BLOCK.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of County Court.

Leonard Fath, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Do you know Antoine Wucher?

Answer. I do know Antoine Wucher; the American people call it "Walker"

Question. How long have you known him?

Answer. About ten or twelve years.

Question Is he a German?

Answer. I think he is.

Question. Where did he come from when he came here?

Answer. For my part, I don't know; other people said he came from Baden.

Question. Did you hear him say himself he came from there?

Answer. No, sir, not to my knowledge.

Question. Could he speak the English language when he came here?

Answer. I can't say; he can't speak very well now; he got me to interpret for him on one occasion; he can speak so as to get along.
Question. Has he resided here ever since you have known him?
Answer. Yes.
Question. Do you know Gottlieb Klinger?
Answer. I do.
Question. How long have you known him?
Answer. Seven or eight years.
Question. Do you know where he came from when he came here?
Answer. I do not.
Question. Has he lived here ever since you have known him?
Answer. Yes.
Question. What countryman is he?
Answer. I do not know; he speaks German; he is from some place in Europe, but I am not able to tell where.
Question. Can he speak the English language?
Answer. Very poorly; not much.
Question. Was he married or single when he came here?
Answer. I do not know; he is married now.
Question. Do you know John Binline?
Answer. I do.
Question. How long have you known him?
Answer. About fourteen or fifteen years.
Question. What country is he from?
Answer. Bavaria, I think; the same country my wife came from.
Question. Has he lived here ever since you have known him?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know at what time he came from Europe to this country?
Answer. I do not.
Question. Could he speak the English language when you first knew him?
Answer. Not when I first knew him.
Question. What age is he now?
Answer. I think about fifty years old.
Question. Do you know that he has ever lived in any other portion of the United States than this?
Answer. Not to my knowledge; never heard him say so.
Question. Have you ever heard him speak of living in any other State in the United States than this?
Answer. No, sir.
Question. Do you know Joseph Striler?
Answer. I know a man named Striler, but don't know his given name.
Question. Is there any other man by that name in this portion of the country?
Answer. This man has some sons; I know one of their names whose name is Steve; I do not know the names of the rest.
Question. Do you know William Dunker?
Answer. There is a man living here by that name; I have known him some three or four years, perhaps more.
Question. Of what country is he?
Answer. I am not able to tell.
Question. Can he speak the English language?
Answer. He could not when I knew him first; he speaks it now; he spoke the German language when I first knew him.
Question. Have you heard from what country this man is from?
Answer. I have not; I am not able to tell you.
Question. Has he lived in this country ever since you knew him?
Answer. He has.

Question. How old was he when you first knew him?
Answer. I do not think he was of age; he was quite young from his appearance.
Question. Do you know John White, or Wight?
Answer. I do; I have known him about one year.
Question. Of what country is he a native?
Answer. I do not know; he speaks German.
Question. Does he speak the English language?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. Did you ever hear him talk?
Answer. He spoke to me twice in the German language.
Question. What is his age?
Answer. I am not able to tell you; he looks to be thirty-odd years of age.
Question. Do you know Michael Zeifer, or Ceifer?
Answer. I do.
Question. How long have you known him?
Answer. About fifteen years.
Question. Has he been living in this country all of that time?
Answer. Yes, ever since I knew him?
Question. Do you know where he came from when he came here?
Answer. I do not; he came from Europe, I suppose.
Question. Was he married?
Answer. He was.
Question. Why do you think he came from Europe?
Answer. Because he could not speak any English.
Question. Have you ever heard him say that he lived in any other part of the United States but this?
Answer. I have not.
Question. Did you ever hear him say he came from Europe here?
Answer. I did not.
Question. Did he have any children that could talk the English language when you first knew him?
Answer. He did not.
Question. Were you at his house just after he came here.
Answer. I cannot tell how long he was here; he might have been here several years.
Question. Do you know Peter Winekine?
Answer. I do; I have known him ten or twelve years.
Question. What countryman is he?
Answer. I do not know; he is a German man.
Question. Do you know when he came to the United States?
Answer. I do not know what time he came here.
Question. What age was he when you first knew him?
Answer. He was a boy when I first knew him; he is a man now.
Question. Has he lived in this county all the time since you have known him?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. About what age is he now?
Answer. I think he is near thirty, something like that; he may not be quite thirty.
Question. Could he speak the English language when you first knew him?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know Henry Wagner?
Answer. I do not.
Question. Do you know Peter Binlind?
Answer. I do; he is a son of John Binlind, spoken of in my former examination; that is, he goes by that name.

Question. How old is he?
Answer. He is grown; was a smart boy when I got acquainted with him; he is somewhere in the twenties; is a man of family.
Question. Do you know Joseph Meister?
Answer. I do.
Question. How long have you known him?
Answer. About five or six years.
Question. Has he lived here all the time since you knew him?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know Martin Burk?
Answer. I do; I have known him five or six years.
Question. Are Joseph Meister and Martin Burk German men?
Answer. Meister is German, Burk is not; I think he is an Irishman; when he comes into the the shop he talks American; I cannot say what he is.
Question. Has Burk lived here ever since you have known him?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know Gabriel Endt?
Answer. I do not.
Question. Do you know Valentine Barkman?
Answer. I do; I have known him about two years, probably not quite two years; the first time I ever saw him was at his wedding.
Question. What countryman is he?
Answer. I cannot tell; he is a German.
Question. Do you know John Emendofer?
Answer. I do; I think he is a German; I have known him some seven or eight years.
Question. Has he lived here ever since you knew him?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know John Clamp?
Answer. I do; I have known him two or three years; he is a German man.
Question. Has he lived here all the time since you knew him?
Answer. He has.
Question. How long have you lived in this county?
Answer. I have been here since 1840.
(Contestant objects to all that part of Mr. Fath's testimony which is hearsay.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Where was Antonio Wucher born?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. Do you know where Gottleib Klinger was born?
Answer. No, sir.
Question. Do you know where John Clamp was born?
Answer. No, sir.
Question. Do you know where John Binlind was born?
Answer. I presume he was born in Europe, as my wife and her father say so.
Question. Where was Valentine Barkman born?
Answer. I cannot tell you; I do not know.
Question. Do you know where John Emendofer was born?
Answer. I do not.
Question. Where was this man Striler born?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. Where was William Dunker born?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. Where was John White, or Wight, born?

Answer. I do not know.
Question. Where was Michael Zeifer born?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. Where was Peter Winckine born?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. Where was Peter Binlind born?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. Where was Joseph Meister born?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. Where was Martin Burk born?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. Do you know what county John Wight came from when he came here?
Answer. I do not.
Question. Are you not a German yourself, and do you not speak German?
Answer. I am a German, and speak the German language.
Question. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that those persons of whom you have spoken above were not born in the United States?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. Are there not Frenchmen living in this part of Missouri, who, to the best of your knowledge, were born here, and are now very old persons, that can speak no other but the French language?
Answer. I don't know any here, but I know some in Kaskaskia, Illinois, that could speak no language except the French language.
Question. Are there not Germans who live in this country many years, and yet do not learn to speak the English language?
Answer. There are some.

LEONARD FATH.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN,
Judge of County Court.

Louis Dickson, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you one of the judges of election in Perry county, in August 1863?
Answer. I was one of the judges at Ryan's precinct.
Question. Will you please state who were the other two judges?
Answer. James O. Dunn and William Favell.
Question. Will you state also who were the clerks?
Answer. Benjamin F. Clifton and John Black.
Here attorney for Scott exhibits to witness poll-book from Ryan's precinct, and asks the witness this question:
Did you sign your name to the certificate first set forth on that poll-book?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Did you sign your name to the last certificate?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Did the other two judges sign those certificates?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Who swore the judges and clerks at that election?
Answer. I administered the oath to two of the judges and the two clerks myself; the oath was administered to me by James O. Dunn, one of the judges.
Question. You say you swore the clerks yourself; why did you not certify to that fact?

Answer. It was my neglect.
Question. Did the clerks sign the first certificate for clerks on the poll-book, and also the last certificate?
Answer. Yes sir; they signed both.

LEWIS DICKSON

Attest: J. V. LOGAN, *J. C. C.*

George W. Ruff, of lawful age. being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you one of the clerks at the August election, 1863, at Neely's precinct, Perry county, Missouri?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Who was the other clerk?
Answer. Robert Smith.
Question. Were you and Mr. Smith sworn before you entered on the duties of your office?
Answer. We were.
Question. Did you take the oath set forth on the poll-book?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Who administered that oath to you?
Answer. One of the judges.
Question. Did you and Mr. Smith sign both of the certificates to that poll-book to which your name appears?
Answer. Yes, sir.

GEORGE W. RUFF.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN, *J. C. C.*

Franklin Neely, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you one of the judges of election at the August election 1863, at Neely's precinct, Perry county, Missouri?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Will you name, if you please, the names of the other two judges?
Answer. James Abbot and Miles Hughey.
Question. Was the oath first set forth on this poll-book administered to you and the other judges?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Who administered the oath to you?
Answer. Miles Hughey, if I am not mistaken.
Question. Did either of the other judges administer the oath to Miles Hughey?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Here the poll-book from Neely's precinct is shown witness, and he is asked as
Question. Will you examine this poll-book and state whether you and the other two judges signed the two certificates to which your name appears?
Answer. Mr. Ruff, one of the clerks, signed my name; he did it by my request.
Question. Will you state who signed the names of Mr. Hughey and Mr. Abbot?
Answer. Mr. Ruff signed Mr. Abbot's name; Hughey signed his name himself.
Question. Is the certificate first on this poll-book the oath that you took as judge?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Did Mr. Ruff sign the name of Mr. Abbot by Mr. Abbot's reque

Answer. Yes, sir, he did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Can you read and write?

Answer. I can write my name.

Question. Can you write any more than your name?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Did you know what the clerks were writing on the poll-book, e cept by what others told you?

Answer. Of course, I did.

Question. How did you know it?

Answer. I can tell it by the name, I reckon.

Question. What is the name you tell it by?

Answer. If the clerks write down the name of a voter, the judge woul know it.

Question. Can you read writing well?

Answer. Not well.

Question. Here is the poll-book—will you take it and read the caption upon it

Answer. I can't do it; I can't tell the letters—I can't see.

Question. How do you know that that oath on the poll-book is the one y took?

Answer. I know it was the oath I took; it was read to me.

Question. Which of the two poll-books shown witness is the poll-book of th Neely precinct?

(Witness points out the book of Neely precinct.)

Question. Can James Abbot read and write?

Answer. I think he cannot sign his name.

FRANKLIN NEELY.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN, *J. C. C.*

Adjourned until eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met, pursuant to adjournment, at the court-house in the town of Perryvill in the county of Perry, and State of Missouri, on the 22d day of Januar 1864, at the hour of eight o'clock a. m.

James C. Noell, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on th part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of Duvall's precinct, Perry coun Missouri, August election, 1863, and tell us if the name of Sylvanus Lay judge, is signed by mark, or otherwise?

Answer. It is signed by mark.

Question. Will you also examine the other signatures, and tell whether a of them are signed in the same handwriting?

Answer. The signatures of the clerks at the end or final certificate appe signed in the same handwriting, but can't say whether they are or not.

Question. Is there any certificate to that poll-book showing the whole numb of votes cast at that election at that precinct?

Answer. There is no such certificate.

Question. How many votes did you certify therefrom to the secretary state as cast for Lindsay and Scott, each?

Answer. Forty votes for Lindsay and two votes for Scott.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of French precinct for August lection, 1863, and tell us how many votes you certified from that precinct to ecretary of state for Mr. Lindsay, and how many for Mr. Scott?

Answer. Twenty-one votes for Lindsay and three for Scott.

Here a certified copy of poll-book of French precinct, (marked Exhibit A,) ffered, to accompany the evidence of the witness.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of company M, fifth regiment cavlry, Missouri State militia, and state whether the signatures to the last two ertificates on that poll-book of the judges and clerks are signed in the same andwriting or in different hands?

Answer. They don't look alike; I do not think they are signed by the same erson.

Here a certified copy of that poll-book (marked Exhibit B) is offered in evience.

Question. Will you state how many votes you certified to the secretary of tate for Mr. Lindsay and how many for Mr. Scott from that poll-book?

Answer. Forty-six votes for Lindsay and none for Scott.

Question. Will you examine the poll-book of M company, third regiment avalry, Missouri State militia, and state if the names of Isaac Denton, judge, nd L. P. Mason, clerk, are not written by the same hand?

Answer. They appear to be written by the same hand.

Here a certified copy is offered of poll-book of company M, third cavalry, Misouri State militia, (marked Exhibit C,) as evidence to accompany these deositions.

(Contestant objects to the foregoing examination as to the poll-books of Duall's precinct, French precinct, company M, fifth cavalry, Missouri State ilitia, company M, third cavalry, Missouri State militia, because there is no legation in contestee's answer in reference to these books or precincts, nor to y precinct in Perry county.)

Question. Will you examine the poll-book and ballots from French precinct, nd state for whom ballot No. 27, Claud U. Prost, voted?

Answer. He voted for Joseph Bogy.

Question. Can you tell the number of votes cast for John W. Noell in Noember, 1862, and the number cast for John G. Scott, in Perry county?

Answer. Noell received seven hundred and forty-six votes, and Scott three ndred and fifty-five.

(Contestant objects to the above examination because it is irrelevant, and has application whatever to the matter now pending.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Can both of the clerks at Duvall's precinct write, to your knowledge?

Answer. I cannot say as to Layton, but I know that Wormack can write.

Question. Does not the clerks' names, French precinct poll-book, appear to signed by their own proper hands?

Answer. Yes; they do.

Question. How many votes did Colonel Bogy receive in Perry county, at the gust election, 1863?

Answer. Colonel Bogy received one hundred and fifty-four votes.

J. C. NOELL.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN, *J. C. C.*

Henry Hoass, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the rt of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. How long have you lived in Perry county, Missouri?

Answer. Twenty-one years.

Question. Do you know Antonio Wucher?
Answer. I do; I have known him seven or ten years.
Question. Where did he come from?
Answer. I think he came from Baden.
Question. Could he speak the English language when you first knew him
Answer. No, sir.
Question. Has he lived in this county ever since you knew him?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know Gottlieb Klinger?
Answer. I do; I have known him eight years—may be more.
Question. Where did he come from?
Answer. I do not know exactly; I think he came from Prussia.
Question. Has he lived in this county all the time since you knew him?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know Joseph Striler?
Answer. I do; I think about six years.
Question. Where did he come from?
Answer. I do not know exactly; I think he came from Baden.
Question. Could he speak English when you first knew him?
Answer. No, sir.
Question. Has he lived in this county all the time since you knew him?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know William Dunker?
Answer. I am not much acquainted with him.
Question. Do you know where he come from?
Answer. I do not; I think he came from Hanover, or some of those countries.
Question. Do you know John White, or Wight?
Answer. Yes; I think I have known him about three or four years; I am not certain.
Question. Where is he from?
Answer. I don't know; from Bavaria, I think.
Question. Could he speak English when you first knew him?
Answer. I don't know; I don't know whether he can speak yet or not.
Question. Has he lived here all the time since you knew him?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know Michael Zeifer?
Answer. I do; I have known him seven or eight years, I think.
Question. Has he lived here all that time?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Where did he come from?
Answer. I think he came from Bavaria or Saxony.
Question. Could he speak the English language when you knew him?
Answer. No, sir.
Question. Do you know Peter Winekine?
Answer. I do; I have known him about seven years, I think.
Question. Has he lived here all that time?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Where is he from?
Answer. I think he is a Bavarian.
Question. Do you know Henry Wagner?
Answer. I do; I have known him about six years.
Question. What country is he from?
Answer. He is a Hessian.
Question. Did he come from that country here?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Has he lived here ever since?

Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know Peter Binline?
Answer. I do.
Question. What country is he from?
Answer. He is a Bavarian; I think he came from that country here.
Question. How long has he lived here?
Answer. Eight or ten years.
Question. Has he lived here all the time?
Answer. Yes; I think so.
Question. Do you know Joseph Meister?
Answer. I know one Meister, but don't know his given name.
Question. How long have you known him?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. Has he lived here all the time you knew him?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know Martin Busk?
Answer. I do; I think I have known him four or five years, or more.
Question. Has he lived in this county all the time you knew him?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Do you know Gabriel Endt?
Answer. Yes, sir; I do not know exactly how long I have known him.
Question. Has he lived in this county all the time since you knew him?
Answer. No, sir; I knew him at St. Mary's, in St. Genevieve county, and ink he lived at Brunswick, on the Missouri river.
Question. How long has he lived here since he came back?
Answer. About two years, I think.
Question. Do you know Valentine Barkman?
Answer. I do; I have known him here about three years; that many anyhow.
Question. Do you know John Emendofer?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. How long has he lived here in this county?
Answer. I cannot say exactly; five or six years, I think.
Question. Do you know John Clamp?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. How long has he lived here?
Answer. I do not know how long.
Question. Has he lived here all the time since you knew him?
Answer. Yes, sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Do you know, of your own knowledge, how long the persons of ch you have spoken above lived in the United States before they came to ry county?
Answer. I do not know; I cannot tell you.
Question by attorney for Scott. Do you know that any of them lived in the ted States before they came to Perry county?
Answer. No, sir.
Question. D.d you ever hear any of these men say they lived in any other of the United States but this?
Answer. Yes; I heard Barkman say he had lived in St. Louis.
Question. Did you say you knew Henry Wagner in the old country?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Did he come from that country with you?
Answer. No, sir.

Question. Did he live in any other part of the United States but Perry county, Missouri?

Answer. I think not.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. How long since you left the old country?

Answer. I left in 1836.

Question. In what year did Wagner leave the old country?

Answer. I cannot tell.

HENRY HOASS.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN, *J. C. C.*

James Abbot, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you one of the judges of election at Neely's precinct, Perry county, Missouri, in August, 1863?

Answer. I was.

Question. Will you examine poll-book from this precinct, and tell us when you signed your name to it?

Answer. I signed my name to the final certificate, and one of the clerks, Mr. Ruff, signed my name to the first affidavit; I requested him to do it for me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Can you read and write?

Answer. I am not a good scholar; I can write my name; this is the first time I had to have it done.

Contestant hands witness poll-book, and asks him to read the final certificate. Witness answers: "I am not scholar enough to read it."

Question by attorney for Scott.

Question. Was that certificate read over to you before you signed it?

Answer. Yes, sir.

JAMES ABBOT

Attest: J. V. LOGAN, *J. C. C.*

James Burgee, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Are you clerk of the circuit court of Perry county, Missouri?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Can you tell, from the records in your office, whether Joseph Meister has been naturalized or not?

Answer. I can. (Here witness brings in the circuit court record.) He took out his first papers the 21st of May, 1855.

Question. Of what country does he state that he is a native?

Answer. A native of Prussia.

Question. Has he taken out any other papers?

Answer. No, sir; that is all.

Question. Will you state whether Martin Burke has been naturalized or not?

Answer. I find he took his first papers the 23d of March, 1853.

Question. Has he since that time taken any other paper?

Answer. I do not find any other paper on the record.

Question. Will you state of what country he is a native?

Answer. A native of Ireland.
Question. Will you state if Gabriel Endt has been naturalized or not?
Answer. He took his first paper April 4, 1859.
Question. Of what country is he?
Answer. A native of Baden.
Question. Has he taken out any paper since that time?
Answer. The records do not show that he has.
Question. Will you state whether Valentine Burkman has been naturalized or not?
Answer. I find he took his first paper January 10, 1863.
Question. Has he taken out any other papers?
Answer. No, sir.
Question. Of what country is he?
Answer. Hesse Darmstadt.
Question. Has John Emendorfer been naturalized?
Answer. He took his first paper May 28, 1855.
Question. Of what country is he?
Answer. The kingdom of Bavaria.
Question. Has he taken out any other papers?
Answer. I can't find any.
(Here witness corrects his statement as to Martin Burke, and says he finds that he has taken his last papers.)
Question. Has John Clamp been naturalized?
Answer. I find that he took his first paper June the 9th, 1858.
Question. Has he taken out any other paper?
Answer. None that I can find on record.
Question. Of what country is he?
Answer. A native of Prussia.
Question. Have Louis Renau and Francis Renau been naturalized?
Question. I find from the index they made their declaration. I suppose the declaration is on record, but I cannot find it. I suppose the indexing is wrong.
Question. Will you state whether Michael Cartan has taken out any papers or not?
Answer. I can't find any on the record.
Question. Will you state if John F. Lacroix has been naturalized?
Answer. I can't find it on the record.
Question. Also the following person, Antoine Wucher?
Answer. I can't find it on the record.
Question. Also the following person, Gottlieb Klinger?
Answer. The records do not show that he has taken out any paper.
Question. Also Joseph Striler?
Answer. The records do not show that he has taken any paper.
Question. Also William Dunker?
Answer. The records do not show that he has taken out any paper.
Question. Also John White, or Wight?
Answer. The records do not show that he has taken out any paper.
Question. Also Michael Zifer?
Answer. No such name, commencing with the letter "Z," appears on the record to be naturalized.
Question. Is there any such name as that commencing with "S" naturalized?
Answer. I can't find any.
Question. Also Peter Winekine?
Answer. I can't find it on the record.
Question. Also Henry Wagner?
Answer. The records do not show his being naturalized.
Question. Also Peter Binline?

Answer. The records do not show that he has been naturalized.

Question. How long have you lived in Perry county?

Answer. All of my life—thirty years.

Question. Are you generally acquainted with the people of this county?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Are you a loyal man?

Answer. I think I am; I have always tried to be.

Question. It has been said by Mr. Joseph C. Killian, in his testimony given in on the part of Mr. Lindsay, that the undoubted loyal men of Perry county look upon all those who voted for Scott as being to some extent disloyal, and very many of the supporters of Mr. Scott are known to be *radically disloyal;* what is your opinion as to what loyal men in Perry county think of the supporters of Mr. Scott?

Answer. I never heard their loyalty questioned.

Question. Were any of the voters challenged at the polls as being disloyal?

Answer. I never heard of it.

Question. Was such the case at the precinct where *you* voted?

Answer. I think not; I saw nothing of the kind.

Question. Do you know of your own knowledge that the voters or supporters of Mr. Scott, so far as you know them, are loyal men?

Answer. So far as I know, they are, with the exception of those that enrolled as southern sympathizers. I do not sit as a judge in that case.

Question. Do you know of any of those who enrolled as southern sympathizers having gone into the service of the United States, or of the State of Missouri?

Answer. I don't know of any; prior to that time I know of some that went into the detailed militia.

Question. Do you know Alexander M. Cobbs and John Bridgman?

Answer. I do.

Question. Where do they reside?

Answer. Mr. Bridgman lives in town here, and Mr. Cobbs about a quarter of a mile from here.

Question. Are they well known to Mr. Joseph C Killian?

Answer. They are.

Question. Has he ever had them arrested for disloyalty?

Answer. Not that I have ever heard of; they were once arrested; I do not know by whom.

Question. Has he been in the service of the United States?

Answer. He has been enrolling officer in the State service.

Question. Which Mr. Bridgman is that, if you know, has been about Mr. Killian's office as postmaster?

Answer. I saw Mr. Bridgman and his son John, and Thomas Bridgman there.

Question. Has Mr. Killian called upon either of those persons to assist him in distributing the mail and other matter in the office?

Answer. I have seen, on one occasion when I went there to get my mail, Mr. Killian ask Mr. Bridgman to go behind the counter and get it for me.

Question. Was this since Mr. Killian enrolled this county?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Do you know any persons in this county who voted for the Hon. John W. Noell, who also supported Mr. Scott in the last election?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Do you know many persons who did so?

Answer. Can't tell how many without referring to the poll-books; I am satisfied there are a good many.

Question. Did you ever hear Mr. Killian say that if he had voted at that election he would have voted for Scott instead of Noell?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Do you know whether he did vote or not?

Answer. I do not know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Could not those persons, of which you have spoken, present their first papers in other counties and obtain final papers?

Answer. Yes, sir, they could.

Question. Do you know they have not done that?

Answer. No, sir, I do not know it.

Question. May not others besides Martin Burk have taken out final papers, and your books not indexed so as to refer to them?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Does the index show when the two Renaus took out their first papers?

Answer. It does not.

Question. What does the index say about them?

Answer. It says: "Louis Renau, declaration, page 104 of volume 4," and "Francis Renau, declaration, page 104, volume 4."

Question. Do you find any entry upon that page and volume in regard to those parties?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Do you know that your records are completely indexed in reference to all those parties mentioned, and that your index is exact and perfect?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Cannot a person living in Perry county, having friends and acquaintances in Saint Louis, or some other county, make his application in that county, and finally obtain his naturalization papers?

(Objected to, because it requires the witness to give his opinion upon a law question.)

Answer. I suppose he can. It is customary for parties to make application in the county in which they reside.

Question. Is Thomas Bridgman, of which you have spoken above, one of the parties enrolled as a southern sympathizer?

Answer. I think he is; that has been my understanding.

Question. Is Bridgman a deputy or assistant postmaster?

Answer. I don't know that he is either.

Question. Do not all persons who expect mail matter go about the post office?

Answer. All persons that expect mail matter go *to* the post office.

Question. Is Bridgman in the employ of Mr. Killian?

Answer. I think not.

Question. How long have you been clerk of the circuit court of Perry county?

Answer. Since about the first of last September.

Question. Were you not elected mainly by the same voters that voted for Scott, and at the same time they voted for him?

Answer. I suppose I got a portion of the vote that Mr. Scott got; I may have got a majority of them; also, I suppose I got some votes cast for Mr. Lindsay; can't say how many.

Question. Did not three-fourths of the votes given for Scott also vote for you?

Answer. I suppose they did, but don't know?

Question. Who did you vote for at the August election, in 1863, for congressman?

Answer. I voted for John G. Scott.

Question. Did you not favor the election of Vallandigham as governor of the State of Ohio in 1863?

(Objected to by contestee as irrelevant.)

Answer. I can't say that I did; I don't take interest in elections outside of the State.

Question. Were you not friendly disposed toward his election?

Answer. There were plenty of men in Ohio that I would rather have seen elected than Mr. Vallandingham.

Question. Were you opposed to his being elected governor of Ohio?

Answer. I stated once I did not favor his election, for the reasons that I believed the doctrine which he advocated would result in injury to the government.

Question. Were you favorable to the election of Brough for governor of the State of Ohio?

Answer. I profess to be a democrat, and, of course, opposed the election of Mr. Brough.

Question. Do you advocate and support the proclamations of President Lincoln, and especially his proclamation of the first of January, 1863?

Answer. I have never opposed it, but believed all the while it was bad policy.

Question. What did you say your age was?

Answer. Thirty years old last September.

Question. Have you ever offered your services to the government to help fight rebels and bushwackers?

Answer. I have never been in the service.

Questions by attorney for Scott.

Question. Did you ever hear Michael Cartan say that he was not a naturalized citizen, or that he had applied to the French consul for a certificate as a French subject?

(Objected to by contestee, because it does not grow out of the cross-examination.)

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Did you ever hear him speak in reference thereto?

Answer. No, sir; he speaks very little English.

JAMES BURGEE.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Henry A. Little, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. How long have you lived in Perry county, Missouri?

Answer. About forty-one years.

Question. Are you well acquainted throughout the county?

Answer. No, sir; I am acquainted with a good many men, but can't say I am well acquainted throughout the county.

Question. So far as your knowledge extends, what do you know about the loyalty of those persons who supported Mr. Scott for Congress in August last?

Answer. I do not know anything to the contrary of their being loyal.

Question. Have you spoken with many persons, friends of Mr. Scott, whom you know to be loyal?

Answer. I always thought, when I was speaking to friends of Mr. Scott, that I was speaking to loyal men; I had no grounds of suspicion.

Question. Have you been in the service of the United States or of the State of Missouri during this war?

Answer. I have been in the service of the State of Missouri; I was in command of a company.

Question. Do you know George W. Farrar, of this county?

Answer. I do.

Question. Has he been in the service with you?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Did you consider him a loyal man when he was with you?

Answer. He was only with me twelve days; he always obeyed orders.

Question. Did he do his duty as a soldier?

Answer. I know nothing to the contrary; I detailed him out of my company into the 8th provisional regiment; he served the whole time it was in service.

Question. Are you also acquainted with the family of Farrars in this county?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Do you know any of them to be guilty of acts of disloyalty toward the government of the United States or of this State?

Answer. I know some three or four of them who put their names on the list of southern sympathizers in this county, that is all the act of disloyalty I now of.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Have you or your company been ordered out into active service?

Answer. Yes, sir; we were called out on the 23d of April last.

Question. Do you know John May, that is now in jail here?

Answer. I do not.

HENRY A. LITTLE.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Bernard Cissell, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. In Perryville, Perry county, Missouri.

Question. How long have you lived in this county?

Answer. All my life.

Question. What is your profession?

Answer. I am a lawyer; and am at present engaged in merchandising.

Question. Are you pretty well acquainted in this county?

Answer. Pretty well acquainted with a portion of it.

Question. At the time of the election in August, 1863, and prior to that time, did you have any conversation with those persons who supported Mr. Scott for Congress; and if so, what do you know of their loyalty?

Answer. I had frequent conversation with men who professed to be the supporters of Scott. I don't know that I understand what you mean by loyalty. According to my understanding of the meaning of loyalty, I know nothing of the contrary to their loyalty as a class. I understand loyalty to mean obedience to the Constitution and laws of the country, and according to that definition the supporters of Mr. Scott are as loyal as any other class of people in the country. There are individual exceptions to this class.

Question. From what you know of the supporters of Mr. Scott, do you consider the whole of them as to some extent disloyal?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you consider very many of them as *radically disloyal.*

Answer. I do not.

Question. Are they so considered by men whom you know to be loyal?

Answer. Not that I know of.

Question. Can you explain the circumstances under which Mr. John Bridgman and Mr. Alexander M. Cobb, and other citizens, were arrested in the early part of the troubles?

Answer. The cause of the arrest I do not know. Colonel Bailes came here about September, 1861, with some troops—came in town during the night and arrested some citizens of the town; Mr. Bridgman, Mr. Cobbs, and myself were among them. We were detained in custody some two or three days, and then discharged without any charges being preferred against myself, or against any of the others to my knowledge. At the time of this arrest they had taken prisoner a Mr. Valle, who had formerly been a citizen of Perryville. He had left here some time before, and is said to be in the rebel army. It is probable that was partly the cause of our arrest; the principal reason was because some person in Perryville had sent to the Cape to have us arrested. The troops left immediately after we were discharged.

Question. Has either Mr. Cobb or Mr. Bridgman been arrested since that time?

Answer. Not that I know of.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Are the persons of which you have been speaking as voting for Mr. Scott in favor of using the whole power of the government to fight and conquer rebels until they lay down their arms and surrender?

Answer. I don't know that I have discussed that question with them. I suppose if I were, there would be a great difference of opinion upon the subject. I have heard some of them express their opinion that war is not the best way to settle the difficulty; but that is a question which I have long since ceased to discuss.

Question. Are you in favor of that policy yourself?

Answer. I think that is my own business.

Question. What made it necessary for certain citizens here to send for troops to come to this place?

Answer. I do not think there was any necessity for it. I could see nothing that required it. I was in town here from March, 1861, to October, 1861, and during that time I don't think I was out of town at any one time as much as twenty-four hours. I never saw people more orderly, and there was less disturbance here that summer than any time before or since. The person who I supposed had the troops brought here was not in town that summer but a small portion of his time.

Question. What made it necessary for General Noell to flee from here and take refuge in Illinois in 1861?

Answer. I don't know there was any reason, and don't think he left here on account of any person here. He left his children here.

BERNARD CISSELL.

Attest: J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

I, John V. Logan, resident within the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, and one of the justices of the county court within and for Iron county in the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that the above-named witnesses—Valerio Faina, Hyman Block, Louis Dickson, George W. Ruff, Franklin

eely, J. C. Noell, Henry Hoass, James Abbot, James Burgee, Henry Little, onard Fath, and Bernard Cissell—were by me first duly sworn to testify the ith, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, touching the matter of the con- ited election in the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, wherein hn G. Scott holds the certificate of election, and James Lindsay is con- tant; and that I caused the same testimony to be reduced to writing in r presence, and in the presence of the said James Lindsay, attending person- y the examination of said witnesses, and in the presence of Philip Pipkin, orney for said John G. Scott, together with the questions propounded by said pkin and Lindsay; and that the said depositions were duly attested by the veral witnesses, whose signatures were subscribed thereto in my presence; that e copies marked Exhibit A, B and C are copies of the poll-books of French cinct, Perry county, Missouri, and the poll-book of company M, 5th cavalry, ssouri State militia, and the poll-book of company M, 3d cavalry, Missouri ate militia, to accompany these depositions on the part of the contestee; and at the said depositions, taken on the part of said John G. Scott, were so taken the court-house, in the town of Perryville, in the county of Perry and State Missouri, commencing on the 21st day of January, 1864, and ending on the d day of January, 1864, inclusive, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. d 6 o'clock p. m. I do further certify that the cost bill hereto appended is rue and correct account of the fees taxed on the said depositions.

Witness my signature this 22d January, 1864.

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

EXHIBIT A.

French precinct.—August election.

ATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully and impartially charge the duties of judges of election, and that we will not record, or permit e recorded, the name of any voter who has not first taken the oath prescribed an ordinance of the convention of the State of Missouri defining the qualifi- ions of voters and civil officers in this State, adopted June 10, 1862.

CLAUDE U. PROST.
WILLIAM CONRAD.
SILAS FRENCH.

ubscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of August, 1863.

ATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully record the nes and numbers of all the voters as called out by the judges, and that we not record, nor permit to be recorded, the name or number of any voter has not first taken the oath prescribed by the convention of the State of souri defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State, pted June 10, 1862.

JOHN F. MILES,
JAMES S. NATIONS,
Clerks.

ubscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of August, 1863.

No. 1. Simeon Duval.
2. V. Parres.
3. Oliver French.
4. Joseph Tailer.
5. Anton Lickfaer.
6. James French.
7. Mabin Tinnin.
8. John P. French.
9. George W. Hudson.
10. Vincent Hagan.
11. William Nations.
12. John C. Watkins.
13. Henderson Whittacker.
14. Robert C. Manning.
15. Michael Milfelt.
16. Andrew Biri.
17. Adam Faddler.
18. Martin Doll.
19. Joseph Valleroy.
20. Lucean Junat.
21. John Willhelm.
22. Joseph Klumpt.
23. Thomas Maddock.
24. William J. Cissell.
25. William Conrad.
26. Silas French.
27. Claude U. Prost.
28. John F. Miles.
29. James S. Nations.

RECAPITULATION.

For member of Congress.

James Lindsay	21
Joseph Bogy	4
John G. Scott	3
Total	28
J. C. Noell	26
J. Burgee	3
Total	29

We, the undersigned judges and clerks, do certify that at an election held at the French precinct, in the county of Perry, State of Missouri, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1863, the persons received all the votes set under their respective names, and that each, before voting, took the oath prescribed by an ordinance of the convention of the State of Missouri, adopted June 10, 1862, defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State. Given under our hands this —— day of August, 1863.

CLAUDE U. PROST,
WILLIAM CONRAD,
SILAS FRENCH,
Judges.

JOHN F. MILES,
JAMES S. NATIONS,
Clerks.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

I, Charles A. Weber, clerk of the county court, within and for the county and State aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and perfect copy of the original poll-book, as the same now remains in my office.

Witness my name and the seal of said court hereto affixed, at office
[SEAL.] in Perryville, January 22, 1864,

CHARLES A. WEBER, *Clerk.*

EXHIBIT B.

l-book of the special election held at Rolla, Phelps county, Missouri, in mpany M, 5th regiment of cavalry, M. S. M., on Monday, the 3d day of ugust, 1863—Benjamin M. Picker, Marion Sides, and Benjamin F. leadows, judges; John W. Nations and John O. Brewer, clerks of said ection, were severally sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering t the duties of their respective offices.

Names of voters.	Congress.			County clerk.	
	Lindsay.	Bogy.	Scott.	Noell.	McPherson.
Michael S. Eddlemon	1				1
A. M. Casteel	1				
John T. Barks	1				
James W. Nations	1				
W. H. H. Gardner	1				
Joel M. Horton	1				
Lawson Hildebrand	1				
William H. Thompson	1				
John Cotner	1				
Jesse J. Cobb	1				
Christian Rhodes	1				
James H. Brewer	1				1
William R. Moore	1				
John Schmidt	1				
James D. Anderson	1				
James Y. Ragan	1				
August Sanders	1				
Jefferson Halbrooks	1				
William D. Casteel	1				
John J. Duffy	1				
Anderson Rennon	1				
Michael McCabe	1				
William B. Kriminger	1			1	
Henry Barks, sr	1				
John Nauhaus	1				
Henry Kenrick	1			1	
Chester Underwood	1				
James G. Clay	1				
S. Z. Picker	1				
Henry W. Hahs	1				
Frederick Emmitts	1				
Thomas Jaco	1				
William G. Dean		1		1	
Martin Layton	1			1	
Mathias P. Leonard	1			1	
Henry Bright	1				1
James G. Hagan	1				
John Rickmore	1				
Levi E. Whybark	1				
Marion Sides	1			1	
Benjamin Picker	1				
Benjamin F. Meadows	1				
John O. Brewer	1				1
John W. Nations	1			1	
Ferdenan Bowman	1			1	
Peter Statler	1				
Julius Bettzel	1				

It is hereby certified that the number of votes at this election amounts to forty seven.

Attest:

MARION SIDES,
BENJAMIN MEADOWS,
BENJAMIN M. PICKER.
Judges.

JOHN W. NATIONS,
JOHN O. BREWER,
Clerks.

Names of persons voted for, and for what offices, containing the number of votes given each candidate.

For Congress.—3d district of Missouri: James Lindsay had (46) forty-six votes.

We hereby certify that James Lindsay had (46) forty-six votes for Congress.

We hereby certify that Joseph Bogy had (1) one vote for Congress.

We certify that James C. Noell had (8) eight votes for county clerk, and that William McPherson had (4) four votes for county clerk.

MARION SIDES,
BENJAMIN MEADOWS,
BENJAMIN M. PICKER.
Judges.

JOHN W. NATIONS,
JOHN O. BREWER,
Clerks.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, sct:

I, Charles A Weber, clerk of the county court in and for the county and State aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and perfect copy of the original poll-book, as the same remains now in my office.

[SEAL.] Witness my name and the seal of said court hereto affixed, at office in Perryville, January 22, 1864.

CHARLES A. WEBER, *Clerk.*
By J. C. NOELL, *D. C.*

EXHIBIT C.

Poll-book of the special election held at Fredericktown, Missouri, in company M third regiment of cavalry, M. S. M.

Isaac Denton, R. L. Atchison, A. M. Carlisle, judges; L. P. Mason, Thomas Shields, clerks of said election, were severally sworn, as the law directs, previous to entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Number.	Names of voters.	Names of candidates.
1	Michael Dinkel	James Lindsay.
2	Michael Neplein	James Lindsay.
3	Jonathan Bess	James Lindsay.
4	Cyprian Stuart	James Lindsay.

.....Joseph Behile..... James Lindsay
.....Abraham Hahm..... James Lindsay
.....William P. Freeman.....James Lindsay
.....Abraham Johnson.....James Lindsay

t is hereby certified that the number of votes cast at this election amounts ight (8.)

ISAAC DENTON.
R. L. ATCHISON.
ALEX. M. CARLISLE.

Attest:
L. P. MASON.
THOMAS SHIELDS.

nes of persons voted for, and for what office, containing the number of votes given each candidate.

'or Congress.—3d district of Missouri: James Lindsay had eight (8) votes.

Ve hereby certify that James Lindsay had (8) eight votes for Congress.

ISAAC DENTON,
R. L. ATCHISON,
ALEX. M. CARLISLE,
Judges.

L. P. MASON.
THOMAS SHIELDS.

TE OF MISSOURI,
County of Perry, ss:

Charles A. Weber, clerk of the county court in this and for the county and e aforesaid, do certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true, and perfect of the original book, as the same now remains in my office.

AL.] Witness my name and the seal of said court hereto affixed, at office in Perryville, this 22d day of January, 1864.

CHARLES A. WEBER, *Clerk.*

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ositions of sundry witnesses produced, sworn, and examined before me, ohn V. Logan, a justice of the county court within and for Iron county, issouri, commencing on the 15th day of February, 1864, pursuant to agreeent of the parties, at the court-house in the city of Ironton, in the county Iron and State of Missouri, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 clock p. m., in a certain cause now depending in the 38th Congress of the nited States, wherein John G. Scott holds the certificate of election for a at in said Congress from the third congressional district of the State of issouri, and James Lindsay is contestant, on the part of the contestee.

resent: Philip Pipkins, for John G. Scott; James Lindsay, for himself.

ranville J. Carty, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on art of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

uestion. Where do you live?

nswer. I live near a half mile from Centreville, Reynolds county, Missouri.

uestion. Will you state if you were judge or clerk of election at that place ugust, 1863?

nswer. I was one of the judges of election at that place in August, 1863.

Question. Did any soldiers vote at that time and at that precinct?

Answer. Yes, sir; about thirty-six, to the best of my recollection.

Question. Can you state what regiment they belonged to?

Answer. They belonged to the third Missouri State militia.

Question. Do you know where their place of residence was?

Answer. I have heard a good many of them say they lived in northeast Missouri, Pike county.

Question. Did you know any of them to be residents of Reynolds county?

Answer. None of them lived in Reynolds county. They had been stationed there a month or so.

Question. Had you seen any of them in that county before they were stationed there?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Are you well acquainted in that county, and how long have you lived there?

Answer. I am well acquainted in that county. Have lived there ever since it has been a county.

Question. For whom did these soldiers vote?

Answer. They voted for James Lindsay.

Question. Can you state how many votes were certified upon the poll-book as voting for Mr. Lindsay, and how many for Scott?

Answer. Fifty-two for Lindsay, and six for Scott.

Question. How do you know these men voted for Mr. Lindsay?

Answer. When they gave me their tickets I examined them, and saw for whom they voted. They handed the tickets to me open.

Question. Was the voting done by ballot, or *viva voce?*

Answer. By ballot.

Question. Did these soldiers vote in camp or with the citizens?

Answer. They voted with the citizens.

(Objected to by contestant, because there is nothing in contestee's answer in regard to Centreville precinct.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Did you vote at the last August election, in 1863. And if so, state for whom.

Answer. I did. I voted for John G. Scott.

Question. What county in the district did those militia soldiers live in before they entered the service?

Answer. All that ever I talked with of those soldiers that voted there said they lived in Pike county.

Question. How many of them told you so?

Answer. I do not recollect the number. I talked to a good many of them about it.

Question. What are the names of those you talked with?

Answer. I do not recollect any names.

Question. Was there one or two companies stationed there?

Answer. Two.

Question. How long had that regiment been at Pilot Knob before these companies went to Centreville?

Answer. I think they came to Pilot Knob about January, 1863.

Question. Do you not know that the third regiment of Missouri State militia in part, was made up from the old twelfth regiment, raised about Cape Girardeau?

Answer. I do not know it, but I have often heard such talk.

(Objected to as being hearsay.)

Question. Were you not one of a mob that assembled at the Gum Spring in 1861?

(Witness says he is not bound to answer such a question.)

Question. Did you not assemble at the Gum Spring about that time with an armed body of men?

Answer. I was there and did all I could do to keep down a mob.

Question. How came you to go there with these armed rebels?

Answer. It was represented down with us that the Dutch were coming down from St. Louis to mob the people around in the country. I do not say I went there with armed rebels; I went there with armed men.

Question. Was it represented that the Dutch were coming down from St. Louis to jollify over the secession flags that were floating over this country at that time?

Answer. I heard no such representation.

Question. How long is it since you came out of the rebel army?

Answer. Since about the first of September, 1861, to the best of my recollection.

Questions by attorney for Scott.

Question. Have any of those soldiers whom you say voted for Lindsay lived in Reynolds county since that election?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Was there any military order at that time prohibiting militia soldiers, who were citizens of the district, from voting at the citizen polls?

Answer. If there was any such order I do not know it.

Question. Are not these militia soldiers still on duty in the third regiment Missouri State militia, and subject to move from post to post upon military orders?

Answer. I do not know whether they are on duty now or not; I suppose they are. I suppose they are subject to military orders.

Question. How long since those companies left Centreville?

Answer. I think they left some time in August last.

Questions by attorney for Scott,

Question. Were any of those soldiers interrogated or sworn as to whether they lived in the third congressional district or not?

Answer. They were not.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Out of two companies of this regiment is it not fair to suppose that thirty-six of them volunteered from the third congressional district?

Answer. If they lived in this district when they volunteered I suppose they would volunteer as well in this as any other district.

GRANVILLE J. CARTY.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

James N. Bowles, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where did you live in August, 1863?

Answer. About one mile and a half from Centreville, Reynolds county, Missouri.

Question. Were you clerk of election at the Centreville precinct in Augus 1863?

Answer. I was.

Question. Will you state how many soldiers voted there?

Answer. I cannot state; I recorded the votes but do not remember th number.

Question. Will you give us the best estimate you can of the number of so diers that voted there?

Answer. I suppose there were some thirty-five or six, to the best of m knowledge.

Question. Do you know who they voted for?

Answer. They voted for James Lindsay, I think.

Question. Do you know where they lived before they came there?

Answer. I do not. I heard one or two of them say they came from Pil county, Missouri.

Question. Did you ever see them in Reynolds county before they cam there as soldiers?

Answer. No, sir, I never did.

Question. How long had they been there before they voted?

Answer. I think they had been there about three months.

Question. Did they vote in camp?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Were any of them sworn or interrogated as to their place residence?

Answer. Not that I know of.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Are you living in Reynolds county now?

Answer. No, sir; I am not.

Question. How long since you left there?

Answer. I left there the 27th of August last.

Question. Who did you vote for at the last August election?

Answer. I voted for Mr. Scott.

Question. Whose company did you belong to in the rebel army?

Answer. I did not belong to any; I never was in the rebel army.

Question. Were you not one of the assembly of armed men that met at Gum Spring in April, 1861?

Answer. I was there with them.

JAMES N. BOWLES.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Cour

Frederick Moud, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Who did you vote for for Congress last?

Answer. I voted for James Lindsay.

Question. What is your age?

Answer. My age is twenty-two years the fourth day of this month.

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. I live at Pilot Knob.

Question. How long have you lived at Pilot Knob?

Answer. I have lived at Pilot Knob, off and on, for the past ten years.

Question. Have you lived out of this county within the past five years?

Answer. Yes, sir; I have lived in Iron, Madison, and Cape Girardeau counties, but never away from Pilot Knob longer than two months at a time.
Question. Where were you born?
Answer. I was born in Germany.
Question. At what age did you come to this country?
Answer. I was some nine or ten years old.
Question. Have you been naturalized?
Answer. I have not, but my father has been.
Question. Where was he naturalized?
Answer. I think in Cape Girardeau county; I am not certain.
Question. How do you know he was naturalized?
Answer. I heard him say so. I asked him if it was necessary that I should be naturalized; he said it was not.
Question. How long since your father told you he was naturalized?
Answer. I do not remember; it has been some time.

No cross-examination.

FREDERICK MOUD.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

P. Crozat, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith:

Question. Of what country are you a native?
Answer. The south of France.
Question. How long have you been in this country?
Answer. I came here the first of March, 1861.
Question. Have you taken out your naturalization papers?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. How many papers did you take out?
Answer. Two; the first in July or August, 1851, in Hancock county, Illinois, and the last in the St. Louis circuit court, in 1858.
Question. Have you got those papers with you?
Answer. I have them at home.

No cross-examination.

P. CROZAT.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met pursuant to adjournment, at the court-house in Ironton, Iron county, Missouri, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1864, at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m.

Adolph Kirchner, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where do you live?
Answer. At Pilot Knob.
Question. Where were you born?
Answer. In Prussia.
Question. When did you leave that country?
Answer. In the year 1858.

(Contestant objects to contestee questioning witness as to his being naturalized, because it is improper for him to testify, it is incompetent, unjustifiable, and can only be proven by other testimony.)

Question. In what month did you leave the old country?
Answer. In April.
Question. Have you been naturalized?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Where are your papers?
Answer. At home.
Question. What paper is that which you have in your pocket?
Answer. It is my paper.
Question. What is the paper which you have in your pocket?
Answer. I don't know that I have to tell you.
Question. Is it your naturalization paper?
Answer. I do not know, I have not read it; it may be.
Question. Will you let us see it?
Answer. I won't show them.
Question. Is it your first or last paper?
Answer. I do not know.
Question. In what court were you naturalized?
Answer. In St. Louis, but I do not know whether it is my naturalization paper or not.
Question. Have you got that paper you got in St. Louis with you?
Answer. Yes.
Question. Do you refuse to produce the paper unless the court order you?
Answer. Yes.
(Here attorney for Scott asks the court to require witness to produce the paper, and the court refuses, because the witness was not summoned here to produce papers in his possession.)
Question. Do you say you came to Pilot Knob six years next June?
Answer. Yes, the 29th day, I think.
Question. Have you lived there all the time since that time?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Did you apply to get your first papers in Iron county or St. Louis?
Answer. In St. Louis.
Question. Did you get your last papers in St. Louis or Iron county?
Answer. No.
Question. Did you get two papers, or one paper only?
Answer. One only.
Question. How long have you had that paper?
Answer. I believe I got it in 1858; I think in June.
Question. Is that all the paper you ever got?
Answer. Yes.
Question. Who did you vote for in August last?
Witness refuses to answer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Have you not been in the United States service since this rebellion?
Answer. Yes.
Question. Did you not serve in Captain Schmitz's company of home guard in 1861?
Answer. I did.

ADOLPH KIRCHNER.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Peter Gerstenmeyer, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you born in the United States?
Answer. No, sir; I was born in Prussia.
Question. When did you come to the United States?
Answer. In 1855.
(Contestant objects to contestee questioning witness as to his being naturalized, because it is improper for him to testify; it is incompetent, unjustifiable, and can only be proven by other witnesses.)
Question. Have you been naturalized?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Have you got both papers?
Answer. I have.
Question. Have you got them with you?
Answer. No, sir; I have got them at home.
Question. In what court were you naturalized?
Answer. In the Iron circuit court.
Question. When did you get your last paper?
Answer. I think in 1863, last year.
Question. Was it before or after the election?
Answer. Before the election; and now I think it was in 1862.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Were you not in the United States service in Captain Schmitz's company of home guards?
Answer. I was.
Question. Did you not serve also in company C, 68th regiment E. M. M.?
Answer. Yes; I did.

PETER GERSTENMEYER.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Frederick Detmar, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. In what country were you born?
Answer. In the old country.
Question. What time did you come to the United States?
Answer. In November, 1858.
Question. Have you got your naturalization papers?
(Contestant objects to contestee questioning witness as to his being naturalized, because it is improper for him to testify, it is incompetent, unjustifiable, and can only be proven by other testimony.)
Answer. I have got my first paper.
Question. Did you vote in August last?
Answer. I don't know. I do not choose to answer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. What is your age?
Answer. Fifty-four or fifty-five years.

Question. Did you not serve in Captain Schmitz's company of home guards?
Answer. I did.

F. DETMAR.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Augustus Gockel, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. In what country were you born?
Answer. In Waldeck, one of the provinces of Germany.
Question. When did you come to the United States?
Answer. March 26, 1855, I left the old country.
Question. How long have you lived in Missouri?
Answer. Since June, 1855.
Question. Have you taken your papers of naturalization out?
(Contestant objects to contestee questioning witness as to his being naturalized, because it is improper for him to testify, it is incompetent, unjustifiable, and can only be proven by other testimony.)
Answer. Yes; I have got my first paper.
Question. You have not taken out your second papers?
Answer. No, sir.
Question. Did you vote in August last?
Witness declines to answer.
Question. Why do you refuse to answer?
Answer. You say I am not compelled to answer. I voted, and was told I had a right to vote, as a person who had been in the United States service could vote.
Question. For whom did you vote for congressman in August last?
Answer. For Colonel Lindsay, the colonel of my regiment.
Question. Did Colonel Lindsay tell you you could vote whether you were naturalized or not?
Answer. No, sir. I heard it was in the papers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. When did you take out your first papers?
Answer. The 15th day of April, 1856.
Question. Were you not in the United States service in Captain Schmitz's company of home guards?
Answer. I was.
Question. Did you not serve also in the 68th regiment E. M. M.?
Answer. Yes, sir.

AUGUST. GOCKEL.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Frederick Kaths, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you born in the United States?
Answer. No, sir.
Question. How long have you lived in the United States
Answer. A little over seven years.
Question. Have you been naturalized?

(Contestant objects to contestee questioning witness as to his being naturalized, because it is improper for him to testify, it is incompetent, unjustifiable, and can only be proven by other testimony.)

Answer. I have not.

Question. Did you vote in August last for congressman?

Witness declines to answer.

Question. Why do you refuse to answer?

Answer. Because I do not want to.

Question. Did you vote at all for congressman?

Witness refuses to answer.

Question. Where were you at the August election last?

Answer. I am not certain, but I think I was about Pilot Knob that day.

Question. Were you at Ironton that day?

Answer. I think I was here once, too.

Question. Is there any other man of your name living at Pilot Knob?

Answer. Not that I know of.

Question. Is there any of that name in Ironton?

Answer. I don't know.

(All of the foregoing questions and answers objected to, because of irrelevancy, incompetency, and unwarranted by law.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Have you ever taken out your first papers?

Answer. Yes, sir. I took them out in the month of April, 1857, at Farmington, St. François county, Missouri.

Question. Were you not in Captain Schmitz's company of home guards?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Did you not serve in the 68th regiment E. M. M.?

Answer. I did, but did not serve long. I paid my commutation tax.

FRED. KATHS.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

A. Hartman, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. In the kingdom of Hanover, Germany.

Question. How long have you been in the United States?

Answer. I came here the 27th of December, 1845.

Question. Have you taken out your papers of naturalization?

(Contestant objects to contestee questioning witness as to his being naturalized, because it is improper for him to testify; it is incompetent, unjustifiable, and can only be proven by other testimony.)

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. When did you take out the last paper?

Answer. I took the first out in Galveston, Texas, and the last in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. HARTMAN.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

C. R. Peck, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Were you about the polls of the election in August last for congressman?

Answer. I was most of the day.

Question. For whom were you electioneering, and for whom did you use your influence?

Answer. For James Lindsay.

Question. Did you get any of the soldiers out of the hospital to vote for Mr Lindsay?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Did any from the hospital vote for him?

Answer. I do not know. I saw some persons voting with soldiers' clothes on, but I do not know whether they were soldiers or not.

Question. Did you see any persons voting that you knew to be soldiers?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Do you know them?

Answer. I know many of their faces, but cannot call their names.

Question. How many of those soldiers voted, to the best of your recollection?

Answer. I do not know that I can tell—perhaps about thirty, more or less.

Question. Where did they vote?

Answer. At the polls in Ironton.

Question. Do you know what regiment or regiments they belonged to?

Answer. I do not. They belonged to different regiments and detachments and had been left here in the hospital. I saw some out of the 1st Nebraska vote. Some voted for Lindsay and some for Scott.

Question. How many of them voted for Lindsay, and how many for Scott?

Answer. I cannot tell.

Question. How many of the thirty soldiers above spoken of, in your best judgment, voted for Mr. Lindsay?

Answer. I suppose the greater part of them.

Question. Were you assistant enrolling officer of this county under orders from State headquarters in August or September, 1862?

Answer. I was assistant enrolling officer for Arcadia township?

(Objects to any examination respecting the enrolment of Iron county, as no allegation is alleged in the answer of said Scott thereto.)

Question. Is that the township in which Ironton is situated?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Have you the enrolment list of Arcadia township in your possession?

Answer. I have.

Question. I will thank you to refer to it and tell us if the following named persons were enrolled in Arcadia township?

Answer. There was a previous enrolment by Captain Arnold, provost marshal, in which certificates of enrolment and exemption were given to parties who did not afterwards come forward and enroll. That list is not in my possession.

Question. Is the name of Brice Sheffield enrolled? Answer, no; Francis E. Peabody? Answer, no; Patrick McGovern? Answer, no; Harman Cr[illegible] Answer, no; Samuel Lance? Answer, no; Revel Norps? Answer, no; Asbury Smith? Answer, no; James Willis? Answer, no; T. J. Missick? Answer, no; James Williamson? Answer, no; G. B. Hartmas? Answer, no; William H. Spidet? Answer, no; William Heller, or Keller? Answer, no; William A[illegible]son? Answer, no; A. C. Aldie? Answer, no; Jacob Mitchell? Answer, no; he was in the army, and was at home on furlough at that time, I mean at the

time of election; H. B. Schultz? Answer, no; H. Robinson? Answer, no; William Harman? Answer, no; George Tyler? Answer, no; Frederick Rolf, or Wolf? Answer, no; E. J. Graham? Answer, no; T. A. Renfrow? Answer, no; Nelson McCan? Answer, no; John Rutledge? Answer, no; E. J. Baker? Answer, no; S. Cunningham? Answer, no.

Question. How long have you lived in the town of Ironton?

Answer. I have lived here ten years.

Question. How many of the persons mentioned above do you personally know?

Answer. I suppose I know a half dozen of them by their names, and probably more of them by their faces, but cannot remember their names.

Question. Will you please give the names of those whom you know?

Answer. James Willis, Jacob Mitchell, E. J. Graham, Samuel Cunningham, and H. B. Schultz. I may know Allison, but do not remember the given name.

Question. Did you know them before they became soldiers, or afterwards?

Answer. I knew them before, and some of them since.

Question. Did any of them live in Iron county when you knew them?

Answer. Two; Willis and Mitchell.

Question. Did you hear any of the friends of Colonel Lindsay, at the time of the election, or before, use language to this effect: "That all persons who voted for Mr. Scott were disloyal?"

Answer. I never heard that said, but have often said myself, and heard others say, that all the disloyal persons voted for Scott.

Question. Have you said yourself, or heard Colonel Lindsay say, or heard any of his friends say, that the property of persons who voted for Scott ought to be or would be confiscated?

(This question objected to because it is vague and foolish.)

Answer. I have never heard anything of the kind, or said anything of the kind myself.

Question. Have you ever heard any threats of any kind, at or before the election, calculated to intimidate voters?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Have you ever heard any threats at all?

Answer. I have not.

Cross-examined by Mr Lindsay.

Question. Were there not some enlistments in the 1st Nebraska regiment from this part of the State?

Answer. There were.

Question. Were there not a large number of Union refugees at this post from the border counties of this district at the time of election?

Answer. There was a large number.

Question. Do not many of them wear soldier's clothes?

Answer. A great many of them, as well as citizens here and some discharged soldiers.

Question. Were any persons enrolled in this township except those who came voluntarily for that purpose?

Answer. I enrolled none unless they came forward voluntarily and enrolled.

Question. Are there not persons now in Arcadia township who did not come forward under the call and enroll?

Answer. There are several that I know of.

Question. Do not citizens from other townships of the county, Reynolds and other counties of the district, often vote at this place?

Answer. It has always been the custom for many persons from other parts

of the county to come and vote here; and since the rebellion they have come from other counties in the district and voted here.

Question. Did you ever know Union men to be intimidated from voting by threats of Union soldiers or Union people?

Answer. I never did.

Questions by Mr. Pipkin.

Question. Will you name the several citizens whom you know that did not come forward and enroll?

Answer. I know of two of the Loves that did not. I have a memorandum somewhere among my papers, of the names of some ten or a dozen others. I now recollect another, Mr. Speck; also Mr. Anderson, Moser, and Tripp.

CARROLL R. PECK.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Louis Schultz, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. In what country were you born?

Answer. I was born in Mecklenburg, Germany.

Question. When did you come to the United States?

Answer. I came November 1, 1849.

Question. Have you taken out your naturalization papers?

Answer. I have.

Question. When did you take the last paper?

Answer. I took it out after I had been in this country five years, in St. Louis.

No cross-examination.

LOUIS SCHULTZ.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met pursuant to adjournment, at the court-house in Ironton, Iron county, Missouri, on the 17th day of February, 1864, at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m.

George Schacht, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. In what country were you born?

Answer. In Prussia, Germany.

Question. How long have you lived in the United States?

Answer. Ten years; all the time in Missouri.

Question. Have you got your naturalization papers?

Answer. Yes. I got them about three years ago, in St. Louis.

Question. How many papers did you get?

Answer. Two; the first one soon after coming to this country, and the second one about three years ago.

No cross-examination.

GEORGE SCHACHT.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Charles H. Collins, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on he part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Are you assessor for Iron county, Missouri?

Answer. Yes, sir; I have filled that office three years.

Question. Did you assess the county for the year 1863?

Answer. Yes, sir; I made that assessment last winter. Commenced last fall, 1862, and completed it the 1st of February, 1863.

Question. Will you refer to your assessment lists, and state whether the following named persons were assessed by you for the year 1863, to wit: Brice huffield? Answer, no; Francis E. Peabody? Answer, no; Patrick McGovrn? Answer, no; Harmon Case? Answer, no; Samuel Lantz? Answer, no; evel Noyes? Answer, no; Asbury Smith? Answer, no; James Willis? Answer, no; T. J. Missick? Answer, no; James Williamson? Answer, no; G. B. lartmas? Answer, no; Wm. H. Spidel? Answer, no; Wm. Heller? Answer, o; William Allison? Answer, no; A. C. Aldie? Answer, no; H. D. Shultz? nswer, no; H. Robinson? Answer, no; Wm. Harmon? Answer, no; George yler? Answer, no; Frederick Rolf? Answer, no; E. J. Graham? Answer, o; T. A. Renfro? Answer, no; Nelson McCan? Answer, no? John Rutledge? nswer, no; I have a J. W. Rutledge; E. J. Baker? Answer, no; S. Cuningham? Answer, no.

Question. Have you assessed the county for the year 1864?

Answer. Part of it.

Question. Have you assessed Arcadia township?

Answer. Not entirely.

Question. Will you please examine the list of names above enumerated, and ate how many of them you personally know, and name them?

Answer. I no not know any of them. I used to know Sam. Lantz, of Madin county.

Question. Have any of these persons been assessed by you for this year?

Answer. I do not think they have.

Question. Are you well acquainted about Ironton and Arcadia?

Answer. Yes, sir; pretty well.

Question. How far do you live from those places?

Answer. I live adjoining the town of Arcadia, and about one mile from Ironton.

Question. Are those places both in Arcadia township?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. In what place was the voting done in this township in August last?

Answer. In Ironton.

Question. How long have you lived in Arcadia township and in Iron county?

Answer. About seven years, I think.

Question. If the above-named persons had lived in Iron county in August, 863, would you not be likely to know some of them?

Answer. I think I would, if they had lived here any length of time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Do not assessors often fail to assess every person living in the unty?

Answer. Yes; I may have missed a few, but not very many.

Question. Do you assess the Union refugees, from the border counties of the strict, that are temporarily stopping here?

Answer. If they were living here on the first of September of the year of y assessment I assess them.

Question. If they are not here on the first of September of the year you e assessing, do you assess them for that year?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Do you assess persons from other counties of the district who happen to be here and vote at elections?

Answer. I only assess persons who are here on the first of September of the year I make my assessment.

CHAS. H. COLLINS.

Attest:

J. V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

John Schwab, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. In a free country and a free government.

Question. Were you born in the United States?

Answer. No, sir. I have lived in the United States about thirteen years, I believe.

Question. Have you taken out your naturalization papers?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. When did you take out the first paper?

Answer. I do not recollect exactly. I took it out in Cape Girardeau county, and you can see it in the court-house at Jackson.

Question. When did you take out your last one?

Answer. I think about seven years ago; I took it out at Farmington, Mo.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Were you not in the United States service in Captain Schmitz's company of home guards?

Answer. Yes, sir, I was first lieutenant in that company.

Question. Did you not serve as first lieutenant in company C, 68th regiment E. M. M.?

Answer. Yes, sir.

JOHN SCHWAB

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

William Biel, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. In Brunswick.

Question. How long have you been in the United States?

Answer. Nearly nine years.

Question. Have you taken out your naturalization papers?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. When did you get the last one?

Answer. Nearly four years ago.

Question. Where did you get it?

Answer. Here in Ironton.

Question. Where did you get the first?

Answer. At Farmington, Missouri.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Were you not in the United States service in Captain Schmitz's company of home guards?

Answer. Yes, sir.
Question. Did you not serve also in company C, 68th regiment E. M. M.?
Answer. Yes, sir.

WILLIAM BIEL.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Frederick Koeckeritz, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined n the part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. In what country were you born?
Answer. In Saxony, Germany.
Question. When did you come to the United States?
Answer. I came in 1855.
Question. Have you taken out your naturalization papers?
Answer. Certainly.
Question. Where did you get them?
Answer. The first I got in Farmington, and the last one in Fredericktown.
Question. How long since you got the last one?
Answer. I think I got it in 1861, which has been over a year.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Did you serve in Capt. Schmitz's company of home guards?
Answer. No, sir; I was at that time in Madison county.
Question. Did you serve in company C, 68th regiment E. M. M.?
Answer. I did duty in that company, but was enrolled in Captain Belkins's ompany.

FREDERICK KOECKERITZ.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

Henry Hahn, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the art of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. How long have you lived in the United States?
Answer. Nine years.
Question. Have you got your naturalization papers?
Answer. Yes, sir; I got the first one in St. Genevieve county in 1856, and ie other in Iron county in 1860.

Questions by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. Did you serve in the United States service in Captain Schmitz's ompany of home guards?
Answer. Yes, sir.

HENRY HAHN.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

David Humphreys, of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on ie part of John G. Scott, the contestee, deposeth and saith as follows:

Question. Are you clerk of the county court of Iron county, Missouri?
Answer. I am.

Question. Will you please state the number of votes cast in Arcadia township, in Iron county, in August, 1863?

Answer. Three hundred and eighty-two votes.

Question. Will you state the number cast in the same township at the November election, 1863?

Answer. Two hundred and eighty-four votes.

Question. Will you please examine the ballots and tell us for whom the following named persons voted for congressman, in August, 1863, to wit: Ballot No. 140, Frederick Detmar? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 26, Augustus Gockel? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 14, Frederick Kaths? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 13, Adolph Kirchner? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 372, Brice Shuffield? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 3[illegible] Francis E. Peabody? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 270, Patrick McGovern? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 376, Harmon Case? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 317, Samuel Lantz? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 311, Revel Noyes? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 381, Asberry Smith? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 379, James Wills? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 380, T. J. Missick? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 374, James Williamson? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 373, G. B. Howtmos? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 370, Wm. H. Spidel? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 367, Wm. Heller, or Keller? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 369, Wm. Allison? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 366, A. C. Aldie? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 364, Jacob Mitchell? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 362, H. Robinson? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 355, Wm. Harmon? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 354, George Tyler? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 351, Frederick Rolf? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 365, E. G. Graham? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 340, T. A. Renfro? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 316, Nelson McCan? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 314, John Rutlidge? Answer. For James Lindsay. Question. Ballot No. 313, E. J. Baker? Answer. For John G. Scott. Question. Ballot No. 302, S. Cunningham? Answer. For James Lindsay.

Question. Will you take the poll-book of the November election of 1863 in Arcadia township, and state if the names of any of these persons last above named appear upon the poll-book, to wit: Brice Shuffield? Answer. No. Question. Francis E. Peabody? Answer. No. Question. Patrick McGovern? Answer. No. Question. Harmon Case? Answer. No. Question. Samuel Lantz? Answer. I find Samuel S. Lance. Question. Revel Noyes? Answer. No. Question. Asberry Smith? Answer. No. Question. James Wills? Answer. No. Question. T. J. Missick? Answer. No. Question. James Williamson? Answer. No. Question. G. B. Hartmas? Answer. No. Question. Wm. H. Spidel? Answer. It does appear. Question. William Heller? Answer. No. Question. William Allison? Answer. No. Question. A. C. Aldie? Answer. No. Question. H. D. Shultz? Answer. No. Question. H. Robinson? Answer. No. Question. Wm. Harmon? Answer. No. Question. George Tyler? Answer. No. Question. Frederick Rolf? Answer. No. Question. E. J. Graham? Answer. No. Question. T. A. Renfro? Answer. No. Question. Nelson McCan? Answer. No. Question. John Rutlidge? Answer. No. Question. S. C. Cunningham? Answer. No.

Question. Were you about the polls in August last?

Answer. I was mostly in my office all day; not much about the polls.

Question. Did you see any soldiers from the hospital voting?

Answer. I saw some soldiers voting, but I do not know where they were rom.

Question. Do you know for whom they were voting?

Answer. I think a good many of them were voting for Mr. Lindsay, but did ot examine their tickets.

Question. Did any of them get any of Mr. Lindsay's tickets in your office?

Answer. There were some of his tickets in my office, but I think they pro-ured most of their tickets elsewhere. There were but few soldiers in my office hat day.

Question. Can you form an idea as to how many soldiers voted there that day?

Answer. I should think perhaps a hundred; there might have been over a undred; I cannot say—perhaps a hundred and fifty.

Question. Did not all of these soldiers, or the most of them, vote for Mr. indsay?

Answer. I think most of them did. I saw one lieutenant who was a very trong Scott man, and probably electioneered for him; I cannot say.

Question. Is he the only one you knew of being a Scott man?

Answer. I did not hear him say so; I heard others say he was; I think he is he only one I heard of, who was a Scott man.

(Objected to by contestant—all this hearsay testimony.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay.

Question. How many votes were cast in August, 1863, at Liberty precinct, o. 1, Iron county, Missouri?

Answer. Seventeen votes.

Question. How many were cast at that precinct in November, 1863?

Answer. There were no votes at all cast there.

Question. How many votes were cast at the August election, 1863, in Iron ownship?

Answer. Seventy-three votes were cast at that precinct, at that time.

Question. How many votes were cast there at the November election in 1863?

Answer. Twenty-nine votes.

Question. At the August election in 1863, did you stand at the polls and count he soldiers you say voted?

Answer. No, sir; I did not.

Question. Were you not in your office the greater part of that day?

Answer. I was.

Question. Will you examine poll-book and ballots of the August election, in 863, of the Ironton precinct, and state for whom the following named persons oted, to wit: James Davidson, ballot No. 65? Answer. For John G. Scott. uestion. Ballot No. 39, Wm. Suits? Answer. For John G. Scott. Question. allot No. 83, John W. Hancock? Answer. For John G. Scott. Question. allot No. 5, G. W. Farrar? Answer. For John G. Scott. Question. Ballot o. 38, Theodore F. Tong? Answer. For John G. Scott. Question. Ballot o. 37. H. N. Tong? Answer. For John G. Scott. Question. Ballot No. 267, ohn F. T. Edwards? Answer. For John G. Scott. Question. Ballot No. 2, . Shepherd? Answer. For John G. Scott. Question. Ballot No. 246, Philip ipkin? Answer. For John G. Scott. Question. Ballot No. 127, Gatewood alle? Answer. For John G. Scott.

Question. Do you know how many sons Mr. Nalle has in the rebel army?

Answer. One I know of having been in the rebel army.

Question. Do you know that Gatewood Nalle is under bond for misdemeanor gainst the government?

Answer. I do not.

(All of the foregoing objected to as not growing out of the examination in chief, and because the same is irrelevant.)

DAVID HUMPHREYS.

Attest:

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Iron, ss:

I, John V. Logan, a resident within the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, and one of the justices of the county court of Iron county, do hereby certify that the above named witnesses, Granville J. Carty, James N. Boweles, Frederick Mund, P. Crozat, Adolph Kirchner, Peter Gerstenmeyer, Frederick Detmar, Augustus Gockel, Frederick Kaths, A. Hartman, C. B. Peck, Louis Shultz, George Schacht, Charles H. Collins, John Schwab, Frederick Koeckeritz, Henry Hahn, Wm. Biel, and David Humphreys, were by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, touching the matter of the contested election in the third congressional district of the State of Missouri, wherein John G. Scott holds the certificate of election, and James Lindsay is contestant; and that I caused the same testimony to be reduced to writing in my presence, and in the presence of Philip Pipkin, attorney for said John G. Scott, and James Lindsay in person, together with the questions propounded by said Pipkin and Lindsay; that said depositions were duly attested by the several witnesses whose signatures were subscribed thereto in my presence; and that said depositions taken on behalf of said John G. Scott were so taken in the court-house in the city of Ironton, county of Iron, and State of Missouri, commencing on the 15th day of February, 1864, as per agreement of the parties, and continuing, by adjournment, from day to day up to the 17th day of February, 1864, inclusive, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m.

I do further certify that the cost-bill hereto appended is a true and correct account of the fees taxed on said depositions.

Witness my signature on this 17th day of February, 1864.

JOHN V. LOGAN,
Justice of the County Court of Iron County, Missouri.

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38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 44.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN RELATION TO

he employment of disabled and discharged soldiers in civil positions under the general government.

ARCH 8, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the house of representatives, (the senate concurring,) That we nestly recommend that discharged soldiers who have been disabled, by wounds disease, in the service of their country, should have the preference, as far as y are competent, in being employed in all positions within the gift of the eral government.

Resolved, That the secretary of state furnish each member of Congress from State with a copy of this resolution, and that he also send a copy to each he heads of departments at Washington.

JACOB BUTLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ENOCH W. EASTMAN,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 27, 1864.

W. M. STONE.

E STATE OF IOWA,
Office of Secretary of State:

, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, certify the foregoing e a true copy of the original roll now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 29th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[SEAL.]

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 45.

UNIFORM PAYMENT TO SOLDIERS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN RELATION TO

Payment of soldiers and seamen of African descent the same as white soldiers, &c.

MARCH 8, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the house of representatives, (the senate concurring,) That we heartily endorse the policy of paying soldiers and seamen of African descent, in the service of the United States, the same pay as is paid to other soldiers and seamen of the same grade.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of soldiers and seamen of African descent, in the service of the United States, to the same protection that other soldiers and seamen are entitled to by the laws of war.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to forward to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of the above resolutions.

JACOB BUTLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ENOCH W. EASTMAN,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 27, 1864.

W. M. STONE.

STATE OF IOWA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
February 27, *A. D.* 1864.

I, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original roll on file in my office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 27th day of February, A. D. 1864.

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 46.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

REQUESTING

Change in the route of the Sioux City branch of the Pacific railroad, and that an independent company may be authorized to build the same.

MARCH 9, 1864.—Referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION recommending certain changes in the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, establishing a Pacific railroad and branches.

Whereas in the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and for other purposes," provision is made in section 14 for the construction of a branch road from Sioux City to unite with the main trunk, not further west than the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and by another provision of this act, section 8, the main trunk of the road (at its starting point) cannot be located north of the valley of the Platte river; and as the topography of the country will require the road to cross the main chain of the Rocky mountains at or in the vicinity of the "South Pass," this north or Sioux City branch will thus be compelled to run southwest at least one hundred and fifty miles out of its most direct, natural, and legitimate course to unite with the main trunk, and will also be required to run at right angles with all the tributaries of the Platte, including the Elkhorn and Loup Fork, and their numerous tributaries, and all other streams across which it will run. These streams cut deep, narrow, and abrupt channels in the light alluvial soil of their beds through their entire course. The country is also rough, broken, and hilly; without timber or other material for building a railroad or supporting more than sparse population. These unfavorable characteristics of the country will compel the employment of a very large amount of extra and unnecessary capital in its construction. And whereas, in consequence of the increased distance, the unfortunate and unnatural direction of the road to unite with the main trunk, and the impracticable character of the country through which it must now run in obedience to the present requirements of the law, there is no probability that that branch can, or will ever, be constructed unless the law be so modified as to avoid these obstacles and to allow it to run on the nearest and most practicable route;

And whereas, should said law be so modified as to allow said Sioux City branch to run westwardly from Sioux City by the nearest and most practicable

route to unite with the main trunk, and also to allow an independent company to build that branch, it will enable the road to run up the streams coming down from the mountains, along which, alone, are found timber, coal, and other material necessary in the construction of a railroad; it will immediately call in the work an adequate amount of talent, enterprise, and capital which could not otherwise be enlisted, thereby insuring the early completion of said branch, also all the roads running in that direction through the State of Iowa and Minnesota. It will not only materially shorten the distance on that route between the Missouri river and the mountains, but will lessen the expense of construction nearly, if not quite, one-half, and it will also place on an equal footing roads which are equally necessary to the full development of the whole country. Therefore,

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their best endeavors to secure a modification of the said Pacific railroad law in the following particulars, to wit:

1. So as to allow said branch to run from Sioux City westwardly to unite with the main trunk by the nearest and most practicable route, the point of intersection to be approved by the President of the United States.

2. The said branch to be constructed to the point of intersection with the main trunk by some independent company, incorporated or to be incorporated by the legislature of Nebraska, said company to be also approved by the President.

3. That all the obligations, rights, and privileges contained in said law, and amendments thereto, shall apply to and be enjoyed by the company constructing said Sioux City branch equally and to the same extent as they are enjoyed and exercised by the companies constructing other portions of said road and branches.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted by the secretary of state to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

R. S. FINKBINE,
Speaker pro tem.
ENOCH W. EASTMAN,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 2, 1864.

W. M. STONE.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original roll now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the [SEAL.] great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 31st day of March, A. D. 1864.

JAMES WRIGHT.
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 47.

MISSOURI AND PACIFIC MAIL ROUTE.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

ASKING

For mail service between Kansas and California.

MARCH 9, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the house of representatives, (the senate concurring therein,) That the Post Office Department at Washington be requested to require the parties having the contract for carrying the mails from the Missouri river to the State of California, on route No. 14,258, to supply the post offices on said route, within the State of Kansas, with a daily mail.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Postmaster General, and to each of our representatives in Congress.

Adopted by the house January 19, 1864, and concurred in by the senate January 21, 1864.

A. R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk of House of Representatives.

STATE OF KANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Topeka, February 9, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a resolution which passed the legislature January 21, 1864, the original of which is on file in my office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affixed the official seal of this office, the day and year aforesaid.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 48.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LETTER

FROM

DANIEL BREED,

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COLORED SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

In answer to a resolution of the House of March 4, 1864.

MARCH 11, 1864.—Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House, March 4, 1864, we have he honor to report:

By the act of May 21, 1862, it was made the duty of the municipal authoriies of Washington and Georgetown to set apart ten per centum of the amount eceived from taxes levied on property owned by persons of color for the purose of initiating a system of primary schools for the colored children of said ities.

During the year 1862 there was no separate registry for the taxes of colored eople. The mayor of Washington consented to have such separate registry ept, but no provision for the same was made, the other municipal authorities eclining to act in the matter. The mayor informed us that, according to the earest estimate, the amount of colored school tax would not exceed three hunred dollars annually.

We believed this to be an under estimate, and urged the opening of a sepaate registry for the taxes of colored persons. During the year 1863 a sepaate registration was commenced, but we believe the same is incomplete, and the m set apart for the use of colored schools is far below what a just and exact ndering of the taxes, according to the law of 1862, would afford.

By the account of the municipal authorities, there is now accredited to the lored school fund—

In Washington, for the year 1862	$256 25
In Washington, for the year 1863	410 89
In Georgetown, for the year 1862	.....
In Georgetown, for the year 1863	69 72
Total	736 86

The amount subject to our order at the close of the year 1862 was not sufficient to enable us to commence our work, and not until recently have we succeeded in obtaining a building suitable for a school.

On the 1st of March, 1864, having secured the use of the church, corner of 4th street east and D street south, we engaged the services of one teacher, at a salary of $400. Another teacher nobly volunteered without compensation. Thus aided, our first free day-school opened with about forty pupils, and this number has increased during the first week of the school to over one hundred. The want of room compels us now to refuse all further admissions, although many are pleading to enter the school.

The extreme eagerness of the colored population of this District to attend school, adults as well as children pressing in wherever an opportunity for any instruction opened, and the vast importance of giving elementary instruction to the large number of freedmen in our midst, induced the offer on the part of many employés of the government to volunteer their services to teach the colored in evening schools, wherever such could be established. In consequence of this generous service there are now in operation eight evening schools, with an average attendance of over one hundred pupils to each school, mostly adults. Great difficulty is experienced in these schools on account of the sad deficiency in books, charts, cards, and all the necessary aids to such instruction; yet, notwithstanding all difficulties, the hungry minds of the learners, old and young, grasp eagerly at all the instruction offered.

It will be readily apparent that the provisions made by the law of May 21, 1862, for the initiation of a system of primary schools is wholly inadequate to the end proposed For the erection of school-houses special appropriations are always made by the municipal authorities, from funds other than the ten per centum tax. That tax, even when it shall be equitably rendered, can but partially supply the necessary instruction. There is now here a very large class of children, and of adults also, who are not only in need of instruction, but who are pleading for it with unparalleled earnestness. The sudden duplication of the colored population of this District, and the fact that none of the freedmen thus added possess taxable property, thus greatly increasing the necessity of free schools without any corresponding increase in the means for their support, suggest the propriety of aid from the national government sufficient to create a system of public schools, which may soon find their support from the classes they will especially benefit.

The first great need is *school-houses*, the buildings now temporarily occupied being churches, wholly unsuited to the end.

It would seem that a wise statesmanship, operating upon the broad republican principle, would not leave these masses, now so thoroughly alive with zeal for knowledge, again to settle down into the stolid indifference of contented ignorance, with its concomitants of vice and misery.

Respectfully,

DANIEL BREED,
Chairman of Board of Trustees of Colored Schools.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 49.

KNOX *vs.* BLAIR.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 11, 1864.

Ordered, That the within testimony be referred to the Committee of Elections and printed; to be considered by the committee with other evidence before them taken after the time provided by law; provided that this resolution shall refer only to affidavits and depositions, and that all such illegally taken shall not be considered by the committee.

WASHINGTON, *March* 8, 1864.

SIR: You will please take notice that on Thursday morning, March 10, 1864, at 11 o'clock, I shall, at the room of Committee on Military Affairs, in the representative wing of the national Capitol, take the testimony of Captain N. S. Constable, in the case of yourself against me, contesting my right to a seat in the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

MR. SAMUEL KNOX.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of Columbia, ss:

George D. Kellogg, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says, that he did, on the 8th day of March, serve the above notice upon Samuel Knox, esq., by delivering to and leaving with him a copy of the same at Washington, D. C.

GEORGE D. KELLOGG.

Sworn to and subscribed before me March 10, 1864.

B. W. FERGUSON, JR.

Samuel Knox *vs.* Francis P. Blair, jr., contesting his right to a seat in the House of Representatives in the 38th Congress.

I, Benjamin W. Ferguson, a justice of the peace in and for the District of Columbia, duly commissioned and sworn, do hereby certify that, pursuant to the terms of the annexed notice, I did, at the time and place therein specified, take the testimony of Captain N. S. Constable, the witness therein named, in the matter above entitled, and the said Constable, being by me duly sworn that the testimony he should give in said matter should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, testified as follows:

Interrogatory 1. What is your name, age and occupation, and where were you stationed on the 4th day of November 1862?

Answer. My name is Nathaniel S. Constable; I am thirty years of age, and

by occupation an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in the volunteer service of the army of the United States. I was stationed at Benton barracks, in the State of Missouri, on the 4th day of November, 1862.

Interrogatory 2. State whether you had any men employed under you at Benton barracks on the said 4th day of November, 1862, and how many, and whether they were citizens of the first congressional district of Missouri, and whether they voted, and generally what you know in regard to said election.

Answer. I had over five hundred men employed at Benton barracks on the 4th day of November, 1862; they were citizens of the first congressional district of Missouri, and resided at Benton barracks, or a large majority of them did; I believe they all voted; I saw a majority of them vote. These men were all enrolled in the Missouri State militia; the muster-rolls are now on file in the adjutant general's office of said State. That at least three hundred of the men in my employ voted at the precinct known as the Abbey precinct; this I know, because I went with them to the precinct to insure their return to the barracks, having great need of their services there, and fearing that if I did not do so, they might get away and get drunk, and thereby cause a loss to the government; for that reason I furnished government wagons to convey them to and bring them from the polls. While at the polls of the Abbey precinct, with my men voting, a large number of men under Captain Popple, quartermaster's agent at the government corral on Franklin avenue, came for the purpose of voting; Captain Popple accompanied them for the purpose, as he told me, of insuring the return of the men to the corral as soon as they had voted. I knew most all the men by having business at the corral daily; they came in wagons. Some of the men in my employ voted for Mr. Knox. I never threatened to discharge any man in my employ if he would not vote for Mr. Blair, nor were any men discharged by me or my subordinates for refusing to vote for Mr. Blair. I am not aware that any paroled prisoners went to the city or Abbey polls in government wagons under my charge; they could not have gone in my wagons without procuring a pass from me, and I did not give any passes for that purpose. It was necessary to send my teams to town every day without exception, for the purpose of procuring forage, provision, and quartermaster stores for the use of the troops stationed at the fort. I had two thousand animals under my charge at that time, which it was necessary for me to feed, and, to do so, I had to haul forage from St. Louis city. A large majority of the men in my employ wore government clothing, which gave them the appearance of soldiers; they drew their clothing from me, the amount of which was deducted from their pay. I am confident that no paroled prisoners or employés went into town in the wagons under my charge except those going with the teams to help to load them, or on other business properly belonging to my department. I was first lieutenant, company G, 3d regiment infantry, Missouri volunteers, mustered into the service of the United States on the 23d day of August, 1861, and acted as quartermaster of said regiment. I recruited the largest portion of company G of said regiment in the city of St. Louis, in the first congressional district of Missouri. That one man recruited by me, I recollect distinctly, lived in the first ward, in the second congressional district; the said man's name is John Englehart, and appears in the published list contained in the case of Knox *vs.* Blair, at page ——, as voting for Mr. Knox. Said Englehart was enlisted as drummer of company G, 3d regiment Missouri volunteers, by me. My position in said regiment made me fully acquainted with the officers and men of the entire regiment, as I was with it from the beginning, being the first officer mustered into the regiment. Six companies of said regiment were raised almost entirely in Carondelet, in the first and second wards of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, Rolla, Sedalia, Herman, and Boonsville. Captain Green's company was recruited entirely in Iowa; Captain Star's company was raised in Pike county, Illinois; Captain Hequemborug recruited his company in the southern

part of Illinois, and in Cape Girardeau and St. Genevieve counties, Missouri. I am confident that there was not over one hundred men in the entire regiment, including company G, who lived in the first congressional district of Missouri. This regiment was raised by authority from General Lyon, he having given Colonel John McNeal and Colonel Shepheard, before his decease, authority so to do. It was to be called the Lyon regiment, and we were to have raised recruits and companies in different States.

Interrogatory 3. When did you arrive in Washington, and under what circumstances?

Answer. I arrived in the city of Washington on the 2d day of March, on special duty for the quartermaster's department of the Gulf, by order of Major General Banks, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

N. S. CONSTABLE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

I hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was signed by the said Captain N. S. Constable in my presence, and that the said deposition was written by myself, the interrogatories and answers to the same in whole.

[SEAL.]

B. W. FERGUSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Special Orders, No. 35.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 9, 1864.

* * * * * * * * *

4. Captain N. S. Constable, assistant quartermaster, will proceed to New York and Washington, and carry out the verbal instructions which he has received from the chief quartermaster. Having done so, he will forthwith resume his station.

By command of Major General Banks.

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A true copy.

N. S. CONSTABLE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 50.

RAILROAD FROM McGREGOR TO MISSOURI RIVER.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

ASKING

hat lands be granted to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor west to the Missouri river.

MARCH 14, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

MORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTION asking Congress for a grant of lands to aid in he construction of a railroad from McGregor, on the Mississippi river, to a point in the estern bounds of the State of Iowa, between Sergeant's Bluffs and the north boundary f the State.

the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the general assembly of the State of Iowa, would respectfully represent, that by an act of Congress approved May 15, 1856, in answer a memorial of the general assembly of the State of Iowa, a grant of lands was ade to said State to aid in the construction of three of the four railroads named said memorial; that one of the railroads, to wit, that from McGregor westward, ned in said memorial of the general assembly of Iowa, was omitted from or left of the said grant; that the route of said railroad, from McGregor westward, uld follow very nearly the forty-third parallel of north latitude, and would comence from a point at least eighty miles north of Dubuque by the course of the sissippi river, and in its entire length would traverse a line about forty miles th of that of the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad; that, in our opinion, a rt portion of the northwestern part of the State of Iowa, and the southwest- portion of the State of Minnesota, must remain for a long time unsettled ss encouraged by railroad facilities; that it is believed that the granting of rnate sections of land to this State, under proper restrictions, for the pur- of aiding in the construction of the railroad above mentioned, will have a ct tendency to promote not only the best interests of the State of Iowa and nesota, but of the general government: Therefore,

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That our senators in gress are hereby instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their endeavors to procure the passage of a law granting to the State of Iowa

alternate sections of land along the line of the proposed railroad, to an equa extent, and under like privileges and restrictions with the grants made to th said other railroads of Iowa by said act of May 15, 1856, exempting and ex cepting all lands heretofore granted by Congress to the State of Iowa, or claime by actual settlers, to wit: Commencing at McGregor, on the west bank of th Mississippi river; thence running westward by the most practicable route, o or near the forty-third parallel of north latitude, to a point in the western bound of Iowa, between Sergeant's Bluffs and the north boundary of the State, an that the lands likely to be within the scope of the applied for grant, now fo sale, be immediately withdrawn from market, and wherever the lands are withi market, the same be withheld from sale until sufficient time shall have expire for the particular location of this railroad, and the selecting of the lands to b conveyed in said grant.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, instructed to forwar a copy of the foregoing memorial and resolutions to each of the senators an representatives in Congress, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Com missioner of the General Land Office.

JACOB BUTLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ENOCH W. EASTMAN,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 8, 1864.

W. M. STONE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Des Moines, Iowa, March 8, 1864.

I, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, hereby certify th the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original roll on file in my of

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great s [SEAL.] of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines the date above writ

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

LEAVENWORTH AND FORT GIBSON RAILROAD.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

ASKING

Congress to modify the act granting lands for the construction of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Gibson railroad.

MARCH 14, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Whereas Congress at its session of 1862 and 1863 passed an act granting to Kansas public lands, which act provided for a railroad from Leavenworth, *via* Lawrence, to the southern boundary of the State in the direction of Fort Gibson; and whereas the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Western Railroad Company have commenced the building of a railroad from Leavenworth to Lawrence; and whereas the State of Kansas, by an act passed at the session of the legislature, has accepted said grant of land, and granted the same to the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Fort Gibson Railroad Company; and whereas there are no public lands between Leavenworth and Lawrence to aid in building said road, or for forty miles south of Lawrence; and whereas said road must run for a long distance through Indian lands; and whereas a railroad from Leavenworth, *via* the forts in the Indian country, to Galveston bay, or so as to connect with a railroad in Texas to New Orleans, would be of great national advantage, and would put the whole country west of the Mississippi river in close communication: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Kansas, (the senate concurring therein,) That we respectfully but earnestly ask Congress to so modify the act granting these lands as to allow the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Fort Gibson Railroad Company to unite with the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Western railroad in building that part of the road between Leavenworth and Lawrence, and that other lands be granted to said company to make up their deficiency on the eastern portion of said road, and through the Indian lands.

Resolved, That Congress is hereby urged to grant the same aid in money or lands, to aid in building said railroad from Leavenworth to Galveston bay, as is granted to the Union Pacific railroad.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our representative requested, to use every honorable means to secure such modification

of said grant, and additional aid in the construction of said road from Leavenworth to Galveston bay.

Resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and our representative in Congress.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolutions were adopted by the house of representatives February 23, 1864.

A. R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The foregoing resolutions were concurred in by the senate on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1864.

JOHN S. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Topeka, March 3, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution which passed the legislature, the original of which is on file in my office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affixed the official seal of this office the day and year aforesaid.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 52.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

PETITIONING

Congress to amend the Pacific railroad act.

ARCH 14, 1864.—Referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

Whereas Congress, at the session of 1861 and 1862, passed an act to aid in e construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the cific ocean, which act was approved July 1, 1862; and whereas section nine said act provided that the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Comny of Kansas are hereby authorized to construct a railroad and telegraph line m the Missouri river at the mouth of the Kansas river, on the south side reof, so as to connect with the Pacific railroad of Missouri at a point on the e hundredth meridian of longitude, between the Platte and Republican rivers; d whereas it appears from the debates on the passage of said act that the ncipal cities and towns in the Kansas valley were to be points in said road; d whereas the assignees of the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad mpany, represented by Samuel Hallett & Co., have not commenced said road the Missouri river at the mouth of the Kansas, but at a point on the Kansas er above Wyandotte; and whereas said company, so represented, has surveyed l located said road to a point three miles north of Lawrence, the largest city the Kansas valley, and are surveying said road north of Topeka, the capital Kansas, and are thus avoiding our cities, towns, and business centres, to the at injury of the people of the State as well as the Kansas valley; and ereas said company, so represented, are now demanding that the people of yandotte shall pay one hundred thousand dollars to make that city a point said road; and whereas said company, so represented, are demanding a like n of the people of Lawrence, on condition of being a point in said road; and ereas a like sum is demanded from the citizens of Topeka, the capital of our te, to secure it as a point in said road; and whereas we have good cause to ieve that the same policy will be pursued as the road progresses west, and t the said Samuel Hallett & Co. will demand large sums of money and bonds n the people of cities and towns along the route of said road to build this

road just where Congress intended it should be built, and this after Congress has placed in the hands of the company means sufficient to build the entire road: Therefore,

Resolved by the house of representatives, (the senate concurring therein,) That Congress be earnestly requested to amend the act above referred to so as to require the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, or their assigns, to make Wyandotte, Lawrence, Topeka, Wabaunsee, Manhattan, and Junction city points on said road.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully urged to withhold his approval of the location of said road unless Wyandotte, Lawrence, Topeka, Wabaunsee, Manhattan, and Junction City are made points in said road: *Provided,* That nothing in these resolutions shall be construed or understood to affect the original act of the Territory of Kansas, entitled "An act to incorporate the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company," or to affect the location of the road commencing in Leavenworth provided for in said act.

Resolved, That our senators be, and are hereby, instructed, and our representative requested, to use every honorable means to secure the above proposed amendment to said location.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to send an official copy of this preamble and resolutions to each of our senators and representative in Congress, to the President of the United States, also to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives with a request to present the same to their respective bodies.

Adopted by the house, and senate amendment concurred in, March 1, 1864.

ALEX. R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Concurred in by the senate on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1864.

JOHN L. MORTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, March 3, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution which passed the legislature, the original of which is on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affixed the official seal of this SEAL.] office the day and year aforesaid.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF

HE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

RECOMMENDING

tain changes in the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, establishing a Pacific railroad and branches.

CH 14, 1864.—Referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

IT RESOLUTION recommending certain changes in the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, establishing a Pacific railroad and branches.

Whereas in the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, entitled "An act id in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri to the Pacific ocean, and for other purposes," provision is made in section r the construction of a branch road from Sioux City to unite with the trunk not further west than the one hundredth meridian of longitude west Greenwich; and by another provision of this act, section 8, the main of the road (at its starting point) cannot be located north of the valley e Platte river; and as the topography of the country will require the road oss the main chain of the Rocky mountains at or in the vicinity of the th Pass," this north or Sioux City branch will thus be compelled to run west at least one hundred and fifty miles out of its most direct, natural, egitimate course, to unite with the main trunk; and will also be required n at right angles with all the tributaries of the Platte, including the Elk- and Loup Fork and their numerous tributaries, and all other streams across it will run. These streams cut deep, narrow, and abrupt channels, in ght alluvial soil of their beds through their entire course. The country rough, broken, and hilly, without timber or other material for building a d or supporting more than a sparse population. These unfavorable teristics of the country will compel the employment of a very large nt of extra and unnecessary capital in its construction. And whereas, in quence of the increased distance, the unfortunate and unnatural direction road to unite with the main trunk, and the impracticable character of untry through which it must now run in obedience to the present require- of the law, there is no probability that that branch can or will ever be ucted, unless the law be so modified as to avoid these obstacles and to

allow it to run on the nearest and most practicable route. And whereas, should said law be so modified as to allow said Sioux City branch to run westwardly from Sioux City by the nearest and most practicable route to unite with the main trunk, and also to allow an independent company to build that branch, it will enable the road to run up the streams coming down from the mountains, along which alone are found timber, coal, and other material necessary in the construction of a railroad, it will immediately call in the work an adequate amount of talent, enterprise, and capital, which could not otherwise be enlisted, thereby insuring the early completion of said branch, also all the roads running in that direction through the State of Iowa and Minnesota. It will not only materially shorten the distance on that route between the Missouri river and the mountains, but will lessen the expense of construction nearly if not quite one-half, and it will also place on an equal footing roads which are equally necessary to the full development of the whole country: Therefore,

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their best endeavors to secure a modification of the said Pacific railroad law, in the following particulars, to wit:

1st. So as to allow said branch to run from Sioux City, westwardly, to unite with the main trunk by the nearest and most practicable route, the point of intersection to be approved by the President of the United States.

2d. The said branch to be constructed to the point of intersection with the main trunk by some independent company incorporated or to be incorporated by the legislature of Nebraska; said company to be also approved by the President.

3d. That all the obligations, rights, and privileges contained in said law and amendments thereto, shall apply to and be enjoyed by the company constructing said Sioux City branch equally, and to the same extent, as they are enjoyed and exercised by the companies constructing other portions of said road and branches.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted by the secretary of state to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

R. S. FINKBINE,
Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives.
ENOCH W. EASTMAN,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 2, 1864.

W. M. STONE.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Des Moines, Iowa.

I, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original roll now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 4th day of March, 1864.

[L. S.]

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 54.

WAGON ROAD TO IDAHO.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

IN RELATION TO

he location and construction of a military road from Missouri river to Gallatin, in Idaho Territory.

ECH 21, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the late discoveries of immense and productive gold fields on the per waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, thereby attracting vast numrs of emigrants and settlers to those inviting gold fields, create the necessity a safe, direct and feasible military and wagon road by the nearest and most cticable route to those mines: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed and our representaes requested to use their best efforts to procure an appropriation, at the present sion of Congress, for the location and construction of a military and wagon d from some point on the west side of the Missouri river, at or near the mouth the Niobrara, in Nebraska Territory, running thence up the valley of said brara river, by the nearest and most practicable route, to Gallatin, in Idaho ritory.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated, ransmitted by the secretary of state to each of our senators and representes in Congress.

TE OF IOWA,
Office of Secretary of State:

, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, certify the foreg to be a true copy of the original resolution now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 55.

RAILROAD IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

FOR AID

In constructing a railroad from Wallula to Fort Walla-Walla, in that Territory.

MARCH 28, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL praying Congress for aid in the construction of a railroad from Wallula to Fort Walla-Walla, Washington Territory.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington respectfully represents: That the legislative assembly of said Territory have, by act thereof, incorporated a company, with authority to construct a railroad from Wallula landing, upon the Columbia river, to the city of Walla-Walla, at or near the United States fort Walla-Walla.

That supplies and men for said post could be well and rapidly transmitted over said road, when the same shall have been completed, thereby greatly cheapening and facilitating necessary transportation and transit to and from said military post, in fact, rendering the completion of said road valuable for military purposes within said Territory.

That the Columbia river is the natural channel for the transportation of men and supplies from the headquarters of the Pacific division of the United States army to the vast interior of Washington and Idaho Territories, to said Wallula landing, from which, over thirty miles of land transit, they would reach Fort Walla-Walla, and with that post as a depot could readily be distributed to the army inland posts in either of said Territories.

Therefore, would your memorialists pray the passage of an act appropriating land or money, or both, to such railroad company, to aid in the construction of said railroad. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Passed house, January 25, 1864.

C. CROSBY,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Passed council, January 28, 1864.

O. B. McFADDEN,
President of the Council.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of Washington, ss:

I, Elwood Evans, secretary of said Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original memorial passed by the legislative assembly of Washington Territory at its eleventh regular session, 1863–'64, as fully as the same are upon file and of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and official seal, at [SEAL.] Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of February, A. D. 1864.

ELWOOD EVANS.
Secretary of Washington Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 56.

WAGON ROAD IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

IN RELATION TO

A road in said Territory.

MARCH 28, 1864 — Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals and ordered to be printed.

JOINT MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTIONS in relation to a road from Lewiston to the head of Bitter Root valley.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully represent to your honorable bodies, that there is now a good road finished from Old Fort Walla-Walla, on the Columbia river, to Lewiston, Idaho Territory, and that the continuation of said road to the head of Bitter Root valley is a work of vast importance to the interests of Washington Territory, as the proposed route is the best and nearest now known for the transportation of stores and supplies from the headwaters of the Missouri river and the States east of the mountains; that if said road was completed, it would induce and facilitate emigration to this Territory, and tend to open up a vast mineral and agricultural region now inaccessible in consequence of a want of roads by which the said region can be reached. We would therefore join with our neighboring Territory of Idaho in praying your honorable bodies to aid by grant of land or money, or both, in constructing a good road; and, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

Resolved by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, That honorable George E. Cole, our delegate in Congress, be, and he is hereby, instructed to exert his influence to procure the passage of a law providing for the construction of a road from Lewiston, Idaho Territory, to the head of Bitter Root valley.

Resolved, further, That the secretary of this Territory be, and he is hereby, requested to forward a copy of this memorial and resolutions to honorable George E. Cole, with a request that he bring the same immediately before Congress.

Passed house, January 28, 1864.

C. CROSBY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed council, January 28, 1864.

O. B. McFADDEN,
President of the Council.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of Washington, ss:

I, Elwood Evans, secretary of Washington Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original memorial passed by the legislative assembly of said Territory, at its eleventh session, 1863–'64, as fully as the same is upon file and of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal of office, at [SEAL.] Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of February, A. D. 1864.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 57.

MILITARY ROAD IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

IN RELATION TO

A military road from Fort Steilacoom to Fort Bellingham, in said Territory.

MARCH 28, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL relative to a military road from Fort Steilacoom to Fort Bellingham.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully represent: That an appropriation having been made by the Congress of the United States to build a military road from Fort Steilacoom to Fort Bellingham, in said Territory of Washington; and whereas said appropriation was insufficient to complete said road, the construction of which was stopped about thirty miles south of the northern terminus of said road; and whereas your memorialists are unadvised as to whether the aforesaid appropriation has been exhausted, yet, by reason of the termination of said labor, fails to connect with any point of settlement, and is by reason thereof useless; and whereas the Territory of Washington, being the northwesterly extreme of the United States, bordered on the north by the possessions of her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain; and whereas, in the event of a war with a foreign power, the aforesaid road would be invaluable for military purposes: therefore, your memorialists would most respectfully ask that an appropriation be made by your honorable bodies, sufficient to complete the unfinished part, and to repair that portion already constructed. And, in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed house, January 25, 1864.

C. CROSBY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed council, January 27, 1864.

O. B. McFADDEN,
President of the Council.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of Washington, ss:

I, Elwood Evans, secretary of said Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original memorial passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington at its eleventh session, 1863–'64, as fully as the same is upon file and of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal of office, at [SEAL.] Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of February, A. D. 1864.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

MAILS BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND PUGET'S SOUND.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

IN RELATION TO

The establishment of a semi-monthly mail between San Francisco and Puget's sound.

MARCH 28, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislative assemby of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully represent, that the interest of a large and important portion of this Territory would be materially advanced by the establishment of semi-monthly mail service by steamer between San Francisco and Port Townsend, Puget's sound.

On the line of this route are situated the following named towns and lumbering establishments, viz: New Dungeness, Port Angelos, Whatcom, Sehome, and the military posts at Fort Townsend and on San Juan island.

The tri-weekly overland mail service to California, *via* Portland, Oregon, fails to meet the requirements of the diversified commercial and business interests of the northern portion of this Territory, and during the winter months the great irregularity in the service renders it almost useless to the people of that section.

Your memorialists would also represent, that by the establishment of this mail route, the interests of the portion of the Territory referred to would be further subserved by the facilities which such a communication with San Francisco would afford for the shipment of freight from that point.

Your memorialists would therefore earnestly pray you to pass an act, at your present session, providing for a semi-monthly mail service by steamer between San Francisco and Puget's sound, Washington Territory; and, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Territory be, and is hereby, requested to forward a copy of the foregoing memorial and this resolution, duly certified, to

our delegate in Congress, who is hereby requested to use his influence to effect the speedy passage of an act in accordance with the prayer of this memorial.

Passed house, January 14, 1864.

C. CROSBY,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

Passed council, January 27, 1864.

O. B. McFADDEN,
President of the Council.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of Washington, ss:

I, Elwood Evans, secretary of said Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original memorial and resolution, passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, at its eleventh session, 1863–'64, as fully as the same is upon file and of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and official seal, at Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of February, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

ELWOOD EVANS,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 9

NISQUALLY ROAD COMPANY.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

RELATIVE TO

An appropriation of lands to the Nisqually Road Company.

MARCH 28, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL relative to an appropriation of lands to the Nisqually Road Company.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that a road connecting the waters of Puget's sound with those of the Columbia is a work that is much needed to develop the resources of a vast extent of country between those two sections of our Territory that is now, in consequence of the want of a road, whereby the settlers can reach a market,) comparatively valueless.

Your memorialists would further represent, that two years ago the legislative assembly granted the "Nisqually Road Company" a charter, authorizing the said company to construct a road connecting with other roads, and to complete the connexion between the above points, and authorizing the said company to collect tolls after the completion of the road. That on an examination of the route, the fact has been ascertained that it will cost more money to build said road than was at the time of granting said charter estimated, and fears are now entertained that unless aid is furnished by the general government that said work will not be completed; and if completed by private enterprise it will be onerous on the people of this Territory to be compelled to pay the tolls that said company will be compelled to levy in order to reimburse them for their outlay in the construction of said road.

Your memorialists would further represent to your honorable body, that said road ought to be free for use of the government for military purposes, and to the people as a public highway. They, therefore, pray your honorable body to grant the said Nisqually Road Company seventy-two sections of land, to be selected by said company and the agent of the United States appointed for that purpose, in such places, and to be deeded to them at such times, as may by law be fixed; therefore, as the work of the completion of the road progresses and as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

Resolved by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the secretary of the Territory be, and he is hereby, requested to forward a copy of the foregoing memorial and this resolution to our delegate in Congress, who is hereby instructed to use his influence to obtain the early passage in Congress of an act in conformity with the prayer of this memorial.

Passed house, January 18, 1864.

C. CROSBY,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Passed council, January 22, 1864.

O. B. McFADDEN,
President of the Council.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of Washington, ss:

I, Elwood Evans, secretary of said Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original memorial passed by the legislative assembly of the said Territory of Washington, at its eleventh session, 1863–'64, as fully as the same is upon file and of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and official seal, at Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of February, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

ELWOOD EVANS,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 60.

FORTIFICATIONS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

IN RELATION TO

Fortifications at Point Defiance and Gig Harbor, in said Territory.

MARCH 28, 1864.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the council (the house concurring,) That our delegate in Congress, the honorable George E. Cole, be, and he hereby is, instructed to use his influence with Congress to obtain an appropriation for the erection of fortifications at the mouth of the narrows at Point Defiance and Gig Harbor, at the points reserved by government for the purpose.

Passed council, January 14, 1864.

C. CROSBY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed house, January 16, 1864.

O. B. McFADDEN,
President of the Council.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of Washington, ss:

I, Elwood Evans, secretary of said Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original resolution passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, at its eleventh session, 1863–'64, as fully as the same is upon file and of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and official seal, at [SEAL.] Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of February, A. D. 1864.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 61.

DIVORCE IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,

IN RELATION TO

An amendment of the "organic act" to prevent the legislature from granting divorces.

MARCH 28, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the council (the house concurring,) That George E. Cole, our delegate in Congress, be, and he is hereby, requested to use his influence in Congress to obtain an amendment to the "organic act" of this Territory, so as to prevent future legislative assemblies from granting divorces.

Passed council, December 24, 1863.

C. CROSBY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed house, January 4, 1864.

O. B. McFADDEN,
President of the Council.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of Washington, ss:

I, Elwood Evans, secretary of said Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original joint resolution passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, at its eleventh session, 1863–'64, as fully as the same is upon file and of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and official seal, at [SEAL.] Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of February, A. D. 1864.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 62.

STATE GOVERNMENT FOR NEBRASKA.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA TERRITORY,

RELATIVE TO

A State government.

FEBRUARY 15, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTION relative to State government for Nebraska.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The legislative assembly of the Territory of Nebraska would respectfully represent to your honorable body in Congress assembled, that, in the judgment of your memorialists, the people of said Territory desire the formation of a State government, and to that end we respectfully pray your honorable body to make such legislation as in your wisdom shall be deemed necessary and appropriate to attain that object.

We further pray, that your honorable body would make the usual provisions for the future State of Nebraska by the donation of lands for schools, universities and colleges, the erection of public buildings, and the construction of railroads and other public improvements; and we would further pray, that the regular appropriation for the expenses of the legislative assembly of said Territory for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1865, may be set apart to defray the expenses of the constitutional convention through the secretary of the Territory, under the same rules and regulations which govern the expenditures for the legislative assembly.

And we further pray, that your honorable body will provide in such legislation, as your wisdom shall devise, that the people may at the time of voting for delegates to the constitutional convention, vote for or against a convention.

Be it resolved by the council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That our delegate in Congress be, and is hereby, requested to use his best efforts to procure the passage of the legislation prayed for in this memorial.

Approved January 16, 1864.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,
Secretary's Office, ss:

I, Algernon S. Paddock, secretary of the Territory of Nebraska, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing copy of memorial and joint resolution relative to State government for Nebraska, passed by the legislative assembly of this Territory, during the ninth session thereof, and approved by the governor the 16th day of January, 1864, with the original rolls on file in this office, and the same is a true and perfect copy of said law.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the Territory of Nebraska.

Done at Omaha, this sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1864.

ALGERNON S. PADDOCK,
Secretary of Nebraska Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 63.

INCREASE OF PAY TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN,

ON THE

Conduct of the war, and for an increase of pay to soldiers and sailors.

MARCH 30, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents, that the unjust and unholy war commenced and waged by the South against our Union, as well as against republican institutions, has been so far successfully resisted that a united effort, if now made on the part of the North, must shortly result in the accomplishment of the object for which the freemen of the northern States first buckled on their armor.

It is clear to your memorialists, that the issues now submitted to the arbitrament of the sword are of the most vital importance to the cause of civil liberty throughout the world, and for all time to come; and that, should the North now fail in securing the object for which the contest is being carried on by its patriotic zeal, the ruin of both sections will be the inevitable result. It would be an anomaly in the history of the world.

If the North and the South, once disunited, would remain for more than a brief period at peace—and the history of all former times presents a positive proof that the result of such severance and opposing nationalities would be a continued war, resulting, as a final consequence, in a military despotism to which the people of both sections would resort as a shield from endless conflict or anarchy—all of the most valued results of the experience of the past in arts and science, agricultural improvement, commercial enterprise, and all those elements of national prosperity and advancement arising from long years of peace, must suffer an incalculable injury from a needless prolongation of the strife now being carried on.

If the cause of republican government now triumphs, it is a triumph for all time. If we fail in the great struggle, the cause of republicanism will be greatly endangered, if not forever lost, and monarchical institutions fastened upon the nations of the world, while a history of the decline and fall of the great republic shall last as a warning to all countries and peoples of the future.

It is unnecessary to dwell on evils which must be apparent to every reflecting mind, and the only question presented to the people of the north at this time is the means to be adopted best calculated to insure the desired result.

Your memorialists respectfully represent to your honorable body that, in their judgment, the first great object to be attained is the defeat and dismemberment of the organized armies of the rebellion, so that they may never again be reunited as a force antagonistic to the government of the United States. To this end the loyal States should exert all the power possible to be brought in requisition to effect it, and through the efforts of its own forces alone can this be secured. Believing that one of the means most clearly adequate to the rapid organization of armies, sufficient to overcome those of the so-called southern confederacy, is in an increase of the pay of the soldiers—the new recruit as well as the tried veteran of many fiercely contested battles—we would most respectfully represent to your honorable body the necessity existing for the passage of an act by the Congress of the United States granting to our non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, sailors, and marines, an increase of their monthly wages. Be it, therefore,

Resolved by the senate, (the assembly concurring,) That the governor be and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of the above memorial to each of our senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States, and to the chief clerk of the Senate and House of Representatives.

WILLIAM W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 23, 1864.

JAMES T. LEWIS, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The secretary of state, of the State of Wisconsin, hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of said original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol at Madison, this twenty-fifth day of March, A. D., 1864.

[SEAL.]

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 64.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

ASKING FOR

Extension of time for certain railroad companies to receive land grants.

APRIL 1, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Whereas, by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856, certain lands were granted to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State; and whereas, by the provisions of said act, said roads are required to be completed within ten years from the date of the approval hereof; and whereas, owing to the great financial crisis, and the great scarcity of labor, caused by the demand by the government for men in putting down the rebellion, the railroad companies have been unable to comply with the requirements of said act, and will be unable to complete said roads before the expiration of the time allowed by said act: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress requested, to use their influence to secure the passage of a law extending the time, as fixed in said act, for the construction of said roads for the term of six years from and after the 15th of May, 1866, subject to such conditions as the general assembly of this State may impose, concerning the progress and completion of said roads and the adjustment of conflicting claims to said lands, or any part of them, growing out of said grant.

STATE OF IOWA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original resolution on file in my office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth, and of this State the eighteenth.

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 65.

GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK,

IN RELATION TO

General Robert Anderson.

MARCH 31, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS in relation to General Robert Anderson.

Whereas General Robert Anderson, by his heroic defence of Fort Sumter, and his patriotic devotion to the flag of the country, under trials, temptations and perils which have never been equalled ,has impaired his health: Therefore,

Resolved, (if the senate concur,) That a just and patriotic estimate of the distinguished services of General Robert Anderson should, in the opinion of the legislature of the State, induce the Congress of the United States to place General Anderson on the retired list of his country's veteran officers, with the full pay and emoluments of his rank.

Resolved, That the governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress, with the request that, in all proper ways, they urge upon Congress such means as will make effective the purpose of these resolutions.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Assembly, March 14, 1864.

The above resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the assembly:

J. B. CUSHMAN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Senate, March 22, 1864.

The above resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Senate:

JAS. TERWILLIGER, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original resolutions.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 66.

CALIFORNIA ON STATE RIGHTS AND THE REBELLION.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

ON

State supremacy and the rebellion.

APRIL 6, 1864.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

1. *Resolved by the assembly, (the senate concurring,)* That the people of the State of California are uncompromisingly loyal, and that we repudiate the political heresy of State supremacy when brought in conflict with federal authority, holding that each has its proper sphere; but that in all national affairs the Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, and which no State, either by legislation, judicial decision, or otherwise, can disobey, controvert, or evade, without violating this great fundamental principle of our government, for the maintainance of which the people of this State are prepared to die rather than surrender.

2. That the rebellion is a war of the southern slave-owning aristocracy against the democracy of the nation, and is a blow struck against all free government.

3. That we indorse all the measures of the administration adopted for the purpose of subduing the present most wicked rebellion; and,

First, we indorse the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia;

Second, we indorse the act making free from slavery all territory belonging to the United States;

Third, we indorse the confiscation act;

Fourth, we indorse the conscription law;

Fifth, we indorse the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus;

Sixth, we indorse the enlistment of negro soldiers to fight in our national armies;

Seventh, we indorse the noble stand taken by President Lincoln, that all who wear the uniform of the Union shall receive the same protection;

Eighth, we indorse the financial policy of the government, and the legal under law, as *the* great administrative measures for successfully carrying on the war against the rebellion, and which we pledge ourselves to defend and uphold

Ninth, we indorse the policy of establishing military governments in the revolted States, as necessary to enable the President to see that the laws therein are faithfully executed;

Tenth, we indorse the act admitting Western Virginia into the Union.

4. That we indorse the proclamation by the President of the United States of January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, declaring the slaves in all the territory which it covers forever free; and we hold that its operation is not contingent upon the occupation of any territory by the national arms, but that it is self-acting, and gives to each slave a full and complete legal title to freedom, and we will never consent that they shall, for any purpose or for any end, be returned to their former condition of bondage; but we pledge ourselves to stand by and support President Lincoln in his noble determination to maintain the plighted faith of the nation inviolate, as expressed in his last message, when he says:

"I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the proclamation, or by any act of Congress."

5. That we indorse the plan of reconstruction as set forth in the proclamation of the President, and appended to his last message:

First, because it establishes in the rebellious States now under the national flag, or that may come under it, a rallying point for the organization of all loyal men;

Second, because it guards and protects the emancipated slave against the possibility of re-enslavement;

Third, because it will enable the United States to practically guarantee to every State to which it applies a republican form of government, and to protect each of them against invasion;

Fourth, because it points out a mode by which the deluded masses of the rebellious States may return to their allegiance, with the restoration of all their rights, while it reserves the right to punish the guilty instigators and leaders of the rebellion for the great crime they have committed;

Fifth, because it provides for the support and protection of the freed men of the rebellious territory as a condition precedent for pardon and the restoration of forfeited rights;

Sixth, because it presents a mode by which the national authority over every loyal State government may be established, and the State thus restored to its place in the Union; and,

Seventh, because it precludes the possibility of any peace which shall acknowledge the existence or establishment of slavery in any part of the rebellious Territories covered by the emancipation proclamation.

6. That the proposition of the copperhead members of Congress to send commissioners to Richmond to sue for peace from armed traitors should consign their names to eternal infamy, and he who would treat with armed treason is himself a traitor, and deserves a traitor's punishment; California will accept no peace which is not based upon an unconditional surrender.

7. That we indorse their construction of the confiscation law which has for its object the unconditional forfeiture of the property of the rebels; and our senators are hereby instructed, and our representatives in Congress requested to urge its adoption.

8. That we tender our gallant army and navy, officers and men, the hearty thanks of the loyal people of the loyal State of California for their glorious achievements, for the renown which they have given to the American arms, and we guarantee to them that, while they are fighting our battles, traitors at home shall not be permitted to deprive them of the least of their civil rights.

9. That the President's proclamation of pardon, as appended to his message, is limited to the people of the rebellious States, as therein specified, and has

pplication either to prisoners of war, or to persons who have been tried, con-icted, and sentenced by the courts of the country.

10. That the barbarous treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels is without parallel in the annals of civilization, and should bring down upon them the xecrations of the whole civilized world, and we hail with delight the recent ction of the government in placing the whole phalanx of rebel prisoners under he jurisdiction of General Butler, that great rebel-tamer, and we earnestly in-oke such a system of retaliation as will force the barbarism of slavery to yield o the humane rules of civilized warfare.

11. That in Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, we recognize urity of life, singleness of purpose, the far-seeing, conscientious statesman, ie uncompromising, unsullied patriot, the aim of whose life is the preservation f the Union, and the restoration of peace upon the immutable and eternal foun-ations of freedom, and freedom only; that to his wisdom, sleepless watchful-ess, unselfish patriotism, prompt action, and determined will to pursue the right id abandon the wrong, the people of these United States are indebted for the roud position which they this day occupy on the great map of nations; that hen we consider the fiery ordeal through which this man of the people has assed unscathed and untainted, it is not strange that public confidence in him ould remain unshaken; and that while we revere and honor other noble pa-iots who have performed so well their several parts in this great drama, the eople still look to Abraham Lincoln as the instrument selected by Providence, lead their country in safety through all its perils, and restore it again to a eace in which no element of discord shall be found, *and that we do most heartily vor his re-election.*

12. *Resolved*, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit opies of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to each of ir senators and representatives in Congress.

TATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Department of State.

I, B. B. Rodding, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby cer-y that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of assembly concurrent solution No. 12, now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, California, the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1864.

SEAL.]

B. B. REDDING,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 67.

NOME LACKEE RESERVATION.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

RELATIVE TO

Nome Lackee reservation.

APRIL 6, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the general government of the United States has entirely abandoned "Nome Lackee Indian reservation," situated in the county of Tehama, in this State; and whereas the Indians who were on the same have mostly died, and the remainder have scattered through the country; and whereas the said Nome Lackee Indian reservation is, in its present condition, of no use or benefit to the general government: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the assembly (the Senate concurring,) That the land composing the said Nome Lackee Indian reservation should be as speedily as possible, thrown open to pre-emption, and placed back in the Marysville land district for the interest of agriculture, and that pre-emption claims be allowed settlers on the same.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of the resolutions to the President of the United States, Secretary of the Interior, and to each of our senators and members of Congress.

Adopted February 15, 1864.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Department of State.

I, B. B. Redding, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of concurrent resolution, relative to "Nome Lackee Indian reservation," now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, [SEAL.] California, the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1864.

B. B. REDDING,
Secretary of State.

8TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 68.

EXPENSES OF MILITIA IN NEW MEXICO.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO,

ASKING

for an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the militia called out to repel invasion.

APRIL 11, 1864.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, would most respectfully represent that our Territory embraces an area of nearly three hundred thousand square miles, and is greater in extent that all the New England States and New York combined, and that we are infested on all sides by hostile Indians; that the Navajoes are daily committing murders and robberies to such an extent that the honorable secretary of this Territory has received official reports that, during fifteen months past, the following number of persons were killed, wounded, and taken captive, to wit: 99 killed, 47 wounded, 5 taken captive by the Indians; and that the following property was stolen: 21 horses, 4,809 cattle, 98,448 sheep, 641 mules, 3,437 goats, and 83 donkeys. This is according to our knowledge from the few reports received up to the present time from the various officers. The value of the property stolen amounts to $448,683 92, and from satisfactory information we are convinced that not one-third of the murders and robberies have been reported; it is now of daily occurrence almost to hear of murders and of robberies of property belonging to the government of the United States, or of the citizens of their Territory.

Your memorialists would further represent that this vast Territory is traversed throughout its entire area with numerous mountain ranges, in which are vast deposits of gold, silver, and other valuable minerals, which are not developed in consequence of their being in possession of the savages, who are living on the flocks and herds of our people, coming frequently within a few miles of our capital to commit their depredations, and retreating with their booty into the mountains, which offer at all times convenient and accessible hiding places to these marauding bands of Indians, requiring the most thorough knowledge of the country and of the habits of the Indians, as well as habits of endurance on the part of those who are required to hunt them out and punish them; and inasmuch as these qualities are to be met in so high a degree in no people as the inhabitants of this Territory; and inasmuch as no other portion of the inhabitants of these United States is so much and so directly interested in the subjugation of these Indians, by reason of their flocks and herds being the daily and

constant prey of these savages, and as they have already made several expeditions at their own expense, and under difficulties arising from the want of the means of subsistence, and have claims upon the government of the United States, who should have protected our lives and property, as promised to our citizens when this country was acquired by the United States—

Your memorialists would further represent that we, as a people, are loyal to the government of the United States, and are willing to peril our lives and property in the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and that in the struggle against the wicked rebellion we will, to the full extent of our ability, support the government that has adopted us; and if we can get rid of our savage enemies, our Territory can and will furnish gold and silver to aid in defraying the expenses of the government in putting down and punishing the rebels. In our present condition, however, without your aid, we cannot do much; and as your memorialists learn that, by an act of Congress, two millions of dollars were appropriated to aid in paying the militia of the States, we would hereby implore you to listen to our prayer in behalf of the people of this Territory and aid us in the protection of ourselves from our savage enemies.

Your memorialists pray that the honorable Congress of the United States will speedily pass a law making an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars to pay the expenses incurred in the last three years by the expeditions of the militia called out by his excellency the governor of this Territory, to resist the rebels who invaded our soil, and punish the savages who are in our midst, and also to defray the expenses of the militia now being organized for the protection of our lives and property—said appropriation to be expended under such laws of Congress as may make it fully available for the object intended.

Your memorialists would further represent that the appropriation asked for has become important from the facts already stated; and the additional one, that new discoveries are daily being made in the mineral wealth of this Territory and the country bordering upon it.

All of which your memorialists most respectfully submit for your favorable consideration.

VICENTE GARCIA.
Presidente de la Camara de Representantes
D. ARCHULETA,
Presidente del Consejo.

Approved January 23, 1864.

HENRY CONNELLY,
Governor of New Mexico.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 69.

CAPITOL AND PENITENTIARY OF NEW MEXICO.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO,

IN RELATION TO

Building the capitol and penitentiary in New Mexico.

APRIL 11, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the house of representatives and the council of the Territory of New Mexico, would most respectfully represent, that the capitol and penitentiary, whose construction was commenced some years ago, and which are now half completed, and being exposed without roof, may tend to ruin; that our court-house has been destroyed, and the halls and offices for the legislature and public offices are coming to the same condition; that unless these public buildings be completed there will be no place for the court and this assembly to hold its meetings. The work cannot be advanced without an additional appropriation granted by your honorable body. According to the estimates already made known to the Treasury Department of the United States, the additional sum of seventy thousand dollars is needed for the completion of the capitol, and thirty thousand dollars for the penitentiary.

Therefore, your memorialists most respectfully ask your honorable body to grant an appropriation to be made of one hundred and five thousand dollars for the purposes above mentioned. And your memorialists will ever pray.

VICENTE GARCIA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
D. ARCHULETA,
President of the Legislative Council.

Approved January 23, 1864.

HENRY CONNELLY,
Governor of New Mexico.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 70.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS IN NEW MEXICO.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO,

IN RELATION TO

Survey of the public lands of that Territory.

APRIL 11, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives of the territorial gislature of New Mexico, would respectfully represent that New Mexico pre-nts, in her agricultural, pastoral, and mineral lands, as great a variety of ducements to immigration and settlement within her borders as any other por-on of the Union, and that it is only necessary for her resources to be made nown to insure in a few years a population double the number she has at present. hat her agricultural capacity alone is capable of sustaining twice over the ac-seion mentioned, as her rich river margins, amply supplied with water for rigation, and embracing an aggregate of more than a million and a half of res, abundantly evidence. That farm labor is better paid in the Territory an in any of the States, for the reason that the products of the soil being adequate to the consumption, prices are enhanced by heavy transportation harges, to 200 and 300 per cent. on quotations elsewhere, thus offering consid-rations of the greatest importance. That we, your memorialists, believe if ese lands were properly surveyed and platted, and their consequent descrip-ons and qualities officially brought before the public, they would invite the tention of purchasers, and add thereby greatly to the population of the Terri-ry; non-attention to this important duty strengthening the impression exist-g that, to a greater or less extent, New Mexico, in an agricultural aspect, is t of little consequence, is the primary cause of the sparse communities within r limits, and the troubles, every day growing worse, arising from Indian dep-dations. We therefore ask of Congress the requisite action on their part, hich shall require these surveys and exhibitions to be made, in accordance with r system of irrigation, so that the advantages mentioned may be realized.

Your memorialists would represent further that the Territory of New Mexico at this time in an unprecedented condition (at least, since its annexation to e United States) of alarm and devastation from Indian hostilities. The official atement of the secretary of the Territory, (made the duty of that officer,) just resented, shows that within the past fifteen months the sum of $397,232 92 nd the sacrifice of ninety lives (not to be computed in money) have been lost

in stock and raids. These depredations are on the increase, and at this moment are more daring and extensive than ever before. The military, so far, with the yearly expenditures of millions, have been, and still appear to be, entirely inadequate to their arrest. These facts, for obvious reasons to us, are not published in the press of the Territory, and may be new to the authorities at Washington; but they are facts, nevertheless, with which our people are but too painfully acquainted. Your memorialists, looking at the history of the country, in its frontier settlements, for precedent, believe that the surest way to check the turbulent spirit of the Indian is to surround him with white settlers—men of hardihood and indomitable will, whose fee simple in the soil they improve and defend gives them determination and force This is the reliance on which your memorialists now depend, (unless the entire policy of the government towards the Indians be changed,) and in this view of the case ask your co-operation for securing the required population.

Your memorialists would further represent that the great distance of the Territory from the States, with no other than wagon communication, renders every article, even of necessity, so exorbitantly dear that a comparatively few only are able to purchase to the extent demanded by actual want. A railroad would prove of inestimable value to our citizens; and it is necessary, for the purpose of securing investments in such a means of transportation, that the country through which it is to run should exhibit the capacity it possesses for bearing the expenses. With our rich valleys under cultivation, our pastoral fields covered with stock, and our mineral wealth developed, a railroad from the Pacific to the Rio Grande, uniting with the trunk line to the Sierra Nevada, with an extension south to the boundary of Mexico, would prove one of the best paying enterprises of the age.

Your memorialists will not enter into further particulars to show the great advantages which would inevitably result from a settlement of these lands; such as educational and religious facilities, so requisite for the discharge of the high duties devolving on us under our form of government. An early survey, in the manner indicated, it may be remarked, would settle the claims now held under Mexican and other titles, and prevent to a great extent, if not altogether preclude, the possibility of expensive and tedious litigation which cupidity may institute when the country becomes better understood and appreciated. As these lands are represented as worthless, the better informed may secure large floats, some of them leagues square, and thus not only abstract from the national exchequer, but seriously embarrass the prosperity of the Territory at a future day.

And permit your memorialists to observe that the inexhaustible mines of New Mexico of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron, in connexion with her arable and pastoral lands, may, by your favorable action, be made to bear no inconsiderable portion of the expenditures which have been and continue to be so necessarily and patriotically poured out for the preservation of our inestimable Union.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

VICENTE GARCIA,
President of the House of Representatives.
DIEGO ARCHULETA,
President of the Council.

I, W. F. M. Arny, secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true translation of the original memorial on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Santa Fé, New Mexico, this 6th day of February, 1864.

W. F. M. ARNY,
Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 71.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW MEXICO.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO,

ASKING

For a geological survey of the Territory.

APRIL 11, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL concerning a geological survey of the Territory of New Mexico.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, respectfully represent, that no scientific survey has ever been made; that your memorialists believe that such exploration will be productive of vast benefits, as well to the United States as to New Mexico, in developing rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, stone coal, and other metals and minerals, in many if not all the mountains within our limits: Therefore,

Your memorialists pray that during your present session your honorable bodies will provide by law that there be made a strict geological exploration of this Territory. And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

VICENTE GARCIA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DIEGO ARCHULETA,
President of the Council.

Approved February 1, 1864.

HENRY CONNELLY,
Governor of New Mexico.

I, W. F. M. Arny, secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 6th day of February, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

W. F. M. ARNY,
Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 72.

WAGON ROAD IN NEW MEXICO.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO,

ASKING

For a wagon road from Santa Fé to the granary of the north.

JAN. 11, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals and ordered to be printed.

the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives of the legislative mbly of the Territory of New Mexico, would most respectfully memorialize r honorable bodies, that the valley of Taos, situated in the northern ex- nity of New Mexico, although endowed by nature with its fertile lands, ch through the industry of its inhabitants produce annually an enormous ntity of bushels of wheat, corn, and other cereals, yet is isolated from the tral and southern portions of the Territory by a high and abrupt mountain. s mountain intercepts and obstructs that easy transportation which would ble the inhabitants of this valley and other portions of the Territory to ex- the grain of the Taos valley, the abundance of which is such that, leaving of consideration the demand of this valley and other parts east, west, and h, in the Territory, there remains a surplus which is necessarily stored be- e of the need of a military and wagon road to Santa Fé, and because of inadequacy of the present system of conveyance by pack animals. One l part of the grain produced in the Taos valley can hardly be exported be- e of the limited profit.

Our memorialists would further represent, that in former times in this country, ng the Spanish and the Mexican governments and prior to its annexation to United States, steps were taken for the opening of a wagon road from Santa o Taos, in consideration of the great advantages that would result to the bitants of New Mexico generally. But, from want of pecuniary resources, efforts were not entirely accomplished, but concluded with a survey of a ticable route to that effect; thus conclusively indicating that, notwithstand- he great mountain, it is possible to effect this movement with the requisite rces.

Your memorialists further represent, that after the deplorable losses sustained by the inhabitants of the southern portions of this Territory (called the Rio Abajo) by reason of the late Texan invasion and by the inundations of the Rio Grande and the drought which alternately ruin the farms in that portion of New Mexico, and, lastly, the continued depredations of the Navajoes, the imperative necessity of a wagon route from Santa Fé to the granary of the north for a commodious supply of grain, instead of purchasing in our great need, at exorbitant prices, that grain which the Indians, the Texan rebels, the drought, and the overflow of the Rio Grande have robbed us.

Your memorialists further represent, that the construction of a wagon road, as above stated, in addition to the facility of transportation of this source of wealth to our inhabitants, that would be an appreciable advantage to the general government in the reduction of prices for grain, which now add considerably to its expenditures in the military department, saving thousands of dollars annually in this one item.

Your memorialists would therefore most earnestly solicit an appropriation by your honorable bodies of $150,000, in such manner and under such control as may be deemed most appropriate to accomplish the construction of the route prayed for.

And, in conclusion, your memorialists pray the early and most serious consideration of your honorable bodies. And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

D. ARCHULETA,
Presidente del Consejo.
VICENTE GARCIA,
Presidente de la Camara de Representantes.

Approved January 23, 1864.

HENRY CONNELLY,
Governor of New Mexico.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 73.

BOUNDARY LINE OF NEW MEXICO AND COLORADO.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO,

IN RELATION TO

The boundary line between that Territory and Colorado.

APRIL 11, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

Memorial of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives of the Territory of New Mexico, respectfully represent, that by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of "Colorado," approved February 28, 1861, all that district, then constituting a part of New Mexico, lying east of the Sierra Madre, and between the 37th and 38th parallels of latitude, is included in and made part of the Territory of Colorado; that no provision has been made by law for ascertaining and marking upon the face of the earth the boundary line between said Territory of Colorado and this Territory; that the 37th parallel of north latitude, constituted by the above act the boundary line between the two Territories, it is believed, divides the settlements in the valley of the Rio Grande, rendering it uncertain which Territory is entitled to jurisdiction over them; that much inconvenience to the inhabitants has arisen in consequence of this uncertainty; that your memorialists are informed, and have good reason to believe, that the Territory of Colorado is now exercising jurisdiction on a considerable territory south of their true boundary, and within the limits of this Territory.

Your memorialists, desirous of avoiding all controversy with the Territory of Colorado upon the question of boundary, respectfully ask that Congress will, at its present session, provide by law for the running and marking the boundary line between this Territory and the Territory of Colorado.

T. M. GALLIGOS,
P. de la C. de Representantes.
FRANCISCO SALAZAR,
Vice-Presidente del Consejo Leg.

Approved January 24, 1863.

W. F. M. ARNY,
Acting Governor.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 74.

AMENDMENT TO ORGANIC ACT OF NEVADA.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEVADA TERRITORY,

ASKING FOR

An amendment of their organic act.

APRIL 16, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

Whereas the large and increasing population of Nevada Territory, and the vast and important amount of business daily increasing in every branch of trade and manufacture, have filled our courts of justice with causes of ligitation; and whereas the number of judges of the district court is inadequate for the adjudication of business of said courts, the attainment of speedy justice, and the settlement of title and possession of property of immense value: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the council, (the assembly concurring,) as follows: Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and are hereby, requested to modify section nine of the act entitled "An act to organize the Territory of Nevada," approved March 2, 1861, so that said section may read as follows: Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and three associate justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold one or more terms at the seat of government of said Territory annually, as may be prescribed by law, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into four judicial districts, and terms shall be held in each of said districts, by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law; provided, that such civil and criminal jurisdiction may be conferred on the several probate courts as may be prescribed by law; and provided further, that justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy, when the title of boundaries of land may be in dispute, or when the debt or sum claimed shall exceed five hundred dollars; and the district courts shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction, and authority for redress of all wrongs committed against the Constitution or laws of

the United States or of the Territory affecting persons or property. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office in the place where the court may be held; writs of error, bills of exception and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case, removed to the supreme court, shall trial by jury be allowed in said court, nor shall the district judge, from whom an appeal may be taken, be allowed to review the judgment, order, or decree appealed from. The supreme court, or justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals in the final decisions of said supreme courts shall be allowed or may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy shall exceed one thousand dollars, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is invested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases such fees as may be provided by law.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Territory be, and he is hereby, instructed to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and to our delegate in Congress, and that the Hon. Gordon N. Mott be instructed to urge upon Congress the adoption of the amendment to the organic act therein specified.

Approved February 20, 1864.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Carson City, March 5, 1864.

SIR: I have been instructed by the governor and legislative assembly to transmit to you a copy of certain resolutions which I have marked in the enclosed copy of the "Virginia Daily Union" of the 4th instant, under the head of "Memorial to Congress."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[SEAL.] ORION CLEMENS,
Secretary of Nevada Territory.

Hon. GORDON N. MOTT, M. C.,
Delegate in House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 75.

DEFENCES FOR THE NORTHERN FRONTIER OF MAINE.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE,

IN RELATION TO

The defences of the northern frontier of that State.

APRIL 25, 1864.—Ordered to be printed and referred to a select committee of seven members on that subject, viz: Mr. John H. Rice, Mr. Alley, Mr. Cox, Mr. Hale, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Radford, and Mr. Driggs.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVES asking the United States government to provide proper defences for the north-eastern frontier of Maine.

Whereas it is made the duty of the federal government, under the Constitution of the United States, to protect and preserve the integrity of the Union, and defend each State in the maintenance of its sovereignty over its lawful territory; and whereas the original boundary of Maine extended northward to the dividing ridge that separates the St. Lawrence waters from those of the St. John's river, the title to which was clear and unquestionable; and whereas the United States government neglected and refused to maintain and enforce the right of this State to the upper basin of the St. John's river, permitting British troops to march across said territory in the war of 1812, and at the time of the Canadian rebellion in 1837, and afterwards, to hold military possession of the country; and whereas the State of Maine, in 1838 and 1839, attempted to repossess herself of her lawful territory, and to protect her soil from spoliation by provincial trespassers; and whereas the United States government interposed its paramount authority, calling on Maine to withdraw all armed forces detailed for the protection of its territory, and assumed the duty and insisted on its right to exclusive control over all matters of needful defence of the same; and whereas this duty of defending the territory of Maine was so imperfectly performed by the United States government, that the territory was stripped of its most valuable timber before Maine could get possession of what remained to her, after the ratification of the treaty of Washington, whereby a just and valid claim now exists against the general government which has been practically recognized by the federal authorities at Washington; and whereas the State of Maine is anx-

ious to have a military railroad from Bangor to the St. John's river, and has by resolutions adopted by the legislature of Maine, approved January 31, 1863, called upon the general government to carry out such a work; and this State is now ready to co-operate with the general government in affording aid to the parties who will undertake to build such a line of railway, and offers to assign its claims on the general government to aid such enterprise, and to render other and further aid thereto: Therefore,

Resolved, That Maine reiterates and renews her demands on the general government in the language of the resolves of the legislature, approved by the governor, January 31, 1863, "that Maine expects and earnestly demands that measures be taken at once by the general government for the protection of the northeast frontier;" that this can be accomplished only by a military railroad from Bangor to the St. John's river.

Resolved, That the people of Maine, zealously attached to the principles of the Constitution and loyal to the government of the United States, surrounded on three sides by the territory of a foreign power, its other side fronting the ocean, where it is at all times exposed to attack by a superior naval power by force of its position of incalculable importance to, and steadily coveted by, the people of the British North American provinces, cannot fail to perceive their danger in case of war with any one of the great powers of Europe; and that they appeal to Congress for such aid and support as will enable them to protect their territory from foreign invasion, and secure them against further diminution of their ancient domain.

Resolved, That the government of the United States having forced a reluctant assent from the State of Maine to the treaty of Washington, by which treaty the most valuable portion of the territory of the United States for military purposes was surrendered to Great Britain, securing to her a military route in the St. John's valley, between Canada and New Brunswick, and the only adequate measure of compensation that can be awarded to Maine is the construction by the federal government, or through its aid, of a military railway from Bangor to the St. John's river, as suggested in the resolutions of Maine of January 31, 1863; that in order to secure this result, the State releases and assigns to the European and North American Railway Company of Maine all claims on the federal government accruing prior to the year 1860, in case the United States government affords such aid to said railway company as will enable it to carry out its line of railway from the city of Bangor to the St. John's river, or to such point in the northern part of Maine as may accomplish the objects and purposes sought for by the government of this State and of the United States.

Resolved, That the governor is authorized to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and printed, such documents and evidence as may be needful to show the character, extent, and value of the claims before mentioned.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to each house of Congress, and to the members of the Senate and House from Maine.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested and instructed to use their utmost efforts to secure a recognition of the claims of Maine, and the application of the proceeds thereof to the uses and purposes above set forth.

In the house of representatives, March 25, 1864, read and passed.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., *Speaker*.

In senate, March 25, 1864, read and passed.

GEO. B. BARROWS, *President*.

Approved March 25, 1864.

SAM'L CONY.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Augusta, April 8, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as deposited in this office, and in conformity to a law of the United States have caused the seal of this State to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

EPHRAIM FLINT, JR.,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 76.

MAILS IN IOWA.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

ASKING FOR

Additional mail facilities in that State.

APRIL 29, 1864.—Referred to the Committee for the Post Office and Post Roads.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS asking additional mail facilities.

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That our senators in Congress be, and are hereby, instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence to secure at their earliest possible time the establishment of the following mail routes and mail facilities, viz:

From Council Bluffs City, *via* Keg Creek, Newton, Harris's Grove, Oakfield, and Hamlin's Grove, to Dalmanutha, over what is known as the Ballard State road, which places are without any mail facilities whatever.

Also, a daily mail from Nevada, Story county, through Webster City, to Fort Dodge, in Webster county; also, a daily mail from Des Moines City, along the west side of the Des Moines river, to Fort Dodge, in Webster county.

Also, a semi-weekly mail from Fort Dodge, *via* Rolfe, the county seat of Pocahontas county, on the west side of the Des Moines river, to Spirit Lake and Okoboji, in Dickinson county.

Also, a daily mail from Fort Dodge to Sioux City, *via* Sac City, Ida Grove, and Correctionville.

Also, tri-weekly mail from Vinton to Blairstown, in Benton county, to connect with mail route now established from Marengo to Blairstown.

Also, a daily mail from Marshalltown, in Marshall county, *via* Boonsboro', New Jefferson, Carrollton, and Dennison, to Onawa City, in Monona county, being along the line of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River railroad.

Also, a tri-weekly mail from Onawa City, in Monona county, *via* the Maple Valley, (which is destitute of mail facilities,) to Ida Grove, in Ida county.

Also, a tri-weekly mail from Onawa City, in Monona county, *via* Kennebec, Smithland, Correctionville, Cherokee, O'Brien, and Peterson, to Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county.

Also, a tri-weekly mail from the city of Des Moines, *via* Indianola, in Warren county, and Osceola and Hopeville, in Clark county, and to Mt. Ayer, in Ringgold county.

Also, a daily mail from Decorah, in Winneshcik county, *via* Howard Centre, in Howard county, to Osage, in Mitchell county.

Also, a daily mail from Dyersville, in Dubuque county, *via* New Vienna, to Bolony, in Delaware county.

Also, a daily mail from Nevada, in Story county, *via* Iowa Centre, to the city of Des Moines, (there being now a daily stage on said route.)

Also, a weekly mail from Dalmanutha, in Guthrie county, *via* Holidays in Adair county, and Pilot Grove, in township No. 77 north, of range No. 29 west, fifth principal meridian, to North Branch, and thence on the State road to the city of Des Moines.

Also, a daily mail from the city of McGregor, Clayton county, to Waukon, in Alamaka county.

Also, a tri weekly mail from Winterset, in Madison county, *via* Afton, Union county, to Bedford, Taylor county.

Also, a tri-weekly mail from Osceola, in Clark county, to St. Joseph, in Missouri.

Also, mail service on the route now established from St. Charles, (Charles City Post Office,) Floyd county, *via* Belmond, Goldfield, and Eagle Grove, in Wright county, to Fort Dodge, in Webster county.

Also, a weekly mail from Maysville, in Franklin county, *via* Otisville, Wall Lake, and Eagle Grove, in Wright county, to Dakota, in Humboldt county.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary of state to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

STATE OF IOWA,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, James Wright, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original resolution on file in my office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused it be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861.

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF IOWA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Des Moines, April 23, 1861

Enclosed I send a joint resolution asking for additional mail facilities.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WRIGHT.

Hon. HIRAM PRICE.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 77

CONSULAR SYSTEM.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

IN RELATION TO

The consular system, &c., of the United States.

APRIL 30, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 28, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to invite the attention of the Committee on Commerce to e consideration of three of the Senate amendments, Nos. 2, 28, and 29, to ouse bill No. 40, making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular rvice.

These amendments were recommended by the Senate Committees on Fi- nce and Commerce at the suggestion of the department, with a view, first, the more efficient working of the consular system; and, secondly, to enable e department properly to execute the provisions of the law enacted by the t Congress, requiring all invoices of goods imported into the United States be authenticated by our consuls, by which the increase of the consular s from this service alone will amount, during the current year, to more n one hundred thousand dollars; and, lastly, by the establishment of cer- n consulates in Canada to protect the revenue from the operations of ugglers.

In lines 115, 116, 117, and 118, on page 6 of the printed bill, which was orted back April 11, a limit is simply fixed to the salary of $1,500 for ch of the four consulates at Brindisi, Gibraltar, St. Helena, and Boulogne. u will please to observe that no additional appropriation is asked by the partment for these four consulates, but simply a transfer of salaries now thorized by law at four other places, namely: Otranto, Taranto, Ancona, l Napoleon Vendée. These last named consulates are now of minor im- tance; there is but little American trade, and no American shipping, at ier of them. At Brindisi, in consequence of the completion of an import- railroad line, and the superiority of its harbor, an American consul can be service. Gibraltar, from its geographical position, its lines of telegraphs, l the readiness with which the consul can communicate with our minis- s at Madrid, Paris, and London, and with the officers of our naval squad- s and the masters of American vessels and consuls in Mediterranean

ports, has become of great importance, and it is desirable that the pl... should be filled by an active, loyal, and intelligent officer, restricted f... trading, and devoting his whole time to the public business. The com... tee will bear in mind that the harbor of Gibraltar has been the resort, f... considerable period since the rebellion broke out, of one of the rebel vess... the Sumter. It has been found convenient and economical by the depar... ment to make this consulate a distributing office for heavy packages a... boxes, and much of the mail matter for consuls in ports of the Mediterrane... sea.

For a similar reason St. Helena is of far greater importance than A... cona, from which place it is proposed to transfer the salary. Many dest... seamen have been landed at St. Helena, taken from burning vessels dest... by the Alabama, and the presence of a consul there to receive and af... relief to our seamen, and to communicate intelligence to our naval off... and masters of American whalers and merchantmen touching at this p... to and from India and China, is imperatively required.

We need at Boulogne, where, for several months, one or more ves... supposed to be intended for parties in the interest of the rebels have b... in process of construction, an intelligent consul more than at Nap... Vendée, from which place it is proposed by the department to transfer t... consul, together with the salary affixed to the office. You will observe b... reference to the map that we have no consul in that vicinity.

Authority is requested, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treas... to appoint ten consuls in Canada, at the following places, namely: Cl... Coaticook, Erie, Goderich, Kingston, Port Sarnia, Prescott, Saint Lau... and Longueuil, Toronto, and Windsor. No application is made for the i... crease of the consular appropriation, but simply that the salaries which th... shall receive may be *limited* to $1,500. The consular fees which will... paid into the treasury from those places will more than pay their aggre... compensation. These officers are needed for the protection of the reve... and to enable the department to carry properly into effect existing p... sions of law. At the present time we have only consular agents, m... whom are aliens, appointed by the consul general. In many of them n... this department nor the Treasury has any confidence; and so little has th... sul general himself, that he has repeatedly recommended that these ag... should be abolished. But, in the opinion of the Solicitor of the Trea... they are indispensably necessary to execute the provisions of the re... laws; and the question is, whether these offices shall be filled by alie... competent or irresponsible persons, who receive all the fees, or whether t... shall be filled, at no expense to the treasury, by loyal and faithful Amer... citizens, appointed by the President, and subject to the orders of th... partment. From the services of such incumbents, prohibited from eng... in business, instead of trading agents, the revenue of the United State... derive great advantage.

We have reliable information from Canada, France, Switzerland, and... from China, that extensive operations have been undertaken with a vie... import large quantities of merchandise, especially silks, velvets, rich... and teas, into Canada, under its low tariff, thence to be smuggled int... United States. The cargo of the late steamship Bohemian, valued at... one million dollars, most of which is said to have been on Canada acc... is very suggestive in this connexion. "It is of little use," said one o... United States appraisers general, "to attempt to enforce strictly the... enue laws in the port of New York, if you leave unprotected, or open t... smugglers, the great barn-door on the northern frontier."

Authority is sought, in line 119, to transfer the salary of $1,000 fr... commercial agency at Monrovia, where there is no necessity for both a...

sul general and commercial agent, to that at Ceylon, where the necessity of having a vigilant officer is urged by the recent depredations of the Alabama in that vicinity.

Authority having already been given for the appointment of a minister resident at Athens, it is believed that the consul may be more serviceable to the United States at Piræus, the port of Athens, (see line 120,) from which city it is proposed to make the transfer both of the consul and of the salary now affixed by law to the office.

From Ningpo (line 121) it is proposed to transfer the salary to the very important commercial city of Chin Keang, on the great river Yang-tse-kiang, the Mississippi of China, on which millions of American commerce are now floating. Since the opening of this river to foreign commerce by the late treaties with China, Ningpo has dwindled into insignificance, while the interior cities have become centres of trade and commerce, and the resorts of numerous Americans, whose interests we must protect, and over whom we are bound by treaty stipulations to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction.

It appeared to the department that there was no present necessity for a commercial agent at Port au Prince, represented as we now are at that place by a commissioner and consul general, and it was accordingly recommended to transfer the salary to Madagascar, no additional expense being incurred. You are aware that that island is larger in area than Great Britain and Ireland, and is inhabited by more than three millions of people. Both from its geographical position and its productions it is rapidly assuming a high degree of importance in the commercial world. Rice, tobacco, sugar, and cotton of an admirable quality, are everywhere raised, and need but the stimulus of a demand to be largely cultivated. Indigo, dyewoods, hides, gum copal, India-rubber, beeswax, and silk, are among its articles of export, and the fibre of the Rafia palm, which is universally used there in the manufacture of cloth, would, in the opinion of experts, be an economical substitute for many kinds of cotton cloth. Its ports have been opened to the unlimited export of its productions, grants of land are offered to every real settler, and attempts are now making to open a direct trade with Europe. Our whalers are accustomed to cruise at certain seasons off its coasts, and not unfrequently communicate with the shore for supplies. I am also satisfied that, should any of the rebel privateers visit those waters, they would find a ready sale for what ships they might capture in its harbors; and this not from any unfriendly disposition on the part of the native government, who, on the contrary, are desirous of encouraging American trade, but for want of a representative commissioned to protect our interests. Good policy, therefore, no less than the welfare of our commerce, would appear to recommend the establishment of a consulate in the island as proposed by the department.

In Siam we have important interests. Many Americans are residing there, and the stipulations of our treaties with that country cannot be carried into effect unless we are represented by a minister or consul. Good faith requires this at our hands, and a recommendation was accordingly made for an appropriation of $2,000 for the salary of the consul at Bangkok.

At Nassau the business of blockade running has rendered the services of an active and intelligent consul very necessary, and to secure such services the Senate amendment looks to an increase of the consul's salary. I beg leave to call your attention to the letter of the presidents of the insurance companies of New York, a printed copy of which is hereto annexed.

At Lyons the system of undervaluation of invoices of silks and velvets which has heretofore prevailed there, and the increase of the consular duties in consequence of the law requiring triplicate invoices, seemed to render necessary a small increase of the consul's salary, namely, five hundred

dollars, in order that he might be able to employ an intelligent expert. The Secretary of the Treasury bears witness to the importance of this place to the services rendered by the consul in protecting the revenue, and to the propriety of increasing his salary.

In regard to the provisions relating to consular pupils I beg leave to refer to the action upon the subject of my three predecessors, Governor Everett, Governor Marcy, and General Cass, and to the letters from this department addressed to committees of the Senate, printed copies of which are hereto annexed.

I beg leave to call attention to several typographical errors in the printed bill: In lines 71 and 121, for Chin Kiang read Chin Keang; line 81, for Sarina read Sarnia; line 89, for Lamburt read Lambert; lines 89 and 118, for Longuenil read Longueuil.

I have the honor, also, to transmit, for your further information, a copy of a letter addressed to the department by the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a communication from the Commissioner of Customs, recommending the establishment of certain consulates in Canada, with a view to the protection of the revenue.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE,
Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives.

Message of the President of the United States, communicating a report from the Secretary of State on the subject of consular pupils.

To the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I transmit, for the consideration of Congress, a report from the Secretary of State on the subject of consular pupils.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *December* 24, 1862.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 24, 1862.

By the act of Congress of August 18, 1856, which was carefully framed, deliberately considered, and unanimously passed, the President was authorized to appoint a class of officers called consular pupils. The motives which led to this authorization probably were, in part, a consciousness that as consuls were forbidden to employ clerks at the public expense, and as they were absolutely indispensable at some of the principal ports, if one or more pupils were attached to the consulate they could, while learning the general duties of the consular service, perform those of clerks, and thereby relieve the consuls in a degree from the charge of clerk-hire, which, when taken from the compensation of those officers, leaves the latter quite inadequate for an economical support of themselves and their families in expensive foreign capitals.

Another motive which it is believed influenced Congress in sanctioning the appointment of consular pupils was the necessity for interpreters in many of the consulates, especially in China, Japan, and the Turkish dominions. This necessity had previously led to the employment of persons in that capacity owing no allegiance to the United States, and for whose con-

acter, antecedents, and qualifications there could be no sufficient guarantee. If, however, consular pupils were appointed having a natural aptitude for foreign languages, the country might, in a short time, expect to be served by its own citizens as qualified interpreters.

It is not to be doubted, also, that the public would be benefited, if from among the consular pupils who might distinguish themselves by their intelligence, industry, and general good character, the President should have the opportunity to appoint consuls.

The sudden repeal by the appropriation act, approved February 7, 1857, of the section of the action of Congress referred to, authorizing the appointment of consular pupils, was consequently regretted by the executive government for the time being, and subsequent experience has proved it to have been so improvident a measure that the expediency of asking Congress again to confer the authority for the appointment of such officers has since repeatedly been brought to its notice, and is now submitted to your consideration also.

In reviewing the subject, that enlightened body will, it is hoped, bear in mind that the United States is at least the second commercial power on the globe; that their rivals have long since carefully devised and adopted the system now recommended, with, it is believed, the sole view of imparting to their consulates superior efficiency, and thereby securing to the subjects of their respective countries corresponding advantages in trade.

No one could be more reluctant than the undersigned to countenance any measure the effect of which would be materially or unnecessarily to increase the public burdens at this juncture. The consular system, however, is now in a great measure self-supporting, and if consular pupils were allowed, being, as it is believed they are, indispensable for the success and efficiency of the public service, the additional charge which the allowance would occasion would, it is expected, bear no proportion to the advantage, both immediate and remote, which would result from the measure.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 9, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to request, in connexion with the bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular expenses of the government for the year ending 30th June, 1865, a recurrence to the message of the President, (see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 14, Thirty-seventh Congress, third session,) dated December 24, 1862, transmitting a communication from this department in relation to the appointment of consular clerks or "pupils," as they were called in the act of August 18, 1856. You will remember that the seventh section of the act of August 18, 1856, (see Statutes, vol. 11, p. 55,) authorizing such pupils, was repealed by the second section of the act of February 7, 1857, (see Statutes, vol 11, p. 160,) notwithstanding an urgent appeal for its retention was made by the late Secretary of State, Governor Marcy.

In the views expressed by him, and also by my immediate predecessor, Governor Cass, on the same subject, (see Ex. Doc. No. 68, pp. 3, 12, House of Representatives, Thirty-fifth Congress, second session,) I fully concur.

The experience also of another year has served to impress me still more strongly with the expediency of the legislation which I had the honor heretofore to suggest.

During the progress of the war, the duties of our consuls have become very onerous and responsible, and involve a great amount of labor requiring much clerical service, which is necessarily to be paid by the consul from his own compensation. The files of the consular correspondence contain satisfactory evidence to show how inadequately our consuls are compensated at the principal commercial ports of the world. The repeal of the second section above mentioned would, to a certain extent, afford them much relief.

Its repeal may also be urged upon public grounds. Since the commencement of this war the department has had much confidential correspondence with our consuls abroad in relation to the rebel privateers, the fitting out of blockade runners, and equipping of vessels-of-war in foreign countries by individuals in the interests of the rebels, and the shipment of arms and other munitions for their use. Upon all these matters the department has been kept fully informed by our consuls, and the information thus communicated, which has been promptly made known to the Navy Department, and thus to the commanders of the blockading squadrons, in the manner indicated in the notices, printed in confidence, of which specimens are herewith enclosed, has led to the capture and condemnation of many blockade runners with valuable cargoes.

It is important, therefore, that the chief clerk in each of the principal consulates should be a thoroughly loyal American citizen, fitted at any moment, in case of the sickness, absence, death, or temporary disability of the consul, to take his place and discharge faithfully his duties.

Some idea of the nature and extent of consular duties may be obtained from the despatches, of which copies are herewith enclosed.

Under the provisions also of the act of the 3d of March last, by which all invoices of goods imported into the United States, instead of a *few* only, as was formerly the case, are required to be authenticated, and that, too, in *triplicate*, the clerical work in the consulates has increased many fold, and while the amount of consular fees paid into the treasury is largely augmented, the consuls have received no increase of compensation for the additional labor and clerical expense to which they are thereby subjected.

It is stated by the Fifth Auditor, a copy of whose letter is herewith enclosed, that the consular fees paid into the treasury during the year ending the 30th June, 1863, amounted to $152,982 94, and that under the amended consular tariff the receipts for the current year are estimated at $250,000. To this extent the consular system is and will be self-supporting; and consequently, of the appropriations annually made for the salaries of consuls a considerable part is either never drawn from the treasury, or if so, is again "covered" into it.

In view of these facts, and for the interest of the public service, it is to be hoped that the second section of the act of February 7, 1857, (Statutes, vol. 11, page 160,) may be repealed, and, as suggested by the late Secretary of State, Governor Marcy, in a letter to the Committees on Finance and on Foreign Affairs, dated January 3, 1857, that the "provisions of the act of August 18, 1856," relating "to consular pupils, may remain undisturbed" the wisdom of that suggestion having been approved by "time and experience."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN,
Chairman of Committee on Finance, United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 19, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this department by the presidents of insurance companies in regard to the expediency of increasing the compensation provided by law for the consulate at Nassau, and the reply of the department.

The magnitude of the interests at stake, and the importance of this post at the present time, in view of the operations of the blockade-runners, make it my duty to present this subject for your consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. Z. CHANDLER,
Chairman of Committee on Commerce, United States Senate.

NEW YORK, *January*, 1863.

SIR: The commercial intercourse between the ports of the United States and Nassau is constant and important—much more important than would be inferred from the amount of imports and exports. The number of vessels wrecked annually within the consulate of the Bahamas is larger than any other American consulate. The annexed table shows the amount of sales of wrecked property sold at Nassau to have been $1,500,000 in four years.

So important is this interest to marine insurance companies that they have agents resident at Nassau to take charge of wrecked property, to whom a very much larger compensation is paid than is now paid to the consul.

Existing complications, arising out of a state of rebellion, render our relations with the population and British officials of Nassau delicate and embarrassed, demanding an exercise of intelligence, good temper, moderation, and firmness on the part of the American consul.

During the continuance of the war, and so long as the motive to evade the blockade exists, important political services could be rendered by the consul in collecting information valuable to the government, provided the character and circumstances of the consul were such as to allow him a favorable social position among the cultivated and courteous officers of her Majesty resident at Nassau.

Possessing no political power, the consul must rely on personal influence alone to be of service to his country beyond the mere routine of office duties. His personal influence will depend on his intelligence, character, and manners, and his ability to reciprocate in a respectable manner the social courtesies common at Nassau in the society of the government officials. The consul should, therefore, be a man of education and polished manners, with such firm but undemonstrative temperament as to enable him to avoid absolutely all personal, violent, or indecorous controversies. His deportment should be such as to render him personally acceptable to the governor and other officers. Even with all these qualifications he can do little for his government unless he has the pecuniary ability to maintain a creditable social position in the circle of gentlemen with whom he has business relations.

The salary is, unfortunately, but $2,000 per annum, without any margin of fees or perquisites, while the incumbent is restrained from being beneficially interested in any commercial business whatever.

The salary paid the agent of the underwriters is no more than sufficient

to support him respectably, and $2,000 is quite insufficient to enable a consul to live as he ought.

To enable the consul to serve his country more effectually in the present important crisis, it has occurred to us that he might have an increase of official powers and compensations by a special commission from the Department of State or the President, giving a higher consideration in the estimation of the officials at Nassau.

The undersigned, believing that the public service, political as well as commercial, would be benefited thereby, ask, if consistent with law and public policy, that the grade and character of the consulate of the Bahamas be lifted up and made more influential by an increase of rank, powers, and compensation, to the end that a person of talent and character may be enabled to accept the position.

A. D. JONES,
President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
M. H. GRINNELL,
President Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
ALFRED OGDEN,
Mount Orient Mutual Insurance Company
ELWOOD WALTER,
President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.
B. C. MORRIS,
President Columbian Mutual Insurance Company.
ALFRED EDWARDS,
President Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.
J. P. TAPPAN,
President Neptune Insurance Company.
A. W. WHIPPLE,
President Washington Mutual Insurance Company.
SAMUEL DRAKE SMITH,
President Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.
JOHN H. EARLY,
President New York Mutual Insurance Company.
F. L. LATHROP,
President Union Mutual Insurance Company.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States, Washington, D. C.

A tabular statement of the value in dollars of the annual imports and exports of the Bahama islands for several years, showing what proportion of their commerce is with the United States.

IMPORTS.

From—	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Derived from wrecked property sold at Nassau	$462,259	$420,350	$309,643	$335,093
The United States	321,379	416,150	436,714	443,328
Other countries, including Great Britain	125,472	178,330	168,153	244,776
	909,110	1,014,830	914,510	1,023,197

EXPORTS.

To—	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
he United States	$450,989	$319,330	$248,846	$377,188
ther countries, including Great Britain	152,602	353,606	193,502	303,912
	603,591	672,936	442,348	681,100

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 14, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication in regard to the commercial intercourse between the United States nd Nassau, and suggesting, in view of the interests of American commerce, n increase of the rank, powers, and compensation of the United States onsul at that port, "to the end that a person of talent and character may e enabled to accept the position of consul to that island."

To enable the department to carry into effect your suggestions, further gislation of Congress will be needed.

Your communication will be laid before the Committees on Commerce at ie next session of Congress.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

essrs. A. D. Jones, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; M. H. Grinnell, President Sun Mutual Insurance Company; Alfred Ogden, Mount Orient Mutual Insurance Company; Elwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; B. C. Morris, President Columbian Mutual Insurance company; Alfred Edwards, President Pacific Mutual Insurance Company; J. P. Tappan, President Neptune Insurance Company; A. W. Whipple, President Washington Mutual Insurance Company; Samuel Drake Smith, President Commercial Mutual Insurance Company; John H. Early, President New York Mutual Insurance Company; F. L. Lathrop, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, residing visiting at Nassau, New Providence, desire to represent to Congress, rough you, the entire inadequacy of the salary of the American consul at is port, and respectfully ask that the same may be increased to at least ,000 per annum.

Your excellency is aware that during the existing rebellion no consulate as been of greater importance and responsibility than this. Day after day eamers laden with articles of necessity depart for the south, and in a very ort time return laden with cotton. Powder, ball, and cannon are sent om here to aid the rebellion. The harbor has become a place of refuge r the rebel armed vessels Florida, Georgiana, and Retribution. The vexion, labor, and vigilance caused by all these things have rendered the potion of consul by no means an enviable one.

Aside from the present importance of the place through its position as a utral port in close proximity to a blockaded coast, Nassau has of late ars become a famous and favorite resort of invalids, who come here to es-

cape the cold winter of the north. These are almost exclusively Americans, who desire and expect from their consul all proper and polite attention. This, we assert from our own knowledge of the expenses of living, cannot be done upon the present salary, which will merely defray the necessary expense of the board of a consul and his wife at the most moderate rate consistent with ordinary respectability.

Prices of every article of necessity have advanced to nearly double what they formerly were here, and no person can support the position of American consul with the dignity and hospitality required of the representative of a great nation for any less sum than four thousand dollars per annum.

We therefore respectfully pray that your excellency will ask Congress to increase the salary of our consul at this port, and, if proper, that before the meeting of Congress a suitable allowance may be made to him.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Dated at Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, March 14, 1863.

J. S. BOSWORTH,
New York city, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the city of New York.
R. S. CUSHMAN,
Albany, New York.
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
Long Island, New York.
F. GEBHARD SCHUCHARDT.
Long Island, New York.
R. B. MINTURN, JR.,
New York.
HENRY SALISBURY, JR.,
New York.
JAMES A. WEBB,
New York.
A. B. McDONALD, JR.,
New York City.
JOHN S. HOWELL,
Proprietor of Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, New Providence.
GEORGE GERHAM,
Buffalo, New York.
R. G. MITCHELL, JR.,
New York City.
JAMES HIGNES,
New York City.
A. W. LANGDON,
Geneva, New York.
CHARLES JACKSON,
Agent New York Underwriters.
EPES SARGENT,
Calais, Maine.
JAMES B. SMITH,
New York City.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States of America.

CONSULAR PUPILS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 16, 1864.

SIR: Referring to my communication addressed to you on the 7th of Janu-
y last, and in view of the amendment which has been offered by you, at
e instance of the Committee on Finance, to restore the provisions of law
ich formerly authorized, as an important part of the consular system, the
pointment of consular pupils, I beg leave to invite your attention to the
nsular convention between the United States and France, and also to the
gulations for the government of consular pupils prescribed by the Presi-
nt of the United States, at the recommendation of Mr. Secretary Marcy,
der the authority conferred by the twenty-second section of the diplo-
tic and consular act of August 18, 1856.

In the consular convention above mentioned, which was negotiated by
. Everett, one of the most distinguished of my predecessors, whose ex-
rience in the diplomatic service of the United States had made him well
quainted with the wants of the consular service, the term "consular
pils" (les élèves consuls) first occurs in our diplomatic history. It was
ovided by the convention that "consular pupils shall enjoy the same per-
nal privileges and immunities as consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or
nsular agents.

"In case of death, indisposition, or absence of the latter, the chancellors,
cretaries, and consular pupils attached to their offices, shall be entitled to
charge *ad interim* the duties of their respective posts, and shall enjoy
ile thus acting the prerogatives granted to the incumbents.

"The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents,
well as their consular pupils, chancellors, and secretaries, shall enjoy in
two countries all the other privileges, exemptions, and immunities which
y at any future time be granted to the agents of the same rank of the
st favored nation."

This convention has been declared, by a competent English writer, to be
he most complete consular convention ever concluded," * * * * *
nd likely to be taken as a precedent for future treaties on the same sub-
t."

You will observe that in the regulations for the government of consular
pils, who must be citizens of the United States, prescribed after the ne-
iation of the convention with France, and the passage of the law above
ntioned, provision is made for the examination of candidates prior to ap-
ntment by a board to consist of three examiners, one of them to be the
sistant Secretary of State; the mode of examination, the subjects on
ich the pupils are to be examined, also the clerical and other duties of
h pupils, are carefully indicated. They are expected to "prepare or
y such portions of the consular correspondents with the department, and
h official returns and reports as the principal consular officer may direct,
as to enable the department to judge of their ability, and also their im-
vement in consular duties, and their fitness for promotion in the consular
vice."

Quarterly examinations of the pupils, especially in the Turkish and
nese languages, are required, and reports are to be made by the consular
cers to whom these pupils are subject, of the results of such examina-
ns. The last section of the chapter of the regulations upon this subject
o comprehensive that I quote it entire:

"Diligence in the discharge of their consular duties, obedience to the in-

structions of the consular officer to whose consulate they are assigned, a courteous bearing toward all persons having business with the consulate uprightness of conduct in all respects, will be expected from consular pupils. Disobedience, neglect of duty, the abuse of their credit in pecuniary transactions, or exceptionable moral conduct, will be followed by the revocation of their commissions. Consular pupils possessing the requisite qualifications, and exhibiting an aptitude for the consular service, who have been faithful in the performance of their consular duties, will from time to time be recommended to the President for promotion."

Other nations, especially Great Britain and France, have found in the extension of their commercial intercourse the advantage of training up such a class of public officers. At the present time Great Britain has in China alone seventeen student interpreters, officers corresponding with our title of consular pupils, fifteen assistants, and four interpreters; in Siam, two student interpreters, two assistants, and one interpreter; in Japan, six student interpreters, six assistants, and five interpreters. From time to time promotions are made from the class of student interpreters into that of assistants, and afterwards of interpreters. Thus, Mr. Pedder, who is at the head of the list, was appointed student interpreter at Canton, February 17, 1845, assistant July 1, 1851, interpreter March 12, 1855, and he is now acting consul at Amoy.

It is believed that if the authority be given to appoint consular pupils it will eventually lead to the discontinuance of the practice which has heretofore prevailed, although discountenanced by the department, of employing foreign clerks, who can be obtained at low rates of compensation, to assist in the discharge of consular duties. The abuses growing out of this course led one of my predecessors, Governor Marcy, to issue a regulation that "where it is practicable no other than citizens of the United States are to be intrusted with the performance of any consular act, and consular clerks only employed who owe allegiance to this government; the records of the United States committed to the charge of consuls are to be kept from the perusal of all aliens."

"In my opinion," said Mr. Hawthorne, the late consul at Liverpool, "the whole staff of clerks should be appointed, not by the consul, but by the State Department, of which they should be the servants, and not removable by the consul except on grounds approved by the Secretary of State. With clerks of my own selection, I would engage to commit defalcations to the extent of at least one-half of the receipts of the office, without the possibility of proof against me. No man ought to be exposed to so great a temptation as this. Many men will certainly yield to it; and those who do not yield will find it difficult to make their integrity manifest. I may remark, also, that the consular business requires special instruction and familiarity with it."

As an illustration of the truth of this statement, I beg leave to refer to the printed report of the Fifth Auditor, dated November 29, 1861, in which he stated that the immediate successor to Mr. Hawthorne in the consulate at Liverpool "became a large defaulter to the government, spent all the funds he could reach, neglected the payment of claims for food, clothing and medical attendance of our sick and destitute seamen, and by a course of plunder and profligacy unequalled in our consular history contracted public and private debts which probably exceeded two hundred thousand dollars." Such a course of proceeding could not have been conducted for years had the office been provided with a clerk or pupil appointed by the President and responsible to this department.

By way of contrast, I may state that the present consul at the same port, Mr. Dudley, paid into the treasury last year (1863) $19,908 58, the amount of consular fees collected by him. During the same period there was paid

y masters of vessels into the consulate, on account of extra wages for sea-
nen discharged, the sum of $50,915 22, of which the sum of $1,561 81 only
vas paid for the relief of seamen, and $32,270 73 paid to the seamen on
vhose account the same had been exacted, leaving a balance of $18,644 49,
vhich has been fully accounted for, belonging to the government.

It has been suggested that intelligent, well-educated young men, if ap-
ointed consular pupils, will not continue long in the consular service. To
his objection the reply may be made that during the whole period of their
ervice they are not being simply educated at the public expense, but are
endering, in the clerical duties which they perform, a full equivalent for
he compensation which they receive. Even if they retire from the con-
ular service, their education is not lost to the country; and from time to
ime it will be found hereafter that they will be selected to fill important
ositions abroad in the diplomatic and consular service, in consequence of
heir practical acquaintance with commercial questions and their knowl-
dge of the language and customs of the people among whom they may be
ent to represent the United States.

In fact, however, the instances even now are not unfrequent when young
nen entering the diplomatic and consular service have made themselves so
seful as to be continued through all administrations of government.

The secretary of legation and dragoman of the United States at Constan-
inople went thither a mere youth with Commodore Porter, our first diplo-
natic representative at the Porte, and has been continued there ever since.

Every consul general appointed to Havana has found it indispensable to
etain the services of Mr. Savage as vice-consul general, at the rate of
2,000 per annum, which is paid by the consul general from his own com-
ensation. Mr. Savage entered the consulate nearly twenty years ago a
ere copying clerk, and for nearly half the time during the last ten years
as efficiently and judiciously performed the responsible and delicate duties
f that important post.

Consul W. H. Vesey commenced his consular service, nearly forty years
go, as a copying clerk in the consulate at Havre. After a term of service
here he was transferred to the St. Ubes in the capacity of consul, and
hence successively to the more important consulates of Lisbon, Antwerp,
nd Havre, and, lastly, to Aix-la-Chapelle, the most important consulate in
'russia.

These instances, and others which might be mentioned, which are excep-
ional under the present defective system, will, it is believed, become the
ule when it is seen that the consular service really offers a career in which
he compensation, though moderate, is certain, and the position respectable
nd useful. In my former communication I adverted to the increase of labor
nd expense which is now required from consuls through the system of
riplicate invoices. Notwithstanding this, however, I have carefully ab-
tained from recommending any increase of the consular compensation,
dging it proper, in the present exigencies of the treasury, that provision
hould be limited to such incidental relief as might be given by the appoint-
ent of consular pupils or clerks at those consulates where the labor has
een made the greatest.

The chief value of the system of triplicate invoices, by which more than
ne hundred thousand dollars will be directly paid into the treasury of the
nited States from the increase of consular fees from this source alone,
side from the protection which it gives to the revenue in preventing
ndervaluation, depends, as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, "upon
e integrity of the consular seal and certificate, which should be put be-
ond all possible question, or the provisions of the act of 3d of March,
863, may be defeated."

The employment in the consulates as chief clerks of educated young men holding allegiance to the United States, in preference to aliens, will go very far toward the accomplishment of the objects contemplated by the act.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN,
Chairman of the Committee on Finance, United States Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the enclosed copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Customs, dated 12th instant, recommending the abolishing of the present consular agencies in Canada, and in lieu of these agents, that provision be made by law for the creation of ten consulates at the places designated, with salaries of fifteen hundred dollars each.

With great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Commissioner of Customs, February 12, 1864.

SIR: In the report of Messrs. George J. Abott and O. B. Dorrance of the examination of the consular agencies now in Canada, which has been referred to me, in connexion with the devising of a plan to prevent smuggling, those gentlemen, after speaking of the inefficiency of the consular agents of the United States, in Canada, under the present system, and the importance in a commercial point of view of those officers, i properly regulated, use the following language:

"The undersigned have been assured by custom-house officers that the information which they have received from our consular officers in Europe, especially since the passage of the revenue act of March, 1863, has been of great service in the protection of the revenue by preventing undervaluations and detecting frauds. Similar services might be rendered on our northern frontier, if our consular officers in that quarter were all paid in the same manner as in the principal ports and manufacturing places of Europe, by fixed salaries, and were required to discharge certain well-defined duties under proper direction and supervision in connexion with our revenue system.

"The undersigned beg leave, therefore, to recommend, in lieu of the present consular agents, that the number of salaried consular officers be increased by the establishment of consulates at the following places, viz: St. Catharine, Coaticook, (near Island Pond,) Windsor, Port Sarnia, Goderich, Toronto, Clifton, Prescott, Kingston, and Fort Erie, all to be included in schedule B, under the provisions of the diplomatic and consular act of 1856, with salaries for each at the rate of $1,500 per annum.

"Should this recommendation meet with favorable consideration, and the requisite appropriation be made by Congress, the consuls so appointed should, like all consuls in schedule B, be prohibited, under bonds, from engaging in other business. It will, of course, be remembered that the value of the services to be rendered by these officers will depend, in a great degree

upon the discrimination which is used in their selection, and the qualifications which they possess for the proper discharge of the consular functions in connexion with the duties which have been here indicated."

Concurring, as I do, in the views thus expressed, and understanding that the consular bill is now in progress in Congress, and that if any action is to be taken in regard to the consular agencies in Canada, it is advisable to do it at this moment, I respectfully recommend the establishing of consulates at the following points in Canada, to wit: St. Catharine, Coaticook, (near Island Pond,) Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, Clifton, Erie, Windsor, Sarnia, and Goderich.. The consuls to receive a salary of $1,500 each; to charge the same fees in all cases as are now charged by our European consuls, which fees shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

If Congress should authorize the appointment of consuls as above suggested, and gentlemen shall be selected to fill those places of well-tried integrity, of known energy, business habits, and sagacity, and who shall be required to devote their whole time to the duties assigned them, I cannot but believe they will not only play an important part in the prevention of smuggling, but will greatly promote the interests of the country by obtaining and communicating valuable statistical and other information not otherwise to be obtained.

I defer any further report upon the subject of smuggling, and a plan for its prevention, until I shall have had time to mature such a plan, but beg leave to say that I consider the appointment of these consuls as constituting a part of any plan I may suggest.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

N. SARGENT,
Commissioner.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 78.

APTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TO

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE, CHAIRMAN,

IN RELATION TO

Captured and abandoned property in insurrectionary States.

APRIL 30, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your consideration, and ich action as you may think proper, a bill in addition to the acts herein-ter referred to.

The second section of the act approved March 12, 1863, directing the Sec-tary of the Treasury to cause to be collected and received all captured id abandoned property in insurrectionary States, requires that such prop-ty shall be forwarded to some place in a loyal State for sale. Much of it, ich as live stock, planting implements, and machinery, wagons, and milar articles, will often bring higher prices at points where collected than places in loyal States, and, if sold there, will save expense of transporta-on. Section I of the bill is intended to sanction such sales.

By an order of the President, through the Secretary of War, dated Octo-r 9, 1863, the supervision and control of abandoned plantations was de-olved upon the supervising special agents of this department. Experience as shown that the care and disposition of abandoned plantations are in-parably connected with the general care of freedmen, whose employment id support must be derived from their cultivation, unless they are to be-ome a burden upon the treasury. Therefore both plantations and freed-en should be under the same general direction.

Section II of the bill is intended to make temporary provision for this bject, until proper legislation can be had covering the whole subject. The oposed provision involves little expense or delay, as the machinery for rrying it into practical effect is already prepared, through the agents for asing abandoned plantations, collecting captured and abandoned property, id executing regulations concerning trade licensed by the President.

The necessary rules and regulations for conducting the restricted commer-al intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, which the act of

13th July, 1861, authorized the President to license, have been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of law, and approved by the President. For the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses consequent upon their execution, fees, thought to be just and proper, for permits issued under the license of the President, graduated according to the magnitude of the transactions, have been charged. These fees, after deducting the attendant expenses, and also moneys arising from the leases of abandoned lands, as well as from the sale of captured and abandoned property, should be required to be paid into the treasury. With this view I submit section III

Persons residing within our lines in insurrectionary States claim to conduct trade and transport supplies *therein* without being subject to the prohibitions and penalties of the act of July 13, 1861, applying to persons in loyal States trading and transporting therein. Section IV seems necessary to meet such cases.

Chief Justice Taney and others have questioned the right under the acts of July 13, 1861, and May 20, 1862, to impose any restrictions upon trade and transportation in loyal States, even for the purpose of preventing supplies to rebels. Section V is intended to sanction such restrictions.

Much complaint has been made, and I think justly, of the arbitrary distribution of one-half the proceeds of condemned property to informers and custom officers It seems to me that the court decreeing forfeitures can best judge as to meritorious distribution. Section VI so provides, and repeals the existing provisions.

The laws governing *maritime prize* have been construed as extending to naval seizures not only upon inland waters, but also to property taken into their possession from the shores. It is claimed by army officers that this is an unjust discrimination in favor of the navy. It certainly occasions immense losses to the country and to the government. Section VII, in relation to this subject, is commended to your consideration.

The present system, under which individuals are licensed to purchase southern staples, requires revision. Very little has been realized by the government from the large quantities of these staples owned by the so-called Confederate States, which have been brought within our military lines. Most of them have gone into individual hands, through fraudulent practices, under the licenses granted.

These frauds upon the public treasury, and the demoralizing effects of the system, are evidenced by many letters to this department from its own officers, from officers of the army and navy, and from many others who have observed them, including some of the traders themselves. The rules and regulations have been as carefully prepared and as faithfully executed as possible under the circumstances, having been amended, and changed from time to time to meet new devices of frauds constantly developed by experience. It seems to me that the system should be abrogated, and that the government alone should be permitted to purchase and transport these staples. This cannot be done without legislative authority. Section VIII has been prepared with a view to giving it, and yet so as not to draw any money from the public treasury for the purpose, nor to authorize any liability of the government to be incurred beyond the property to be purchased.

I respectfully submit the bill to the consideration of the committee, and hope it may meet its approval and that of Congress. Early action is important.

Very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE,
Chairman of Committee on Commerce, H. R.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 79.

EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK,

RELATIVE TO

The proclamation of the President of the United States for the extinction of slavery.

MAY 2, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY,
Albany, April 23, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The following preamble and resolutions, reported by the standing committee on federal relations, were this day adopted, and a copy thereof is herewith transmitted to you:

Whereas, in the present crisis of the country, a speedy and successful conclusion of the war should be the chief and controlling purpose of the government, and as such termination of the struggle now progressing to put down an atrocious rebellion of aristocracy against democracy can best be achieved by a final abrogation of the system of African slavery, the foundation of such aristocracy and main support of the rebellion; and whereas the final annihilation of slavery would clear the path of our manifest destiny in developing our resources, and also restore us to the condition of a united people, in which we can declare and enforce the integrity and the exclusive prerogative of democratic institutions on the American continent, as against any invading or usurping foreign power: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of the State of New York, do affirm and declare that the proclamation of the President of the United States, decreeing the extinction of human slavery, was not only a necessary, but a wise, statesmanlike, constitutional measure adopted and made the fixed law of the land.

Resolved, That this great truth should be impressed deep in the hearts of our people, and its spirit should pervade the constitutions and laws of all the States; that *free* labor is the corner-stone upon which alone can be erected, with present safety or assurance of permanent stability, a well-regulated, enlightened, and enduring democratic government.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to prepare, and submit for adoption by the legislatures of the several States, such just and proper amendment to the Constitution of the United States as shall forever prohibit and terminate the system of African slavery in the United States.

A true copy from the journal.

J. B. CUSHMAN, *Clerk.*

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MIS. DOC. No. 80.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK

IN RELATION TO

Bounties of volunteers.

MAY 2, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS in relation to bounties to volunteers.

Whereas the President of the United States did, on the third day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by proclamation, subsequently modified, call for thirty-nine regiments of volunteer infantry "to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of insurrection," of which regiments the State of New York promptly furnished thirty-eight, to serve two years; and whereas, by general order number fifteen, of the War Department, dated May fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, it was promised to those who should enlist, in response to said call of the President, that "every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer who enters the service under this plan" should receive, "when honorably discharged," "the sum of one hundred dollars;" and whereas the recruits of said regiments were, by the recruiting officers of the government, further and publicly promised the said bounty of one hundred dollars, provided they should serve until the discharge of their respective regiments, and were enlisted for said regiments on the faith of said promises, and yet, notwithstanding the same and the said general order number fifteen, were mustered out and honorably discharged from the service of the United States, with their respective regiments, without the payment of any portion of said bounty, for the alleged reason that they had not served the full period of two years, and were not, as it is claimed, within the provisions of the act of Congress passed July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, which provides a bounty of one hundred dollars, when discharged, to volunteers serving two years, and this although they had shared all the dangers of the field with their two-years comrades who did receive it during terms of service approximating two years, and were discharged by the voluntary act of the government, and were many of them enlisted before the passage of said act and under said order of May fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and whereas the War Department has, nevertheless, under order dated August one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, audited and paid the said bounty to those of them who have served

within thirty days of said period of two years; and whereas provision is made by act of Congress, passed July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for the payment of bounties to volunteers enlisting only for periods of nine or twelve months, and by general order of the War Department large bounties are now being promised and paid to those who only now, and at this late stage of the war, are volunteering, while the payment of the bounty, long promised and heroically earned, is so withheld from those who, in the early days of the struggle, and in the hour of imminent danger to the country, perilled all in its behalf; and whereas this grievance exists solely against the volunteers of the State of New York, whose soldiery have upborne the national flag upon every battle-field of the war: Therefore,

Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That the senators and representatives in Congress from this State be, and they are hereby, requested to make all necessary exertions to secure legislative recognition by Congress of the rights of all volunteers in the two-years regiments from this State who, after a service of over one year, were mustered out and honorably discharged with their respective regiments, or subsequently thereto, from the service of the United States, to receive the bounty of one hundred dollars, or a pro rata share proportioned to the time of service, provided and promised by general order of the War Department of May fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and subsequently by act of Congress of July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, to the President of the United States, and to the Secretary of War.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Senate, March 30, 1864.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Senate,

JAS. TERWILLIGER, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Assembly, April 4, 1864.

Resolved, That the assembly concur in the passage of the foregoing resolutions.

By order,

J. B. CUSHMAN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, April 11, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in the resolutions of the legislature of this State, hereto annexed, I herewith transmit a copy of concurrent resolutions "in relation to bounties to volunteers."

Truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. JOHN W. CHANLER.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 81.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

LETTER

FROM

PROFESSOR A. D. BACHE,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the operations of the National Academy of Sciences during the past year.

APRIL 20, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on an Uniform System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the National Academy of Sciences during the past year, in conformity with the requirement of the act of incorporation, approved March 4, 1863.

Very respectfully,

A. D. BACHE,
President National Academy of Sciences.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1864.

SIR: The constitution of the National Academy of Sciences, (section 6, article 5,) incorporated at the third session of the thirty-seventh Congress, requires that "an annual report, to be presented to Congress, shall be prepared by the president, and submitted by him first to the council and afterwards to the academy at its January meeting." In accordance with this provision, I have submitted the following report to the council and to the National Academy at their first stated meeting, and now present it on their behalf to Congress.

The want of an institution by which the scientific strength of the country may be brought, from time to time, to the aid of the government in guiding action by the knowledge of scientific principles and experiments, has long been felt by the patriotic scientific men of the United States. No government of Europe has been willing to dispense with a body, under some name, capable of rendering such aid to the government, and in turn of illustrating the country by scientific discovery and by literary culture.

It is a remarkable fact in our annals that, just in the midst of difficulties which would have overwhelmed less resolute men, the 37th Congress of the United States, with an elevated policy worthy of the great nation which they represented, took occasion to bring the scientific men around them in council on scientific matters, by creating the National Academy of Sciences. Such has been the way in which the public mind has been stirred before in the annals of other countries, leading to the organization of great systems of education, science, art, and literature, to be encouraged and perfected when more peaceful and prosperous times recurred.

The bill (marked A) to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences was passed in the Senate of the United States in February, in the House of Representatives in March, signed by the President on the 4th of March, and, as if to render it more acceptable to the men of science of the country, without opposition from the time when unanimous consent was asked and obtained by Mr. Wilson, in the Senate, to bring in the bill, to the signature by the President.

In pursuance to the provisions of that act, the members of the National Academy met in New York on the 22d of April, 1863, and completed their organization, renewing by their loyal oath their obligations to serve their country and its constituted authorities, to the best of their abilities and knowledge, on such subjects as were embraced in their charter and upon which they might be consulted, and adopting a constitution and laws which they supposed would enable them to carry on successfully the plans of Congress as sketched in the charter.

Providing for the full and deliberate consideration and arrangement of their laws, by a committee selected for their capability in such a task, the academy adopted the laws presented to their discussion, divided into classes and sections for the consideration of matters of science, elected officers, (see list marked B,) and adjourned to a stated day, the fourth of January, and to Washington, the national capital, with which they were henceforth to be connected in their membership of the National Academy of Sciences.

The first trial of the working of the academy was to be made, and the first effort was to be through the action of a committee on weights and measures, for the appointment of which, to consider the subject of the "uniformity of weights, measures, and coins, considered in relation to domestic and international commerce," the academy had been addressed before its adjournment by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, S. P. Chase.

It was obvious that the only effective and prompt mode of action by members scattered over the United States, as were the fifty named in the charter, must be through committees. Action must originate with committees and be perfected by discussion in the general meetings of the academy or in the classes or sections—decisions to be finally pronounced by the entire body.

To avoid delay in reports which might be desired by the government to be promptly furnished, the president of the academy was authorized to transmit such reports on their reception. It has not appeared to me, except perhaps in one case, and in that the conclusions of the committee had not reached us, that there was occasion to present the reports until they had been discussed in the academy itself and the views had been adopted, especially as this was, as I have said before, a first trial of the working of our organization. One of the committees thus acting has been able to meet so often, and with so many members at a meeting, as to show that in important cases, where consultation and discussion must be had, there will be little difficulty in effecting meetings, while in most cases correspondence amply suffices for the settlement of the questions involved, and to bring out the results in the form of a report with suggestions.

It will be seen, by the spirit and words of our laws enacted by the authority of the charter, that the members of the National Academy put their time and talents at the disposal of the country in no small or stinted measure, freely.

fully, by the binding authority of an oath, asking no compensation therefor but the consciousness of contributing to judicious action by the government on matters of science. The more the wealth of such men can be drawn out from the treasury of their knowledge the richer the nation will be; and I, for one, do not fear that even the suggestions which may be made to Congress, of subjects in which that knowledge may be most profitably employed for our country and times, will be subject to any supposed taint of self-seeking as to power or influence. Subject to the taint of supposed desire for remuneration it cannot be, as our charter and all our laws look away from such a centre.

Since the organization of the National Academy of Sciences in April last, six committees have been appointed under the authority of article 2, section 4, two by application from the Treasury Department, one from the office of United States weights and measures of the same department, and three by application from the Navy Department, or, under its authority, by the Bureau of Navigation. These applications, referring to physical, chemical, and mathematical subjects generally, have been committed to members of the physical class of the academy, with a few special exceptions only. These subjects are assuredly of eminent practical value, and if the academy, by the reports of its committees or by their own discussions, shall give the information asked for, or shall point out the best ways of obtaining it, the members will at the outset have returned to the government and country the boon of their organization as a national institution. The importance of a body which can thus put the departments and Congress on a level with the knowledge of science of the day, and by disinterested advice may keep it out of the hands of schemers, and provide the methods, intelligence, and knowledge for experimental inquiries, will thus in the earliest days of the organization be put to a complete test.

The subjects embraced in the references of the departments are as follows:

1st. From the Treasury Department. Weights, measures, and coins, their decimalization, &c.

2d. From the Navy Department. Protection of the bottoms of iron vessels from corrosion by sea water and from fouling.

3d. From the Navy Department. Correction of the compasses of naval vessels, especially of iron vessels and of iron clads.

4th. From the Treasury Department. Saxton's new alcoholometer, intended as a substitute for the hydrometer now in use.

5th. From the Navy Department. Inquiry as to the expediency of continuing in their present form the publication by the Navy Department of the Wind and Current Charts and of the Sailing Directions.

6th. From the Treasury Department. Methods of protecting the national currency from being counterfeited.

The subject of weights and measures and of coins is undoubtedly one of the most important in the uses of common life, and upon a right or wrong determination in regard to the system depends the convenience of the great mass of the people of a country, and upon international determinations the convenience of all engaged directly or indirectly in commerce and kindred pursuits.

In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury (Hon. S. P. Chase) in 1861 occurs the following sentence in regard to weights and measures and coins, page 22: "The Secretary desires to avail himself of this opportunity to invite the attention of Congress to the importance of a uniform system and a uniform nomenclature of weights, measures, and coins to the commerce of the world, in which the United States already so largely shares. The wisest of our statesmen have regarded the attainment of this end so desirable in itself as by no means impossible. The combination of the decimal system with appropriate denominations in a scheme of weights, measures, and coins for the international uses of commerce, leaving, if need be, the separate systems of nations untouched,

is certainly not beyond the reach of the daring genius and patient endeavor which gave the steam-engine and the telegraph to the service of mankind."

This committee, No. 1, was appointed as follows: Prof. Joseph Henry, chairman; Prof. J. H. Alexander, Prof. Fairman Rogers, Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, Prof. A. Guyot, Prof. B. Silliman, jr., Prof. William Chauvenet, Dr. John Torrey, Prof. A. D. Bache, (appointed by resolution of academy,) Commodore John Rodgers, United States navy, and L. M. Rutherfurd, esq.

It is not a little strange in our country, where the decimal system of coinage proved at once acceptable, notwithstanding the capital errors committed in, for a long time, keeping in use foreign coins of no convenient relation to the decimal system, that nothing of the kind was effected for weights and measures, and still more strange that the antiquated and cumbrous variety of tables by which articles of different classes were bought and sold should have been retained, that even in our preparation of a national system intended for practical use neither the decimalization of the weights and measures nor the simplicity of one weight of one name should have been adopted. The influence of great names can alone probably explain this, without justifying it.

The committee laid out an extended scheme of reports by their members on the weights and measures of the principal countries of the world, a part of which have been already received, and are, for the present, retained in the archives of the committee.

The discussions in the body of this committee were very strongly in favor of the adoption of the French metrical system, but more strongly, in fact unanimously, in favor of the effort to arrive at a thorough international system—a universal system of weights, measures, and coins, available for the general acceptance of all nations.

The committee has received, through oral communications from the Hon. S. B. Ruggles, delegate appointed by the government of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, authentic information as to the propositions made or adopted in that body in regard to weights, measures, and coins.

A communication, marked "C," was received from the honorable Secretary of State, and the following resolution was adopted by the academy in regard to it:

"*Resolved*, That the letter of the Secretary of State be referred to the committee on weights and measures, with power to take such order as may, in their judgment, be necessary."

This committee had several meetings during the recesses of the academy, and finally, the following report, marked "D," was submitted, and the resolution appended to it adopted by the academy:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on weights and measures ask leave to continue their labors and business now in progress, with the power to take action."

The second committee was appointed at the request of the permanent commission of the Navy Department, through the chief of the Bureau of Navigation, on the highly important practical subject of the protection of the bottoms of iron vessels from corrosion by salt water.

The committee consisted of Professor W. Gibbs, chairman; Professor B. Silliman, jr., Dr. John Torrey, Dr. R. E. Rogers, Professor Benjamin Silliman, and Commodore John Rodgers, United States navy, who, after an examination of the subject, presented to the academy a report which was adopted on the 9th of January. They state that the methods hitherto proposed for such protection depend upon one or other of the following principles:

First. Those which are designed to prevent or arrest, wholly or in part, the *corrosion* of the metal.

Second. Those intended to avoid the accumulation of living plants and animals upon the bottoms of iron ships, known technically as *fouling*.

The remedies for these two very distinct classes of injury to iron vessels naturally fall under the following heads:

a. Those in which a metallic coating or alloy is employed, or those in which paints, with or without metallic oxides, are relied on.

b. The use of some poisonous substance as an ingredient of a paint of varnish, for the specific purpose of destroying the life of those plants and animals, the accumulation of which constitutes fouling.

These are discussed in the report which is hereto appended, marked "E."

The committee points out that no reliable systematic experiments have been made upon the relative power of American irons to resist corrosion by sea water which they consider of cardinal importance. They point out also the importance of experiments on the use of oak timber as a backing to the armor of iron vessels, and are of opinion that no method yet proposed can be considered as sufficiently tested to merit a recommendation to the department; that the question is still an open one, and that the naval and commercial interests of the country would, in all probability, be materially advanced by a careful and thorough experimental investigation of the whole subject.

The secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has offered to place the laboratory under his charge at the disposal of the committee for the purpose of investigation.

The committee is of the opinion that no proper investigation can be made of these important subjects, unless an appropriation to defray the necessary expenses be made by the department, or, if necessary, by Congress.

The conclusions of the committee were adopted by the academy in the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the report of the committee on the coating of iron ships be adopted, and that a series of experiments on this subject be undertaken by a committee of the academy, whenever the requisite means are provided therefor."

The subject referred by the chief of the Bureau of Navigation, by instructions from the Navy Department, of investigation of the magnetic deviation in iron ships, and of the correction of the compasses, including the correction of those of naval vessels, was referred to committee No. 3, whose preliminary report is presented herewith, marked "F." This committee consists of Professor A. D. Bache, Professor Joseph Henry, Professor B. Peirce, Professor W. Gibbs, Admiral C. H. Davis, United States navy, and Professor Fairman Rogers, and Professor W. P. Trowbridge, appointed under article 2, section 4, of the constitution of the academy. It was first named by the Navy Department, and the chairman was named by the committee, Admiral Davis having been added when the duty was transferred to the academy.

Two important practical results have already flowed from the operations of this committee: one on the suggestion of the Bureau of Navigation, taking out one of the two binnacles which were generally used in the pilot-house of the naval vessels, interfering each with the other in its use, and the correction between April and December of the compasses of 22 iron or iron-clad vessels, or of wooden vessels in which the local attraction was found to be inconvenient from the presence of engines and boilers, of iron rigging and other iron works.

The inconvenience and even danger resulting from the derangement of the compasses on board of many of our iron vessels have been loudly complained of to the Navy Department. The committee adopted Airy's method for these vessels generally, and appointed Mr. A. D. Frye, of New York, who in former years had corrected successfully the compasses of the iron revenue cutters for the Treasury Department, to make the corrections. The difficulties resulting from the rapid movements to sea and port of these vessels have sometimes rendered the effort at correction somewhat imperfect on the first trial, but a persevering application of the method has in no case failed to effect the purpose desired. The committee has also had under successful trial a compass invented

by Mr. Ritchie, of Boston, under the especial direction of the Navy Department and a compass by Charles A. Schott, assistant in the Coast Survey. These are referred to in the report, lettered "F," of committee No. 3. This report contains also the results of experiments on iron vessels in the course of construction, and of iron turreted vessels, especially of the three turreted iron-clads the Roanoke, and of the monitor Passaic. The compasses of the Roanoke were compared near Newport News by swinging the vessel and noting the deviation at different points. With this report are presented nine sub-reports, as follows:

No. 1. List of iron-clad vessels, in commission or construction, as also of iron vessels, not armored, either purchased, constructed, or being constructed.
No. 2. Report of Professor F. Rogers on operations on United States steamer Ticonderoga.
No. 3. Report of Mr. A. D. Frye.
No. 4. Report by Chas. A. Schott, ass't U. S. Coast Survey.
No. 5. Report by Chas. A. Schott, ass't U. S. Coast Survey.
No. 6. Report by Chas. A. Schott, ass't U. S. Coast Survey.
No. 7 Report by Chas. A. Schott, ass't U. S. Coast Survey.
} Magnetic survey of Roanoke and Passaic.
No. 8. Drawings and specifications of Ritchie's fluid compass.
No. 9. Drawings and specifications of Schott's compass arrangement.

A committee, No. 4, on Mr. Saxton's alcoholometer was appointed as follows: Professor Frazer, chairman; Dr. Barnard, Professor Chauvenet, and General Totten. Professor W. B. Rogers was also appointed, but declined. The report, lettered "G," is herewith presented. It gives a lucid description of the instrument, which was itself presented to the examination of the academy, and concludes, after a candid examination of its advantages and defects, by recommending its use to the government in place of the Tralles hydrometer, which is now employed in the collection of the revenue. It is much more simple, more portable, and less liable to breakage than the Tralles instrument. It was approved by the academy on the discussion of the report, and will therefore be presented to the Treasury Department for adoption. It is so small that the bulb and chain, which form the measuring part of the apparatus, is contained in a box $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter and 1 inch high.

The following resolution in regard to Mr. Saxton's hydrometer was adopted by the academy on the 7th of January:

"*Resolved*, That the words following be added to the close of the report, viz: It being understood that Mr. Saxton places this invention at the disposal of the government, without any view to remuneration."

A letter from Mr. Saxton, marked "H," is appended to this report.

The next subject (committee No. 5) was brought before the academy in the following letter of the chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 23, 1863.

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of discontinuing the publication, in the present form, of the "Wind and Current Charts," and "Sailing Directions," accompanying them; and now, with the approval of the department, I have the honor to refer the same subject to the National Academy of Sciences, for investigation and report, requesting that, on account of the expense and the public interest, it may receive early attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H DAVIS,
Chief of the Bureau.

Professor A D BACHE,
President National Academy of Sciences.

"BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
"*Washington, May* 21, 1863.

"SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that the charts and sailing directions published by the late superintendent of the Observatory, at the expense of the government, are regarded by hydrographers and scientific men as being prolix and faulty, both in matter and arrangement, to such an extent as to render the limited amount of original information which they actually contain costly and inaccessible.

"I am prepared to recommend the discontinuance of the publication of these charts and sailing directions. But in order that this question of discontinuance may be decided with deliberation, I have to request permission to refer it to the National Academy of Sciences, for investigation, and report to this department.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"CHARLES H. DAVIS,
"*Chief of the Bureau.*

"Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
"*Secretary of the Navy.*"

The committee appointed on this application consisted of Professor F. A. P. Barnard, chairman; Professor J. H. Alexander, Mr. J. P. Lesley, Professor A. Caswell, Chancellor Chauvenet, Professor J. H. C. Coffin, United States navy, Professor J. F. Frazer, Professor A. Guyot, Mr. J. E. Hilgard, Professor B. Peirce, Professor J. D. Dana, and Professor J. Winlock, United States navy, who came to their conclusions early in October, which were adopted by the academy, after discussion, on the 9th of January, and which are expressed in the following resolutions:

"*Resolved by the National Academy of Sciences*, That, in the opinion of this academy, the volumes entitled 'Sailing Directions,' heretofore issued to navigators from the Naval Observatory, and the 'Wind and Current Charts' which they are designed to illustrate and explain, embrace much which is unsound in philosophy, and little that is practically useful, and that therefore these publications ought no longer to be issued in the present form.

"*Resolved*, That the records of meteorological phenomena and of other important facts connected with terrestrial physics, which, under the direction of the Navy Department, have been accumulated at the Observatory, are capable of being turned to valuable account, and that it is eminently desirable that such information should continue to be collected and subjected to careful discussion.

"*Resolved*, That the president of the academy be authorized and requested to communicate to the Secretary of the Navy a copy of the foregoing resolutions and of the report, as a response to the inquiry addressed to the academy upon this subject by that officer."

The report of this committee, marked "I," is appended to this report.

It was, on motion, resolved that a copy of each report, made on the application of the Navy Department, be forwarded by the president of the academy to the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

The 6th committee, appointed by request of the Treasury Department, was upon the plans presented for preventing the counterfeiting of the national currency, and consisted of Dr. Torrey, Professor Henry, Dr. Barnard, Mr. Saxton, Professor Schaeffer, the last named being appointed by request of the department, and under section 4, article 2, of the constitution of the academy. This committee has labored diligently and successfully in the important matters confided to them. The facts which they have developed will, by direction of the academy, be presented confidentially to the Secretary of the Treasury. The general resolutions adopted by the academy are as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the currency committee be empowered to communicate directly with the Secretary of the Treasury, and to take order in reference to the matters intrusted to them.

"*Resolved*, That the President of the academy communicate the foregoing resolution to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury."

A committee was appointed at the first meeting, on the form of a diploma on a corporate seal, and a stamp for books and property, which reported progress at the January meeting, and was continued.

Another committee was appointed to report a rule prescribing the mode of electing foreign associates, which reported at the January session, and was discharged.

I append to this report the minutes of the meeting of organization of the National Academy of Sciences at New York, marked "J,"* and of the first regular session at Washington, in January, marked "K."*

The draft of the constitution and by-laws of the academy, prepared by the committee appointed in April, 1863, was presented and discussed in committee of the whole, engrossed and finally passed, as marked "L," on the 6th of January, 1864.

The following papers were read at the meetings of the January session:

Professor Agassiz: "On the individuality among animals, with reference to the questions of varieties and species."

Professor B. Peirce: "On the elements of the mathematical theory of quality."

Professor A. D. Bache: "On the discussion of magnetic observations made at Girard College observatory in the years 1840–'45, parts IV, V, and VI, *horizontal force.* Investigation of the eleven year period of the solar diurnal variation and annual inequality, and of the influence of the moon."

Dr. F. A. P. Barnard: "On the force of fired gunpowder, and the pressure to which heavy guns are actually subjected in firing."

Dr. B. A. Gould: "On the reduction of the observations of fixed stars, made by J. J. Lepaute d' Agelet at Paris during the years 1783–'85, with a catalogue of the corresponding mean places referred to the equinox of 1800."

Professor L. Agassiz: "On the metamorphoses of fishes."

Professor B. Peirce: "On the Saturnian system."

Dr. T. Strong: "Notes on the parallelogram of forces, and on virtual velocities."

Professor L. Agassiz: "On the geographical distribution of fishes, as bearing upon their affinities and systematic classification."

Professor A. D. Bache: "On the discussion of magnetic observations made at Girard College observatory in the years 1840–'45, parts VII, VIII, and IX. *vertical force.* Investigation of the eleven-year period of the solar diurnal variation and annual inequality, and of the influence of the moon."

Dr. F. A. P. Barnard: "Description of an anemograph, designed for the University of Mississippi."

"Professor Joseph Henry: "On materials of combustion for lamps in light-houses."

Mr. L. M. Rutherfurd: "On photographs of the solar spectrum."

General J. G. Barnard: "On tangencies of circles and spheres."

Professor Stephen Alexander: "On observations of the planet Venus, near the times of her inferior conjunction, September 28, 1863, and subsequently."

Professor Stephen Alexander: "Brief note on the forms of icebergs."

These papers were referred to the committee of publication to take order, and to the council to provide the ways and means for publication.

The formalities of the constitution and by-laws in reference to foreign members having been fulfilled, the following were nominated and elected foreign members of the National Academy of Sciences: Hamilton, Baer, Faraday, Beaumont, Brewster, Plana, Bunsen, Argelander, Chasles, and Milne Edwards.

The decease of Mr. Hubbard was announced by the president, and Dr. B. A. Gould appointed to prepare a biographical notice for the next session of the academy.

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* Omitted.

The decease of the following scientific men, not members of the academy, was announced: Doctor Darlington, Mr. Fitz, and Major E. B. Hunt. The following members were appointed to prepare notices of their career: Mr. Torrey, Mr. Rutherfurd, and Mr. F. A. P. Barnard.

After the reading of Dr. B. A. Gould's paper "On the reduction of the observation of fixed stars, made by J. J. Lepaute d' Agelet, at Paris, during the years 1783-'85, with a catalogue of the corresponding mean places referred to the equinox of 1800," the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the academy, impressed with the importance of a new reduction of the observations of Piazzi, presented by Mr. Gould, recommend that such reduction be made by government at an early period."

The council for the year was elected as follows: Messrs. Davis, Torrey, Rutherford, and Lesley.

The academy determined to meet in New Haven next August, on the first Wednesday, at 10 a. m., at such place as may be fixed by the committee of arrangement.

The committee was appointed as follows: Messrs. B. A. Gould and Hall, secretaries of the classes of mathematics and physics and of natural history; Messrs. Newton, B. Silliman, jr., and Dana.

A resolution was passed making the president of the academy, *ex officio*, a member of all committees.

On Tuesday evening the academy were presented by invitation to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, S. P. Chase; on Thursday evening to the honorable Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward; on Friday morning to the President of the United States; on Friday evening came together at the residence of the president of the academy; on Monday visited some of the works of fortification near Washington with General Barnard, and on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock, adjourned to the next session.

Respectfully submitted.

A. D. BACHE,
President National Academy of Sciences.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

AN ACT to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Louis Agassiz, Massachusetts; J. H. Alexander, Maryland; S. Alexander, New Jersey; A. D. Bache, at large; F. A. P. Barnard, at large; J. G. Barnard, United States army, Massachusetts; W. H. C. Bartlett, United States Military Academy, Missouri; U. A. Boyden, Massachusetts; Alexis Caswell, Rhode Island; William Chauvenet, Missouri; J. H. C. Coffin, United States Naval Academy, Maine; J. A. Dahlgren, United States navy, Pennsylvania; J. D. Dana, Connecticut; Charles H. Davis, United States navy, Massachusetts; George Engelmann, St. Louis, Missouri; J. F. Frazer, Pennsylvania; Wolcott Gibbs, New York; J. M. Gilliss, United States navy, Kentucky; A. A. Gould, Massachusetts; B. A. Gould, Massachusetts; Asa Gray, Massachusetts; A. Guyot, New Jersey; James Hall, New York; Joseph Henry, at large; J. E. Hilgard, at large, Illinois; Edward Hitchcock, Massachusetts; J. S. Hubbard, United States naval observatory, Connecticut; A. A Humphreys, United States army, Pennsylvania; J. L. Le Conte, United States army, Pennsylvania; J. Leidy, Penn-

sylvania; J. P. Lesley, Pennsylvania; M. F. Longstreth, Pennsylvania; D. H. Mahan, United States Military Academy, Virginia; J. S. Newberry, Ohio; H. A. Newton, Connecticut; Benjamin Peirce, Massachusetts; John Rodgers, United States navy, Indiana; Fairman Rogers, Pennsylvania; R. E. Rogers, Pennsylvania; W. B. Rogers, Massachusetts; L. M. Rutherfurd, New York; Joseph Saxton, at large; Benjamin Silliman, Connecticut; Benjamin Silliman, junior, Connecticut; Theodore Strong, New Jersey; John Torrey, New York; J. G. Totten, United States army, Connecticut; Joseph Winlock, United States Nautical Almanac, Kentucky; Jeffries Wyman, Massachusetts; J. D. Whitney, California, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated, constituted, and declared to be a body corporate, by the name of the National Academy of Sciences.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the National Academy of Sciences shall consist of not more than fifty ordinary members, and the said corporation hereby constituted shall have power to make its own organization, including its constitution, by-laws, and rules and regulations; to fill all vacancies created by death, resignation, or otherwise; to provide for the election of foreign and domestic members, the division into classes, and all other matters needful or usual in such institutions, and to report the same to Congress.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the National Academy of Sciences shall hold an annual meeting at such place in the United States as may be designated, and the academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual expense of such investigations, examinations, experiments, and reports to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose; but the academy shall receive no compensation whatever for any services to the government of the United States.

Approved.

B.

Officers of the National Academy of Sciences, elected at the meetings of organization in New York, April, 1863: President, Prof. A. D. Bache; vice-president, Prof. J. D. Dana; foreign secretary, Prof. Louis Agassiz; home secretary, Dr. Wolcott Gibbs; treasurer, Prof. Fairman Rogers; council, Admiral Chas. H. Davis, Dr. John Torrey, L. M. Rutherfurd, J. P. Lesley.

CLASS A.—Chairman, Prof. B. Peirce; secretary, Dr. B. A. Gould.

CLASS B.—Chairman, Prof. B. Silliman, sr.; secretary, Dr. J. S. Newberry.

C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th instant, tendering to this department the aid of the Academy of Sciences in any investigations that it may be thought proper to institute with a view to the great reform of producing an uniformity of weights and measures among commercial nations. Be pleased to express to the academy my sincere thanks for this enlightened and patriotic proceeding, and assure them that, with the authority of the President, I shall be happy to avail myself of the assistance thus tendered to me, and to that end I shall at all times be happy to receive

he suggestions of the academy, or of any committee that may be named by it, n conformity with the spirit of the note you have addressed to me.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Professor A. D. BACHE,
President of the National Academy of Sciences.

D.

Report of the Committee on Weights, Measures, and Coinage.

The committee to which the subject of coinage, weights, and measures was eferred, have given the matter as much attention as the time at their disposal ould permit, and now beg leave to present a brief statement of what they ave done.

Meetings of different portions of the committee were held at Philadelphia, Vashington, and Cambridge, and since the commencement of the session of the ational Academy nearly full meetings have been held in this city every orning.

As a preliminary step in the investigation of coinage, weights, and measures, he whole subject was divided into a number of separate parts, and these were ssigned for special reports to different members.

From these special reports it was intended that the chairman of the committee hould prepare a short report on the more important points, to be submitted to he Secretary of the Treasury, conveying certain recommendations. Of these pecial reports, several in whole and in part have been received.

Mr. Rutherford was added to the committee. The Hon. Mr. Ruggles, of lew York, was invited to attend the meetings of the committee, and from this entleman was received a very interesting communication relative to the action f the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, last year, which is herewith ppended.

In accordance with the information thus received, a sub-committee was ap-ointed to confer with Mr. Seward, Secretary of State. This sub-committee eported the following letter from Mr. Seward:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th stant, tendering to this department the aid of the Academy of Sciences in any vestigations that it may be thought proper to institute, with a view to the reat reform of producing an uniformity of weights and measures among com-ercial nations. Be pleased to express to the academy my sincere thanks for is enlightened and patriotic proceeding, and assure them that, with the uthority of the President, I shall be happy to avail myself of the assistance ius tendered to me, and to that end I shall at all times be happy to receive the ggestions of the academy, or of any committee that may be named by it, in nformity with the spirit of the note you have addressed to me.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Professor A. D. BACHE,
President of the National Academy of Sciences.

It was impossible for the chairman of the committee to prepare definitely a port in accordance with the foregoing arrangement until he should have

possession of the several special reports and the final determination of the committee.

He has, however, thrown together a series of thoughts on the subject, which may, perhaps, be adopted, with modifications and corrections, as a basis for report to the Secretary.

The only recommendations which the committee think advisable at this time are embodied in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the letter of Hon. William H. Seward be communicated to the National Academy of Sciences.

2. *Resolved*, That the committee on weights and measures have leave to continue their labors and business now in progress, with the power to take action.

3. *Resolved*, That the letter of the Secretary of State be referred to the committee on weights and measures, with power to take such order as may, in their judgment, be necessary.

JOSEPH HENRY, *Chairman.*

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

Report from the United States of America.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, delegate from the United States of America, presented the following report:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the International Statistical Congress:

The government of Prussia having specially requested, through its minister at Washington, his excellency the Baron Gerolt, that the government of the United States of America should send a representative to the international statistical congress to convene at Berlin on the 6th of September, 1863, the President of the United States, on the 14th of August, appointed the undersigned to that office. The session of the congress being so near at hand, the undersigned was necessarily obliged to embark for Europe without delay, and was thus prevented from collecting, in due season, as large a portion as could have been desired of the numerous documents and publications illustrating the statistics of the United States. Much important information, though often wanting in classification and arrangement, is embraced in various official papers issued under public authority, both national and State, and also by boards of trade and other voluntary societies whose labors are more or less statistical. Attempts have been made to impart to American statistics more of an analytical and scientific character, by means of official bureaus to be specially organized for the purpose. The State of Ohio, some years since, under the administration of Governor Chase, the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, established a Bureau of Statistics as one of the organs of the State government, which was committed to the charge of Mr. Mansfield, whose copious and instructive annual reports fully justify the selection; while far away in the remote interior, beyond the great chain of lakes, the infant State of Minnesota, with a single exception the youngest in the American Union, containing, by the census of 1860, but 173,000 inhabitants clustered around the headwaters of the Upper Mississippi, and more than fifteen hundred miles from the Atlantic, established, almost at the moment of its birth, a Bureau of Statistics. Two of the annual reports of its able Commissioner of Statistics, Mr. Wheelock, are submitted to the inspection of the international statistical congress, as affording reasonable ground of hope that, in due time, America may at least approximate scientific accuracy and philosophical arrangement the more mature and perfect performances of the statisticians of Europe.

The Congress of the United States has not yet established a distinct Bureau
Statistics, although repeatedly recommended and urged to do so; but in
king the census of inhabitants, as required by the national Constitution, at
tervals not exceeding ten years, the practice has been gradually introduced of
peradding, by special direction of Congress, inquiries more or less extensive
regard to various branches of industry and production, and recently em-
acing social statistics to a moderate extent; so that the compend of the cen-
s of 1860, herewith submitted to the international statistical congress, will be
und to contain a considerable mass of statistical information, illustrating the
aterial, and, to some extent, the social and moral condition of the nation.
nder the limited powers conferred by Congress, the active and intelligent
ficers who have successively filled the office of Superintendent, and particu-
rly Mr. Kennedy, who participated in one or more of the previous sessions of
e international statistical congress, have earnestly exerted their best efforts to
nder the inquiries authorized by law useful not only to the country, but to
e cause of statistical science. It is confidently believed that the enlightened
bors of the present body may do much to induce the legislative authorities of
e United States to recognize a competent Bureau of Statistics as a national
cessity, and thereby place their country on an equality, in that respect, with
e most intelligent nations of the world.

Even then, some time must elapse before it will fully attain that power of
ute, comprehensive, and thorough analysis in the various branches of statis-
al inquiry which has so distinguished the eminent European statisticians
their valuable labors in the international statistical congress during the pres-
t and the preceding sessions.

It is a cause for general congratulation that those who conduct the public
airs of nations have become generally convinced that a state cannot be wisely
safely governed without an accurate knowledge of quantities. Abstract
eories and historical traditions doubtless have their use and their proper place;
t statistics are the very eyes of the statesman, enabling him to survey and
an with clear but comprehensive vision the whole structure and economy of
e body politic—to adjust, in the finest harmony, all its varied functions—to
gulate and invigorate the healthful circulation of every artery and vein, from
e central, vital trunk, to the most remote and delicate articulation.

Not only so. In this modern world, where steam has abolished space, the
tesman, to deserve the name, must carefully survey the statistics of all the
tions that commerce can approach, so that, with nice and skilful hand, he may
apt the administration of his particular government to the due measure of its
mparative capacities and powers.

It is under the conviction that this new-born, modern "solidarity of nations"
nders the statistics of each important to all, that the undersigned, in behalf
the United States of America, now ventures briefly to invite the attention of
e international statistical congress to some of the most prominent features
hibited by the compend of the census of 1860, now before this body, and
pecially to the evidence which it furnishes of the rate and extent of material
ogress of the human race in that portion of the New World committed by
ovidence to the care of the American Union. The exhibition will certainly
rnish, to some extent, the means of statistical comparison with other portions
the world, and thereby enable the international statistical congress in due
ne to discharge what may become a very important and world-wide duty, in
ssifying the results from the reports of individual countries, and thus to pre-
nt in scientific form the prominent and distinctive features of the comparative
atomy of nations.

Nor is it to be feared that such a classification or comparison could ever be
emed useless or invidious. On this point the present body, fortunately, is
le to refer to the highest authority. The impressive words in the opening

address of the late Prince Albert, who deemed it no derogation from his eminent rank, as the royal consort of the British sovereign, to preside personally over your deliberations, and whose untimely death is mourned in both hemispheres as a loss to the human race, now come to us with solemn earnestness.

In the noble language of that truly exalted prince, such comparisons will only "prove to us afresh in figures, what we know already from feeling and experience—how dependent the different nations are upon each other for their progress—for their moral and material prosperity—and that the essential condition of their mutual happiness is the maintenance of peace and good will among each other. Let them be rivals, but rivals in the noble race of social improvement, in which, although it may be the lot of one to arrive first at the goal, yet all will equally share the prize—all feeling their own powers and strength increase in the healthy competition."

The compend of the census of 1860, and other official documents now submitted to the international statistical congress, will establish the following cardinal facts in respect to the territory, population, and progress in material wealth of the United States of America:

I. The territorial area of the United States at the peace of 1783, then bounded west by the Mississippi river, was 820,680 square miles, about four times that of France, which is stated to be 207,145, exclusive of Algeria. The purchase from France of Louisiana, in 1804, added to this area 899,680 square miles. Purchases from Spain, and from Mexico, and the Oregon treaty with England, added the further quantity of, 1,215,907 square miles, making the total present territory 2.936,166 square miles, or 1,879,146,240 acres.

Of this immense area, possessing a great variety of climate and culture, so large a portion is fertile that it has been steadily absorbed by the rapidly increased population. In May last there remained undisposed of, and belonging to the government of the United States, 964,901,625 acres.

To prevent any confusion of boundaries, the lands are carefully surveyed and allotted by the government, and are then granted gratuitously to actual settlers or sold for prices not exceeding a dollar and a quarter per acre to purchasers other than settlers. It appears by the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a copy of which is herewith furnished, that the quantity surveyed and ready for sale in September, 1862, was 135,142,999 acres. The report also states, that the recent discoveries of rich and extensive gold fields in some of the unsurveyed portions are rapidly filling the interior with a population whose necessities require the speedy survey and disposition of large additional tracts. The immediate survey is not, however, of vital importance, as the first occupant practically gains the pre-emptive claim to the land after the survey is completed. The cardinal, the great continental fact, so to speak, is this that the whole of this vast body of land is freely open to gratuitous occupation without delay or difficulty of any kind.

II. The population of the United States, as shown by the census of 1860, was 31,445,080; of which number 26,975,575 were white, and 4,441,766 those of various degrees of color—of the blacks, 3,953,760 being returned as slaves. Whether any or what proportion of the number are hereafter to be statistically considered as "slaves," depends upon contingencies, which it would be premature at the present time to discuss.

The increase of population since the establishment of the government has been as follows:

1790.....	3, 929, 827,			
1800.....	5, 305, 937,	increase	35.02	per cent.
1810.....	7, 239, 814,	"	36.45	"
1820.....	9, 638, 191,	"	33.13	"
1830.....	12, 866, 020,	"	33.49	"

840	17,069,453,	increase 32.67	per cent.
850	23,191,876,	" 35.87	"
860	31,445,080,	" 35.59	"

This rate of progress, especially since 1820, is owing in part to immigration om foreign countries.

There arrived in the 10 years—

rom 1820 to 1830	244,490
rom 1830 to 1840	552,000
rom 1840 to 1850	1,558,300
rom 1850 to 1860	2,707,624
Total	5,062,414

ing a yearly average of 126,560 for the forty years, and 270,762 for the last n years.

The disturbances in the United States caused by the existing insurrection, id commencing in April, 1861, have temporarily and partially checked this rrent of immigration, but during the present year it is again increasing.

The records of the commissioners of emigration of New York show that the rivals at that port alone have been, for—

	From Ireland.	From Germany.	Total, including all other countries.
61	27,754	27,159	65,529
62	32,217	27,740	76,306
63, up to Aug. 20, 7⅔ months,	64,465	18,724	about 98,000

The proportions of the whole number of 5,062,414 arriving from foreign ntries in the forty years from 1820 to 1860 were as follows:

om Ireland	967,366	
om England	302,665	
om Scotland	47,800	
om Wales	7,935	
om Great Britain and Ireland	1,425,018	
		2,750,784
om Germany	1,546,976	
om Sweden	36,129	
om Denmark and Norway	5,540	
		1,588,145
om France	208,063	
om Italy	11,302	
om Switzerland	37,732	
om Spain	16,245	
om British America	117,142	
om China, (in California almost exclusively)	41,443	
om all other countries, or unknown	291,558	
		723,485
		5,062,414

It is not ascertainable how many have returned to foreign countries, but they probably do not exceed a million.

If the present partial check to immigration should continue, though it is hardly probable, the number of immigrants for the decade ending in 1870 may possibly be reduced from 2,707,624 to 1,500,000.

The ascertained average of increase of the whole population in the seven decades from 1790 to 1860, which is very nearly 33⅓ per cent., or one-third for each decade, would carry the present numbers (31,445,080) by the year 1870 to ..... 41,926,7[illegible]

From which deduct for the possible diminution of immigrants, as above ..... 1,207,[illegible]

There would remain ..... 40,719,1[illegible]

Mr. Kennedy, the experienced Superintendent of the Census, in the compend published in 1862, at page 7, estimates the population of 1870 at 42,318,4[illegible] and of 1880 at 56,450,241.

The rate of progress of the population of the United States has much exceeded that of any of the European nations. The experienced statisticians in the present congress can readily furnish the figures precisely showing the comparative rate.

The population of France in

1801 was	27,349,[illegible]
1821 was	30,461,[illegible]
1831 was	32,569,[illegible]
1841 was	34,250,[illegible]
1851 was	35,283,[illegible]
1861 was	37,472,[illegible]

Being about 37 per cent. in the sixty years. It does not include Algeria, which has a European population of 192,746.

The population of Prussia has increased since 1816 as follows:

1816	10,319,[illegible]
1822	11,664,[illegible]
1834	13,0[illegible]
1840	14,9[illegible]
1849	16,296,[illegible]
1858	17,672,[illegible]
1861	18,491,[illegible]

Being at the rate of 79 per cent. in forty-five years.

The population of England and Wales was, in

1801	9,156,[illegible]
1811	10,454,[illegible]
1821	12,172,[illegible]
1831	14,051,[illegible]
1841	16,035,[illegible]
1851	18,054,[illegible]
1861	20,227,[illegible]

Showing an increase of 121 per cent. in the sixty years, against an increase in the United States in sixty years of 593 per cent.

III. The natural and inevitable result of this great increase of population, enjoying an ample supply of fertile land, is seen in a corresponding advance

the material wealth of the people of the United States. For the purpose of State taxation, the values of their real and personal property are yearly assessed by officers appointed by the States. The assessment does not include large amounts of property held by religious, educational, charitable, and other associations exempted by law from taxation, nor any public property of any description. In actual practice, the real property is rarely assessed for more than two-thirds of its cash value, while large amounts of personal property, being easily concealed, escape assessment altogether.

The assessed value of that portion of property which is thus actually taxed increased as follows: In 1791 (estimated) $750,000.000; 1816 (estimated) $1,800,000,000; 1850 (official valuation) $7,135,780,228; 1860 (official valuation) $16,159,616,068, showing an increase in the last decade alone of $9,023,835,840.

A question has been raised, in some quarters, as to the correctness of these valuations of 1850 and 1860. in embracing in the valuation of 1850 $961,000,000, and in the valuation of 1860 $1,936,000,000, as the assessed value of slaves, insisting that black men are persons and not property, and should be regarded, like other men, only as producers and consumers. If this view of the subject should be admitted, the valuation of 1850 would be reduced to $6,174,780,000, and that of 1860 to $14,223,618,068, leaving the increase in the decade $8,048,825,840.

The advance, even if reduced to $8,048,825,840, is sufficiently large to require the most attentive examination. It is an increase of property over the valuation of 1850 of 130 per cent., while the increase of population in the same decade was but 35.99 per cent. In seeking for the cause of this discrepancy, we shall reach a fundamental and all-important fact which will furnish the key to the past and to the future progress of the United States. It is the power they possess, by means of canals and railways, to practically abolish the distance between the seaboard and the widespread and fertile regions of the interior, thereby removing the clog on their agricultural industry, and virtually placing them side by side with the communities on the Atlantic. During the decade ending in 1860 the sum of $413,541,510 was expended within the limits of the interior central group, known as the "food-exporting States," in constructing 11,212 miles of railway to connect them with the seaboard. The traffic receipts from those roads were—

In 1860	$31, 335, 031
In 1861	35, 305, 509
In 1862	44, 908, 405

The saving to the communities themselves in the transportation, for which they thus paid $44,908,405, was at least five times that amount, while the increase in the exports from that portion of the Union greatly animated not only the commerce of the Atlantic States, carrying those exports over their railways to the seaboard, but the manufacturing industry of the eastern States that exchange the fabrics of their workshops for the food of the interior.

By carefully analyzing the $8,048,825,840 in question, we find that the six manufacturing States of New England received $735,754,244 of the amount; that the middle, Atlantic, or carrying and commercial States, from New York to Maryland, inclusive, received $1,834,911,579; and that the food-producing interior itself, embracing the eight great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, received $2,810,000,000. This very large accession of wealth to this single group of States is sufficiently important to be stated more in detail. The group, taken as a whole, extends from the western boundaries of New York and Pennsylvania to the Missouri river,

through fourteen degrees of longitude, and from the Ohio river north to the British dominions, through twelve degrees of latitude. It embraces an area of 441,167 square miles, or 282,134,688 acres, nearly all of which is arable and exceedingly fertile, much of it in prairie and ready at once for the plough. There may be a small portion adjacent to Lake Superior unfit for cultivation, but it is abundantly compensated by its rich deposits of copper and of iron of the best quality.

Into this immense natural garden, in a salubrious and desirable portion of the temperate zone, the swelling stream of population, from the older Atlantic States and from Europe, has steadily flowed during the last decade, increasing its previous population from 5,403,595 to 8,957,690, an accession of 3,554,095 inhabitants gained by the peaceful conquest of nature, fully equal to the population of Silesia, which cost Frederick the Great the seven-years war, and exceeding that of Scotland, the subject of struggle for centuries.

The rapid influx of population into this group of States increased the quantity of the "improved" land, thereby meaning farms more or less cultivated, within their limits, from 26,680,361 acres in 1850 to 51,826,395 acres in 1860, but leaving a residue yet to be improved of 230,308,293 acres. The area of 25,146,054 acres thus taken in ten years from the prairie and the forest is equal to seven-eighths of the arable area of England, stated by its political economists to be 28,000,000 of acres

The area embraced in the residue will permit a similar operation to be repeated eight times successively, plainly demonstrating the capacity of this group of States to expand their present population of 8,959,690 to at least thirty, if not forty, millions of inhabitants without inconvenience.

The effects of this influx of population in increasing the pecuniary wealth as well as the agricultural products of the States in question are signally manifest in the census. The assessed value of their real and personal property ascended from $1,116,000,000 in 1850 to $3,926,000,000 in 1860, showing a clear increase of $2,810,000,000. We can best measure this rapid and enormous accession of wealth by comparing it with an object which all nations value, the commercial marine. The commercial tonnage of the United States

In 1840 was	2, 180, 764 tons
In 1850 was	3, 535, 454 "
In 1860 was	5, 358, 808 "

At $50 per ton, which is a full estimate, the whole pecuniary value of the 5,358,808 tons, embracing all our commercial fleets on the oceans and the lakes and the rivers, and numbering nearly thirty thousand vessels, would be but $267,940,000; whereas the increase in the pecuniary value of the States under consideration, in each year of the last decade, was $281,000,000. Five years increase would purchase every commercial vessel in the Christian world.

But the census discloses another very important feature, in respect to these interior States, of far higher interest to the statisticians, and especially to the statesmen of Europe, than any which has yet been noticed, in their vast and rapidly increasing capacity to supply food, both vegetable and animal, cheaply and abundantly, to the increasing millions of the Old World. In the last decade their cereal products increased from 309,950,295 bushels to 558,160,323 bushels, considerably exceeding the whole cereal product of England, and nearly if not quite equal to that of France. In the same period the swine, who play a very important part in consuming the large surplus of Indian corn, increased in number from 8,536,182 to 11,039,352 and the cattle from 4,373,712 to 7,204,816. Thanks to steam and the railway, the herds of cattle who feed on the meadows of the Upper Mississippi are now carried in four days, through eighteen degrees of longitude, to the slaughter-houses on the Atlantic.

It is difficult to furnish any visible or adequate measure for a mass of cereals o enormous as 558,000,000 of bushels. About one-fifth of the whole descends he chain of lakes, on which 1,300 vessels are constantly employed in the season f navigation. About one-seventh of the whole finds its way to the ocean hrough the Erie canal, which has already been once enlarged for the purpose f passing vessels of two hundred tons, and is now under survey by the State f New York, for a second enlargement, to pass vessels of five hundred tons, he vessels called "canal boats," now navigating the canal, exceed five thou- nd in number, and if placed in a line would be more than eighty miles in ngth.

The barrels of wheat and flour alone, carried by the canal to the Hudson ver, were

n 1842.....1,146,292
n 1852.....3,937,366
n 1862.....7,516,397

A similar enlargement is also proposed for the canal connecting Lake Michigan ith the Mississippi river. When both the works are completed, a barrel of our can be carried from St. Louis to New York, nearly half across the conti- nt, for fifty cents, or a ton from the Iron mountain of Missouri for five dollars. he moderate portion of the cereals that descends the lakes, if placed in barrels five bushels each, and side by side, would form a line five thousand miles ng. The whole crop, if placed in barrels, would encircle the globe. Such is present magnitude. We leave it to statistical science to discern and truly timate the future. One result is, at all events, apparent. A general famine now impossible; for America, if necessary, can feed Europe for centuries to me. Let the statesman and philanthropist ponder well the magnitude of the ct, and all its far-reaching consequences, political, social, and moral, in the creased industry, the increased happiness, and the assured peace of the world.

IV. The great metalliferous region of the American Union is found between e Missouri river and the Pacific ocean. This grand division of the republic braces a little more than half of its whole continental breadth. Portland, in aine, is the meridian 70° west from Greenwich; Leavenworth, on the Missouri er, in 95°; and San Francisco, on the Pacific, in 123°. By these continental ndmarks the western or metalliferous section is found to embrace 28°, and e eastern division between the Missouri and the Atlantic, at Portland, 25° of r total territorial breadth of 53° of longitude.

It has been the principal work and office of the American people, since the ndation of their government, to carry the machinery of civilization westward m the Atlantic to the Missouri, the great confluent of the Mississippi. So as the means of rapid intercommunication are concerned, the work may be d to be accomplished, for a locomotive engine can now run without interrup- n from Portland to the Missouri, striking it at St. Joseph, just below the for- th parallel of latitude. In the twenty years preceding 1860 a network of lways 31,196 miles in length was constructed, having the terminus of the st western link on the Missouri river. The total cost was $1,151,560,829, which $850,900,681 was expended in the decade between 1850 and 1860.

The American government and people had become aware of the great pecu- ry, commercial, and political results of connecting the ocean with the food- ducing interior by adequate steam communications. But the higher and re difficult problem was then presented, of repeating the effort on a scale ll more grand and continental; of winning victories still more arduous over ure; of encountering and subduing the massive mountain ranges interposed the prolongation of the Cordilleras of our sister continent through the centre North America, rising, even at their lowest points of depression, far above highest peaks of the Atlantic States.

The government, feeling the vital, national importance of closely connecting the States of the Atlantic and of the Mississippi with the Pacific with all practicable despatch, has vigorously exerted its power. On the 1st of July, 1862, nearly fifteen months after the outbreak of the existing insurrection, and notwithstanding the necessity of calling into the field more than half a million of men to enforce the national authority, Congress passed an act for incorporating "The Union Pacific Railway Company," and appropriated $66,000,000 in the bonds of the United States, with large grants of land, to aid the work, directing it to be commenced at the 100th meridian of longitude, but with four branches extending eastward to the Missouri river. The necessary surveys across the mountain ranges are now in active progress, and the construction of the eastern division leading westward from the mouth of the Kansas river, on the Missouri, has actually commenced. The whole of that division, including that part of the line west of the 100th meridian to the foot of the Rocky mountains, is on a nearly level plain, and is singularly easy of construction. Its western end will strike the most prominent point of the auriferous regions in the Territory of Colorado, where the annual product of gold, as stated in the official message of the territorial governor, is from five to ten millions of dollars. The gold is there extracted by crushing machines from the quartz, in which it is found extensively distributed, needing only the railway from the Missouri to cheaply carry the necessary miners with their machinery and supplies. The distance to that point will be about six hundred and fifty miles, which will be passed in twenty-eight hours. When completed, as it easily may be, within the next three years, it will open the way for such an exodus of miners as the country has not seen since the first discoveries in California, to which the American people rushed with such avidity, many of them circumnavigating Cape Horn to reach the scene of attraction.

Meanwhile, a corresponding movement has commenced on the Pacific. It is vigorously prosecuting the construction of the railway eastward from the coast at or near San Francisco, which will cross the Sierra Nevada at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, on the eastern line of California, in the 120th parallel of longitude, and there descend into the Territory of Nevada at the rich silver mines of Washoe.

It is not yet possible to estimate with any accuracy the extent of these deposits of gold and silver, but they are already known to exist at very numerous localities in and between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada, not to mention the rich quartz mining regions in California itself, which continue to pour out their volumes of gold to affect, whether for good or ill, the financial condition of the civilized world. During the last six months gold has been obtained in such quantities, from the sands of the Snake river and other confluents of the Columbia river, as to attract more than twenty thousand persons to that remote portion of our metalliferous interior. The products of those streams alone for the present year are estimated at twenty millions of dollars.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his official report of the 29th December, 1862, states as follows:

"The great auriferous region of the United States, in the western portion of the continent, stretches from the 49th degree of north latitude and Puget sound to the 30° 30′ parallel, and from the 102d degree of longitude west from Greenwich to the Pacific ocean, embracing portions of Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, all of New Mexico, with Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington Territories. It may be designated as comprising 17 degrees of latitude, or a breadth of eleven hundred miles from north to south, with a nearly equal longitudinal extension, making an area of more than a million square miles.

"This vast region is traversed from north to south, first, on the Pacific coast by the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains, then by the Blue and Humboldt

on the east, by the double ranges of the Rocky mountains, embracing the Wahsatch and Wind River chain, and the Sierra Madre, stretching longitudinally and in lateral spurs, crossed and linked together by intervening ridges, connecting the whole system by five principal ranges, dividing the country into an equal number of basins, each being nearly surrounded by mountains and watered by mountain streams and snows, thereby interspersing this immense territory with bodies of agricultural lands, equal to the support not only of miners, but of a dense population."

"These mountains," he continues, "are literally stocked with minerals; gold and silver being interspersed in profusion over this immense surface, and daily brought to light by new discoveries." "In addition to the deposits of gold and silver, various sections of the whole region are rich in precious stones, marble, gypsum. salt, tin, quicksilver, asphaltum, coal, iron, copper, lead, mineral and medicinal, thermal, and cold springs and streams."

"The yield of the precious metals alone of this region will not fall below one hundred millions of dollars the present year, and it will augment with the increase of population for centuries to come." "Within ten years the annual product of these mines will reach two hundred millions of dollars in the precious metals, and in coal, iron, tin, lead, quicksilver and copper, half that sum." He proposes to subject these minerals to a government tax of 8 per cent. and counts upon a revenue from this source of 25 millions per annum, almost immediately, and upon a proportionate increase in the future. He adds, that "with an amount of labor relatively equal to that expended in California applied to the gold fields already known to exist outside of that State, the production of this year, including that of California, would exceed four hundred millions." "In a word," says he, "the value of these mines is absolutely incalculable."

From the documents and other evidences now before the international statistical congress, it must be apparent that the metalliferous regions of the United States of America are destined, sooner or later, to add materially to the supply of the precious metals and thereby to affect the currency of the world, especially if taken in connexion with the capacity of the auriferous regions of Russia, Australia, and British America, and the possibility of increased activity in the mines of Mexico.

The undersigned would therefore respectfully beg leave to conclude the present report with the suggestion, that a commission be instituted by the body now assembled, with authority to collect such facts as may be gathered from authentic sources, in respect to the probable future production of gold and silver, and to present them for consideration to the international statistical congress at the next or some future session.

S. B. RUGGLES.

BERLIN, *September* 11, 1863.

E.

Report on the protection of bottoms of iron vessels from corrosion, &c.

SIR: The committee of the National Academy of Sciences appointed by you, at the request of the Navy Department, for the purpose of examining the methods proper to be adopted for the protection of the bottoms of iron vessels from injury by salt water, have the honor to report that the methods hitherto proposed for the protection of the bottoms of iron or iron-clad vessels may be divided into two classes:

1st. Those which are designed to prevent or arrest, wholly or in part, the *corrosion* of the metal.

2d. Those intended to avoid the accumulation of living plants and animals upon the bottoms of iron ships, known technically as *fouling*.

The remedies for these two very distinct classes of injury to iron vessels naturally fall under the following heads:

a. Those in which a metallic coating or alloy is employed, or those in which paints, with or without metallic oxides, are relied on.

b. The use of some poisonous substance, as an ingredient of a paint or varnish, for the specific purpose of destroying the life of those plants and animals, the accumulation of which constitutes fouling.

The metallic coatings employed consist of copper, brass, or zinc. Attempts have been made to apply these directly in the form of sheets, or by separating them from the iron by means of wood. It is easy to see that this process is liable to great objections in practice, since it will be difficult to attach the wood, iron, and brass, copper, or zinc firmly to each other without metallic contact through nails or rivets, and without, therefore, producing galvanic currents destructive to the iron of the vessel.

The plan of John Grantham, of England, lately proposed, for securing an exterior sheathing of wood above the iron, and without metallic contact with the exterior copper sheathing, appears to give promise of good results; but it is too recent to justify any decided opinion on its merits.

It has been frequently proposed to coat the iron plates with copper or brass by electrolysis—that is, by a process of electro-plating conducted upon a large scale, and of a uniform and continuous character. The committee is of opinion that no process of electro-plating now known will give a perfectly firm, uniform, and continuous coating of brass or copper upon iron, such as can be relied upon for more than a very short time. A coating of copper or brass not absolutely perfect would produce more injury to the iron than the entire absence of any protection whatever.

Zinced iron, commonly called galvanized iron, has proved unreliable, the zinc soon wearing off; and the spots of iron rust which accumulate upon the exposed surfaces proving more electro-negative than the metallic iron, corrosion proceeds rapidly in spite of the remaining zinc. This remark is not intended to apply to the case of masses of zinc attached mechanically to iron plates, which experience has shown to act beneficially as a protection against corrosion.

A plan of alloying iron plates and scantling with an amalgam of mercury, zinc, and sodium, proposed in 1843 by Mallett, seemed to promise well, but the committee are uninformed as to the results of experience in the English navy in its use.

The paints which have been suggested as used as preventives against corrosion are red lead, oxide of zinc, oxide of copper or salts of copper, red oxide of iron, franklinite, &c., ground up with linseed oil, or with coal tar, asphaltum, and preparations containing gutta-percha or India-rubber. Each of these preparations has some testimony in its favor, but no one appears to have given entire satisfaction.

Of all metallic oxides hitherto employed as paints the best results have been obtained in the use of white zinc or oxide of zinc as a protection from corrosion and to a good degree from the growth of encrusting animals and plants. The experiments of James Jarvis in 1853, at Gosport navy yard, recorded in the archives of the Navy Department, show this very satisfactorily, and are equally conclusive against the use of red lead, which is now generally abandoned both in England and the United States by the most intelligent constructors.

As against fouling, the use of paints containing arsenical compounds and salts of copper, variously combined with drying oils, asphaltum, rosin, and soap, have, it is understood, given good results in some cases, and are worthy of further investigation.

While experiment has shown that the various sorts of wrought iron employed in naval construction in England differ in respect to their power of resistance to corrosion in clear sea-water from each other in the ratio of 1.14, (as between the best faggoted scrap iron and common Shropshire bar, or common ship plates, at the other extrtmity of the scale,) no reliable or systematic experiments have as yet been made, so far as your committee are informed, upon the relative power of American irons to resist corrosion. It is plain that a subject of such cardinal importance demands a careful experimental investigation.

Your committee are also of opinion that the use of oak timber as a backing to the armor of iron ships is open to the gravest objections, unless reliable means can be found to cut off the corrosion of the iron skin by the acids of the wood. This subject also demands careful study and investigation.

After a careful examination of the subject the committee are of opinion that to none of the methods hitherto proposed can be considered as sufficiently tested to merit a recommendation to the department; that the question is still an open one, and that the naval and commercial interests of the country would in all probability be materially advanced by a careful and thorough experimental investigation of the whole subject.

The secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has offered to place the laboratory under his charge at the disposal of the committee for the purpose of investigation.

The committee is of the opinion that no proper investigation can be made of these important subjects, unless an appropriation to defray the necessary expenses be made by the department, or, if necessary, by Congress.

Respectfully submitted by

B. SILLIMAN, Jr.
JOHN RODGERS.
JOHN TORREY.
B. SILLIMAN.

Prof. A. D. BACHE,
President of the National Academy of Sciences.

F.

Report of the chairman of the compass committee to the National Academy of Sciences, January, 1864.

Under provision of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, a commission was appointed on the 28th of March, by the honorable Secretary of the Navy, "to make experiments for the correction of local attraction in vessels built partly or wholly of iron."

Subsequently the Secretary requested the National Academy of Sciences "to investigate and report upon the subject of magnetic deviations in iron ships;" and, in accordance therewith, the members of the former commission, with the addition of Admiral Davis, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, were appointed a committee by the president of the academy, under date of the 20th of May, to perform the services requested by the Navy Department. The president being named as chairman of the first commission, in the letter of request from the Navy Department, associated with him, as members of the committee of the academy, Professors Joseph Henry, Wolcott Gibbs, and Benjamin Peirce, Admiral Davis, and Professor W. P. Trowbridge. Mr. A. D. Frye, of New York, was assigned to assist the committee by applying Professor Airy's method to the correction of deviation, and by observing peculiarities of construction in the vessels.

Precedent to this action the commission had been formally requested "to act

as a scientific committee to superintend the placing of the standard compass on board the United States steamer Circassian, and to examine the correction and register of its deviations," and for that purpose held its first meeting on the 19th of March, at New York. The compass deviations of the Circassian were examined at the compass buoys near Sandy Hook, and corrected. The observations of the commission at this meeting resulted in dispensing with one of the compasses of the two usually kept in the binnacle, and in the issue of a general order to that effect from the Bureau of Navigation. The second meeting of the commission was held, for conference, at the Brevoort House, on the 21st of April.

Communications received from Commander Wyman, United States navy, in April, and from Lieutenant Commander W. B. Eaton, the commander of the Circassian, in May, after the return of the vessel from the Gulf of Mexico, show that the working of the compasses was improved by the changes made in regard to them at the instance of the commission. Some of the alterations desirable, but deferred by reason of the orders for sailing in March, have since been made.

As president of the National Academy of Sciences and chairman of the commission on the treatment of compasses, I reported in June to the Bureau of Navigation the facts concerning the previous and subsequent working of the compasses of the Circassian.

The compasses of the United States steamer Sunflower were corrected early in May, and reported on. This was a wooden vessel, and the position in which her compasses had been used was only six feet from the boiler. The adjustment was made at the compass buoys.

Near the end of May, on being informed that the compasses of the steam sloop Ticonderoga, then at Philadelphia, needed correction, where no compass station had yet been established, Professor Fairman Rogers was, by request of the Bureau of Navigation, specially assigned to make the requisite investigations, assisted, as the committee had been in the previous cases, by Mr. Frye. The treatment needed for the correction of the compasses was promptly applied, and reported on in detail by Professor Rogers. The peculiarity in this case was that, although the vessel was of wood, the mizzen shrouds being of iron and the binnacle being directly under them, none of the ordinary methods of correction would avail. The difficulty was overcome by substituting hemp for iron in the shrouds.

On the iron clad frigate Roanoke numerous experiments, directed by the committee, had been made by Mr. Frye, in March, April, and May, while the vessel was preparing for sea.

In June the compasses of the iron prize steamer Adela were corrected. Their position had been over the engine and between the smoke stacks.

At the compass station, Mr. Frye adjusted the compasses of the iron steamer Granite City in July, and those of the Gertrude and of the prize steamer Aries in August. The large wooden steamer Quaker City was also adjusted for compass deviation at the buoys in August, and the Fort Jackson early in September.

In addition to these operations, which were made under the immediate direction of the committee, Mr. Frye corrected the compasses of the wooden United States tug-boat Rescue, and re-set those of the prize steamer Duoro. He also examined the compass arrangement of the wooden steamer Iron Age, at Boston, in June, and the turret of the monitor Passaic in the latter part of June, after her return from Charleston bar. Experiments were made, at the instance of the committee, on the iron-clad steamer Onondaga, in the middle of April, when that vessel was under construction at Green Point. The iron material and the tools then in use about the vessel, or scattered along the deck, made it impracticable to draw any conclusion from the experiments.

Mr. Frye visited the screw sloop Shenandoah early in July, at Boston, but hanges then being made in her machinery deferred the correction of her com-asses until September. The corrections were made at the Philadelphia navy ard, where, also, and at the same time, the compasses of the iron prize steamer Bermuda were adjusted.

The compass on the iron transport Karnak was adjusted by Mr. Frye on September 22, at Jersey City; also that of the wooden gunboat Paul Jones, at Sandy Hook. On the latter vessel the compass had to be put in another posi-ion, and was then found to work satisfactorily.

In October Mr. Frye adjusted the compasses of the wooden gunboat Nipsic, nd of the wooden side-wheel gunboat Sassacus, and in November that of the ron propeller Emma, and of the iron gunboat Aries. The compasses of the rooden propeller Governor Buckingham were also adjusted.

The chairman of the committee also availed himself of the services of Charles A. Schott, assistant in the United States Coast Survey, for some special exami-ations of the magnetic condition of the turreted and iron-plated steamer Roan-ke, and the Ericsson battery Passaic, and also of the deviations of the com-asses on the former vessel. Four reports have been submitted by Mr. Schott, f which the following is a general statement of contents:

In the first report, (on results of observations made in June, 1863,) the local leflections of the needle on board the Roanoke, then at the Brooklyn navy yard, were ascertained at nine stations at equal elevations from the deck, and a curve f no deviation or nodal line was located for that special heading of the vessel south 28° east.) Experiments were made as to the height above deck and bove the turrets, at which the local deviation will disappear. Although an levation of six feet, if not in the immediate vicinity of elevated masses of iron, vill generally eliminate the larger deflections, no practicable height could be letected at which the local deflections would become insensible. At the same ine deck stations, one foot above deck, the horizontal component of the mag-etic force was measured and compared with that at a shore station, from which t resulted that the horizontal force was slightly greater on the starboard side, nd slightly less on the port side, than on shore. Observations for dip and otal force were also made. The dip on the starboard side was found greater, nd on the port side smaller; the total intensity was, upon the whole, less han the normal value on shore. The distribution of the magnetic polarity on he outer and inner surfaces of the turrets (gun and steering turrets) was traced ut graphically. The position of the curve of no polarity was found to de-end upon the dip, and indicated that the turrets were polarized by induction howing south polarity all around the top, (outside,) and north polarity at the ottom, (outside,) excepting a small sector of south polarity turned toward the outh meridian; on the northern side the south polarity ascended to within one oot of the top. On the inner side the curve of no polarity (or, as it might be ermed, magnetic equator) is more difficult to trace out, on account of the very eeble directive force, which is neutralized by the opposite surfaces. While the lane of the outer neutral curve was nearly at right angles to the direction of he dip, the inner one was level, rising to a few feet from the bottom, with south olarity above and north polarity below it, irrespective of minor fluctuations. The steering turret polarity partakes of the same general character as that oticed for the gun turrets.

In the second report, (upon observations obtained on board the Roanoke in June, 1863,) the compasses were compared for two opposite headings of the essel; also some additional observations were made as to the extent in alti-ude of local deflections. Vertically, above or below the neutral line traced out or a particular heading, no deviations were found. A new set of observations or horizontal force, dip, and total force, with the vessel in the opposite direc-ion, were made at the deck stations, and extended to the cabin, the hold, and

the inside of the turrets. Ample directive force was found in the cabin, but only a small amount inside the turrets. Of the total force nearly 88 per cent. was found neutralized. The polarity of the turrets was also re-examined. The heading of the vessel being opposite, it was found changed with respect to the turret; that is, where we had the highest ascent of north polarity the day previous, we now had the lowest; in other words, the turrets seem to be wholly under the inductive power of the earth's magnetism. We may conceive the magnetic fluid to remain unchanged while the turret is turning, either along with the vessel or separately. After an interval of twelve hours the exact position of the curves (of no polarity) were not re-established; thus the south polarity had still to ascend on each turret (outside) two feet to reach its former height; and at the bow turret the north polarity also was still two and a half feet above deck, in the place where we had before the small sector of south polarity. It appears that under the same conditions the change in one turret is slower than in another, depending upon the hardness of the iron, and the amount and force of permanent magnetism. In connexion with the above, it should be stated that the polarity of the vessel also changes as it turns, and thus affects the polarity of the turrets to some extent. The principal change of polarity, upon reversal, is most likely instantaneous; the greater part is accomplished within twelve hours after, but it takes several weeks before a magnetic equilibrium is established. The permanent magnetism of the turrets evidently plays a very subordinate part in the phenomenon. The magnetism of the armor plates was also examined. They showed a very narrow strip of north polarity near the bottom and on one side, each plate the same, if under the same influence of the earth's induction, and above the curve of no polarity which divided the rudder curtain, the lower part of which was found north magnetic, the upper part south magnetic; the ram was south magnetic, as far as it could be examined.

The third report gives the observations and results of a magnetic survey of the monitor Passaic, then at the Brooklyn navy yard, (June, 1863.) It investigates the polarity of the turrets and of the side armor; the horizontal and total force below and above deck and inside the turrets; also the deflections of the compass in various localities, and concludes with some notes on the polarity of plates and shells. The results, in general, present no new features from those developed on the Roanoke. The plating of the Passaic differs from that of the Roanoke. No change of polarity was observed near the seams, as the plates are in close contact; the upper part of each was south magnetic, the bottom part north magnetic. The horizontal force in the cabin and in the vicinity of the deck was smaller than its normal value; inside the turrets two-thirds of it was found neutralized; in the gun turret there remained but 13 per cent. of the total force. It is stated that the measured amount of force in the cabin is unfavorable to the mounting of a compass. The polarity of balls and shells was also examined. The magnetic equator seems to be below the centre, with north polarity at the bottom, and south polarity on the top. With a view of getting at the induction time, shells were rolled in the magnetic meridian, but they could not be moved *fast enough* to bring up the bottom north polarity.

The fourth report, submitted in December, 1863, is of a thoroughly practical nature, and investigates the law of the deviation of the compasses on board the Roanoke, then lying off Newport News, Virginia. The deflections for each point of the horizon, for five compasses, were ascertained and presented in tabular form, graphically on Napier's diagrams, and also analytically. A standard azimuth compass was mounted on deck, and its deflections were determined by means of azimuth observations upon the sun, the time and latitude and magnetic declination being known; also by means of bearings of objects laid down on a Coast Survey chart; and, finally, by means of the magnetic bearings of the referring object, which was about seven miles distant. The correct magnetic bearing of the ship's head for each point of this compass thus

became known; and the simultaneous readings of the other compasses, as the vessel swung round by the reversal of the tidal current, furnished the means of determining the deviations of each of the compasses. On the third day the vessel swung round in the opposite direction. An attempt had previously been made to turn her at slack water, with the aid of three steam-tugs, but failed on account of her great draught. Deviation tables and steering tables are given for the aft deck compass, the tell-tale cabin compass, (two sets,) the standard azimuth deck compass, the middle turret and the forward turret compasses. The general character of the curves of deviation is the same for all, viz: a small deviation when the ship heads north or south, and a large deviation when easting or westing; in the former case the deviation was opposite, or west; in the latter, east; a character different from that generally observed in wooden vessels, and indicative of the vessel being plated while heading to the northward and westward. The greatest deflections observed were about $1\frac{1}{2}$ point, excepting those of the middle turret, which were very small, hardly exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ point. This compass and that above the forward turret are mounted nearly 21 feet above deck. For the latter compass a steering diagram was also presented.

In placing compasses, particular attention is to be paid to the sufficiency of directive force; and in correcting them, the magnets used should not be placed too near the compass, as the inductive power of the magnet comes then powerfully into play. The magnets used should also be well seasoned; that is, not less than one year should have elapsed since their magnetization. On this point, Appendix No. 32, of the Coast Survey report for 1857, may be consulted. As a matter of course, all compasses should be placed on the midship fore and aft line, and no iron or other compass be allowed in their immediate vicinity.

With this report are also presented two designs for mounting compasses on board of turreted iron vessels; one by Mr. Ritchie, which has already been practically tested, and a second one by Mr. Schott, a modification of that used on the middle turret of the Roanoke.

Respectfully submitted for the committee by

A. D. BACHE, *Chairman.*

LIST OF APPENDIXES TO THE FOREGOING REPORT.

1. List of iron-clad vessels in commission or construction,
2. Report by Professor F. Rogers on operations on the Ticonderoga.
3. Report by Mr. A. D. Frye.
4. Report by Charles A. Schott, assistant Coast Survey. } Magnetic survey of Roanoke and Passaic.
5. Report by Charles A. Schott, assistant Coast Survey.
6. Report by Charles A. Schott, assistant Coast Survey.
7. Report by Charles A. Schott, assistant Coast Survey.
8. Drawings and specifications of Ritchie's fluid compass.
9. Drawings and specifications of Schott's compass arrangement.

APPENDIX No. 1.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

List of iron-clad vessels in commission or construction, as also of iron vessels not armored, either purchased, constructed, or being constructed.

Agamenticus, iron-clad, second rate, at Portsmouth.
Benton, iron-clad, third rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Baron de Kalb, iron-clad, third rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Chillicothe, iron-clad, fourth rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Chickasaw, iron-clad, third rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Catskill, iron-clad, third rate, of North Atlantic blockading squadron.
Camanche, iron-clad, third rate, at Jersey City.
Cincinnati, iron-clad, third rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Carondelet, iron-clad, third rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Canonicus, iron-clad, third rate, at Boston.
Catawba, iron-clad, third rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Dictator, iron-clad, first rate, at New York.
Dunderberg, iron-clad, first rate, at New York.
Essex, iron-clad, third rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Eastport, iron-clad, third rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Galena, iron-clad, third rate, of North Atlantic blockading squadron.
* Indianola, iron-clad, fourth rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Kickapoo, iron-clad, third rate, of Mississippi squadron.
* Keokuk, iron-clad, third rate, of South Atlantic blockading squadron.
Louisville, iron-clad, fourth rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Lexington, iron-clad, fourth rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Lehigh, iron-clad, third rate, of North Atlantic blockading squadron.
Mound City, iron-clad, third rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Marietta, iron-clad, fourth rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Milwaukie, iron-clad, third rate, of Mississippi squadron.
Montauk, iron-clad, third rate, of South Atlantic blockading squadron.
Manhattan, iron clad, third rate, at Jersey City.
Mahopac, iron-clad, third rate, at Jersey City.
Manayunk, iron-clad, third rate, at Pittsburg.
Monadnock, iron-clad, second rate, at Boston.
Miantonomah, iron-clad, second rate, at New York.
Nantucket, iron-clad, third rate, of South Atlantic blockading squadron.
Nahant, iron-clad, third rate, of South Atlantic blockading squadron.
Neosho, iron-clad, third rate, at St. Louis.
New Ironsides, iron-clad, first rate, of South Atlantic blockading squadron.
Ozark, iron-clad, first rate, at Mound City.
Osage, iron-clad, first rate, at St. Louis.
Onondaga, iron-clad, second rate, at New York.
Oneoto, iron-clad, third rate, at Cincinnati.
Patapsco, iron-clad, third rate, of North Atlantic blockading squadron.
Passaic, iron-clad, third rate, of North Atlantic blockading squadron.
Pittsburg, iron-clad, third rate.
Puritan, iron-clad, first rate.
Roanoke, iron-clad, first rate.
Sandusky, iron-clad, fourth rate.
Sangamon, iron-clad, third rate, at Chester, Pennsylvania.
Saugus, iron-clad, third rate, at Wilmington.
Tuscumbia, iron-clad, third rate, at Cincinnati.
Tippecanoe, iron-clad, third rate, at Cincinnati.

Tonawandah, iron-clad, second rate, at Philadelphia.
Tecumseh, iron-clad, third rate, at Jersey City.
Winnebago, iron clad, third rate, at St. Louis.
Weehawken, iron-clad, third rate, of South Atlantic blockading squadron.

Light-draught single-turreted vessels now in construction.

Waxsaw, iron-clad, at Baltimore.
Napa, iron-clad, at Wilmington.
Tunxis, iron-clad, at Chester.
Yazoo, iron-clad, at Philadelphia.
Umpqua, iron-clad, at Pittsburg.
Klamath, iron-clad, at Cincinnati.
Yuma, iron-clad, at Cincinnati.
Naubuc, iron-clad, at Jersey City.
Cohoes, iron-clad, at New York.
Koka, iron-clad, at Boston.
Suncook, iron-clad, at Boston.
Casco, iron-clad, at Boston.
Chimo, iron-clad, at Boston.
Shawnee, iron-clad, at Boston.
Squando, iron-clad, at Boston.
Modoc, iron-clad, at New York.
Wassuc, iron-clad, at Philadelphia.
Nauset, iron-clad, at Boston.
Etlah, iron-clad, at St. Louis.
Shiloh, iron-clad, at St. Louis.

Iron vessels purchased.

Aries, screw, prize.
Bermuda, screw, prize.
Britannia, side-wheel, prize.
Calypso, screw, prize.
Clyde, side-wheel, prize.
Gertrude, screw, prize.
Niphon, screw, Boston.
Princess Royal, screw, Boston.
Queen, screw, Boston.
Virginia, screw, Boston.
Peterhoff, screw, Boston.
Merrimack, screw, Boston.
Emma, screw, Boston.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Journal of operations on United States steamer Ticonderoga.—Compass committee National Academy of Sciences.

1863, *Friday, May* 29.—Visited Ticonderoga at navy yard with Mr. A. D. Frye, operator for the committee. Examined her compasses; found two binnacle compasses three feet eight inches apart, and one standard azimuth over stern-post. The officers complained that all the compasses differed widely, and spun with the motion of the propeller.

Examination showed that the centre points of binnacle compasses were higher than suspension of gimbals.—(For details see letter to Professor Bache, of May 29.)

Her compasses read as follows:

	STANDARD.	BINNACLE.	
		Starboard.	*Port.*
11h. 35m.	W. 1° S.	W. 2° N.	W. 5 S.
	W. 2° S.	8	.....
11 42	W.	11	W.
43	W.	13	W. 3° N.
44	W. 2° N.	20	13
	4½°	27	23
54	32	46	39
12 45	64	67	82

As we could not swing the ship where she was, I decided to write to Washington for permission to move her either to New York compass station, or to League Island.

(See letter to A. D. B., May 29.)

Saturday, May 30.—The compasses were sent to Riggs by Lieutenant Commanding Jeffers, ordnance officer, but they could not do anything to them today.

Monday, June 1.—Met Frye at Riggs's, at 10 a. m., to examine compasses. Found that they were very weak and sluggish; one of the light cards especially seemed to have lost all its charge. They have now all been recharged by Riggs.

The four-needle cards (heavy cards) had all their north poles in one direction. The charge of the needles was tested both by observing their directive force and by hanging small pieces of iron to them.

Orders having come to move the vessel to League Island compass station, we went to the navy yard and found that she would go down at 12 m.

At half past two p. m. we joined her at League island with the compasses, which had had their centre pins cut down and their needles recharged. We removed one binnacle (starboard) and placed the other (port) in the axial line of the ship. Mr. Frye remained on board all night, and spent the next day—

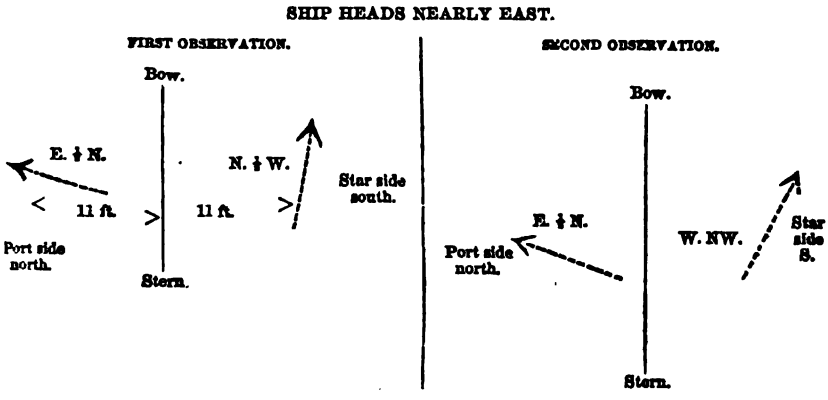
Tuesday, June 2—in examination of the compasses, swinging the ship, and searching for a good place for a standard compass. The latter he found just forward of the wardroom skylight, but in the way of working the large pivot gun, so that a permanent compass cannot be used there. A movable box has been made and the position marked by copper nails.

In the afternoon Mr. Frye found that the binnacle compass was so sluggish that nothing could be done with it, and attributed it to the action of the mizzen shrouds, which are of iron and exactly over the compass. He therefore came into town for me to go to the ship and see it. I went on board, and a further examination convinced us that this standing rigging acted powerfully upon it. There were great disturbances on the deck on both sides. There are three shrouds and two topmast shrouds to the mizzen mast.

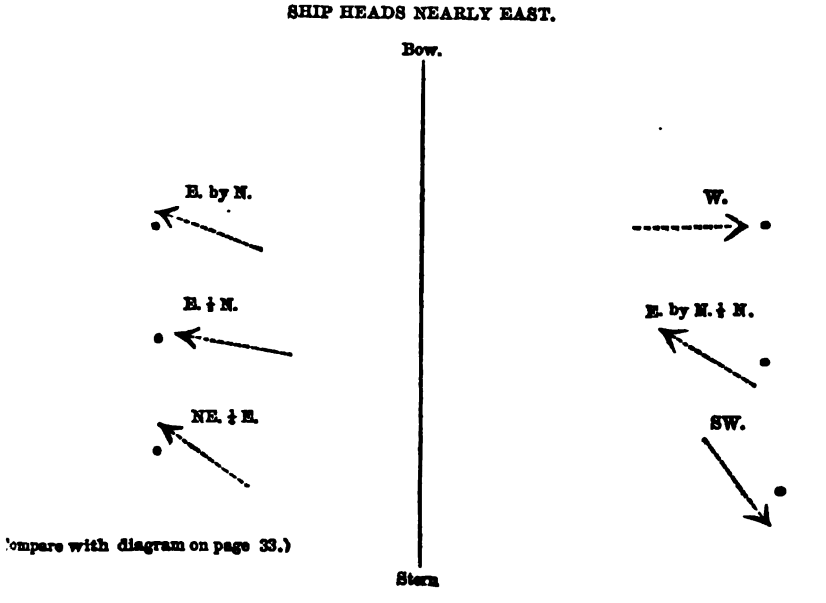
The following observations show their action:

Compass in Jacob's ladder, 3 feet from deck, and about 6 feet inside of ends of shrouds.

NOTE.—In all the diagrams the position of the arrow represents the direction of the magnetic needle with reference to the ship. The observations were made with a boat compass, and the reading recorded is the reading of the compass when placed with the line joining the centre and the lubber's mark, parallel to the axis of the ship, or, in other words, the bearing of the axis of the ship as indicated by the needle at each point.



Then tried the needle on hammock nettings, opposite to the iron shrouds and about one foot from them, with the following results:



(Compare with diagram on page 33.)

Frye reported to me that the foregoing positions were exactly reversed when ie ship headed W. I then met the captain andCommodore Lardner at the ouse of the latter, and we decided to telegraph to Washington for permission have the rigging changed, and I directed Mr. Frye to go to New York in the ean time to attend to the Circassian.

Wednesday, June 3.—Drove to League island in the afternoon; did not make ıy observations, as the rigging was coming down, orders having been received ım Washington to have the mizzen rigging changed. Met Professor Bache and dmiral Davis at the Baltimore station at *5h. 15m.*, and explained the matter to iem.

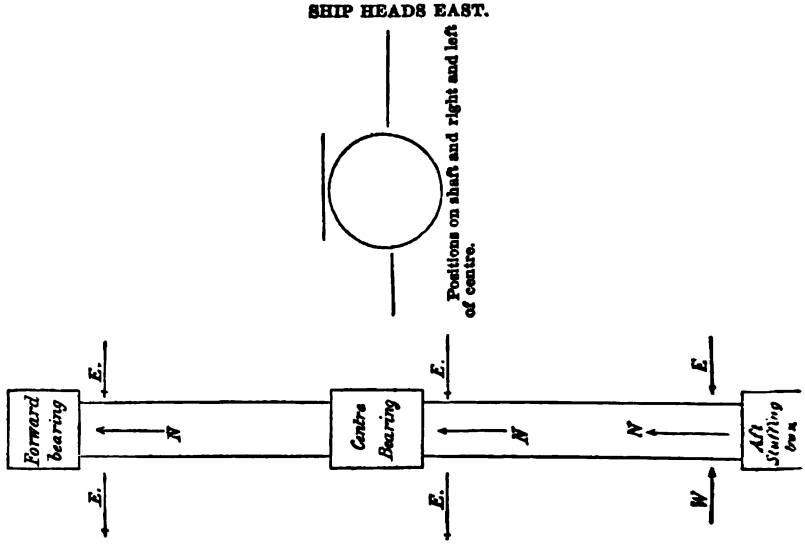
Thursday, June 4.—After the wire rigging was removed the captain observed e compasses as the ship swung with the tide, and recorded them as follows:

Difference of new standard and binnacle.

Heading N., by standard,		binnacle differs		0
NE.	"	"	pt.	1¼ to the right.
E.	"	"		1¼ "
SE.	"	"		1 "
S.	"	"		¼ "
SW.	"	"		¼ to the left.
W.	"	"		1¼ "
NW.	"	"		

Thursday, June 4.—Frye not having yet returned, I drove to League island. met the captain, and took some shore bearings to compare with reading of new standard and binnacle. They were not very satisfactory, but the heading of the ship by the standard agreed with that taken from the boat.

Tried the propeller shaft, which is 18 feet below the compasses, for polarity.



Friday, June 5.—Frye having returned last evening, we went to League island at 6 a. m.

7*h*. 27*m*.—Got bearings very carefully with transit instrument from the shore of three points from position of new standard.

Fence at end of Broad street	N. 37° E.
Stake on shore W of fence	N. 4 E.
Bellevue Hotel, Red Bank	S. 20 E.

Then went on board and determined some bearings with transit from the deck and by the new standard compass, as follows:

8*h*. 0*m*.—By compass in the position for new standard forward of wardroom skylight.

Fence bears	N. 39° E.
Stake	N. 4 E.
Bellevue	S. 17 E.

Ship heads E. ¼ S. by new standard.

Ship heads E. by N. ¼ N. by binnacle compass.

8*h*. 13*m*.—Difference of a point and a half to the left.

8*h*. 15*m*.—Angle between flagstaff at Fort Mifflin and stake, measured with transit = 107°. Flagstaff therefore bears W. 13° S. true magnetic.

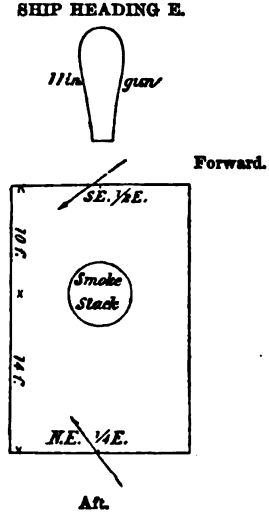
9*h*. 0*m*.—Transit placed in position of new standard, (removed.)

Fence bears	N. 38° E.
Stake	N. 4 E.
Bellevue	S. 20 E.

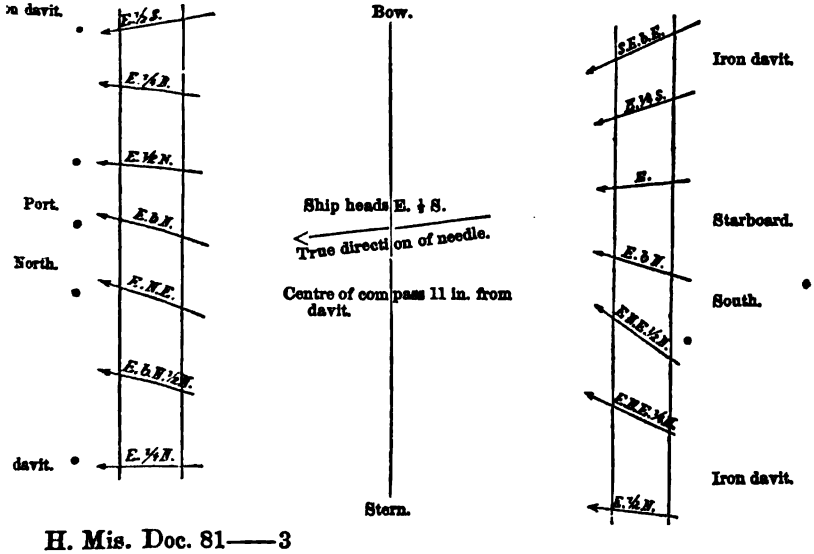
Ship heads by transit E. 4° N.

9*h*. 10*m*.—Observed the needle in various positions on the deck, (see sketch I, fig. I,) while ship was heading E. ½ S. The compass was placed on the deck in the points shown in the sketch.

9*h*. 45*m*.—Observed fore and aft of smoke-stack.

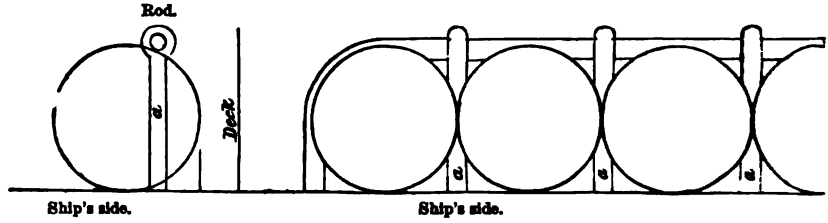


9*h*. 55*m*.—Observed compasses in the same positions in hammock netting at e foot of shrouds, as in experiment on page 31. The hemp rigging being now place of the wire.



10*h*. 15*m*.—Examined the mizzen-chain plates for polarity. All on both sides showed strong N. polarity at lower end and S. polarity at the upper end. The davits the same. Neutral point of davit was about a foot below position of compasss in last experiment.

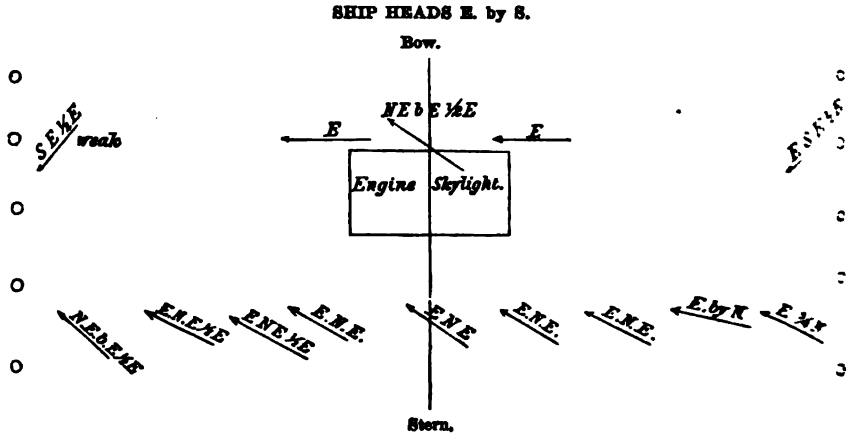
On the ship's sides between the lines passing through the mast and through the new standard compass there are five 11-inch shot, (see sketch I,) secured by an iron rod as shown below.



The shot touch each other, and all rest in the rod which is supported by short rods *a*, terminating in eyes through which the large rod passes.

These I tested for polarity.—(See sketch III, figure I.)

Examined ship under main rigging.



The compass was held 3 feet above the deck.

11*h*. 0*m*.—Prepared to swing ship on the slack water. Tug came down to help us. Light wind. Ship swinging to the south. Used Fort Mifflin flagstaff distant one and three-fourth mile, as most distant bearing.

The binnacle compass, which differed one and a half point to the left, north of east on this course, east, was corrected by Mr. Frye by placing four twenty-four-inch magnets in starboard (south) side on the deck, about two feet from centre of the compass, lying fore and aft, the north poles all together and aft of west.

	New standard.	*Binnacle.*
11h. 50m.....	E.	E.
	E. by S.	E. by S.
12 00	E. SE. ½ S.	E. SE. ½ S.
12 03	SE. by E. ½ S.	SE. by E. ½ S.
	SE.	SE. (Standard proved.)
12	S. SE.	S. SE. (by flagstaff range.)
14	S by E.	S. by E. (W. by S. ½ S.)
	S.	S. (Standard correct.)
18	S. by W.	S. by W.
	S. SW. ½ W.	S. SW.

0h.	25m.	SW. by S. ½ W.	SW. by S.
		SW. by S.	SW. by S.
	35	SW.	SW. (Wanting 2°.)
1	30	W. SW. ½ W.	W. SW.
2	12	W.	W. ½ S.
	20	W.	W.
	31	W. by S.	W. by S. ½ S. (Standard correct.)

In all these comparisons the binnacle was sluggish, and even when recorded as reading the same as the standard, it was generally one or two degrees behind it or to the left.

2h. 46m.—The ship heading westerly, observed the polarity of cannon balls, see sketch III, fig. 2.)

4h. 10m.—Observed compass on the same points as at 9h. 10m., (see sketch I, fig. 2.) See sketch II for the reduction of these observations to due E. and W.

4h. 30m.—The tide again serving, prepared to swing ship from W. to E. by the north to complete the circle. Tug assisting by hawser to stern.

4h. 55m.—Ship heading W., the standard (new) was correct by flagstaff range.

	New Standard.	*Binnacle.*
4h. 55m.	SW. ½ W.	SW.
	W. SW. ½ W.	W. S.W. ½ W.
	W ½ S.	W. by S.
	W.	W. ½ S.
	W. ½ N.	W. ½ N.*
5 15	W. ½ N.	W. ½ N.
	NW.	NW. ½ W.
	NW. ½ W.	NW.
	N. NW.	NW. by N. ½ N.
	N. ½ W.	N. ½ W.
	N.	N. ½ W.
5 23	N ½ E.	N. ½ E.
	N. by E.	N. ½ E.
5 25	N. NE.	N. NE.
	NE. by N.	.....
	NE. ½ N.	NE. ½ N.
	NE.	NE.

	New Standard.	*Binnacle.*
	NE. ½ E.	NE. ½ E.
5h. 27m.	NE. by E.	NE. ½ E.
	NE. by E. ½ E.	NE. by E.
	E. NE.	E. NE. ½ N.
	E. by N.	E by N. ½ N.
	E.	E. ½ N.
	E. ½ S.	E. ½ S.
	E. by S.	E. ½ S.
	E. by S. ½ S.	E. by S. ½ S.
	E. SE.	E. SE. ½ E.
	SE. by E.	SE. by E. ½ E.
	SE.	SE.
	S. SE.	S. SE.†
	S. by E.	S. by E. ½ E.
	S. ½ E.	S. ½ E.
5 40	S.	S. ½ E.†

* Shifted the magnets so as to reduce this error about 2°, and so average it with error on S. course.
† Standard correct.

The standard was proved at intervals through all the series. When the ship reached this point, south, at 5h. 40m., the tide became too strong and we had to stop and let her swing back to east. The magnets were then finally secured and covered.

The observations showed that the standard compass worked well and agreed with the shore bearings; that the binnacle had a constant error to the left of a quarter of a point, in all courses, and nearly one-half of a point at west. Even where the same reading is recorded for both compasses, the binnacle was always a little behind to the left of the standard. Upon a careful examination we found that the binnacle did not stand quite squarely upon its stand, and that the lubber's mark was not in the axis of the ship, but about a quarter of a point to the left. Turning the binnacle into the proper position eliminated the constant error of the quarter point. We had before reduced the error in the west course by approaching the magnets to the binnacle, so that, as far as we could say, without having an opportunity to swing again all round, the binnacle agreed very nearly with the standard in all courses. The binnacle compass is, however, very sluggish, and requires tapping and coaxing to cause it to take its proper place. Under steam we suppose that this will be better.

Is is a matter of much regret that the necessity for the departure of the vessel prevented further investigations.

FAIRMAN ROGERS.

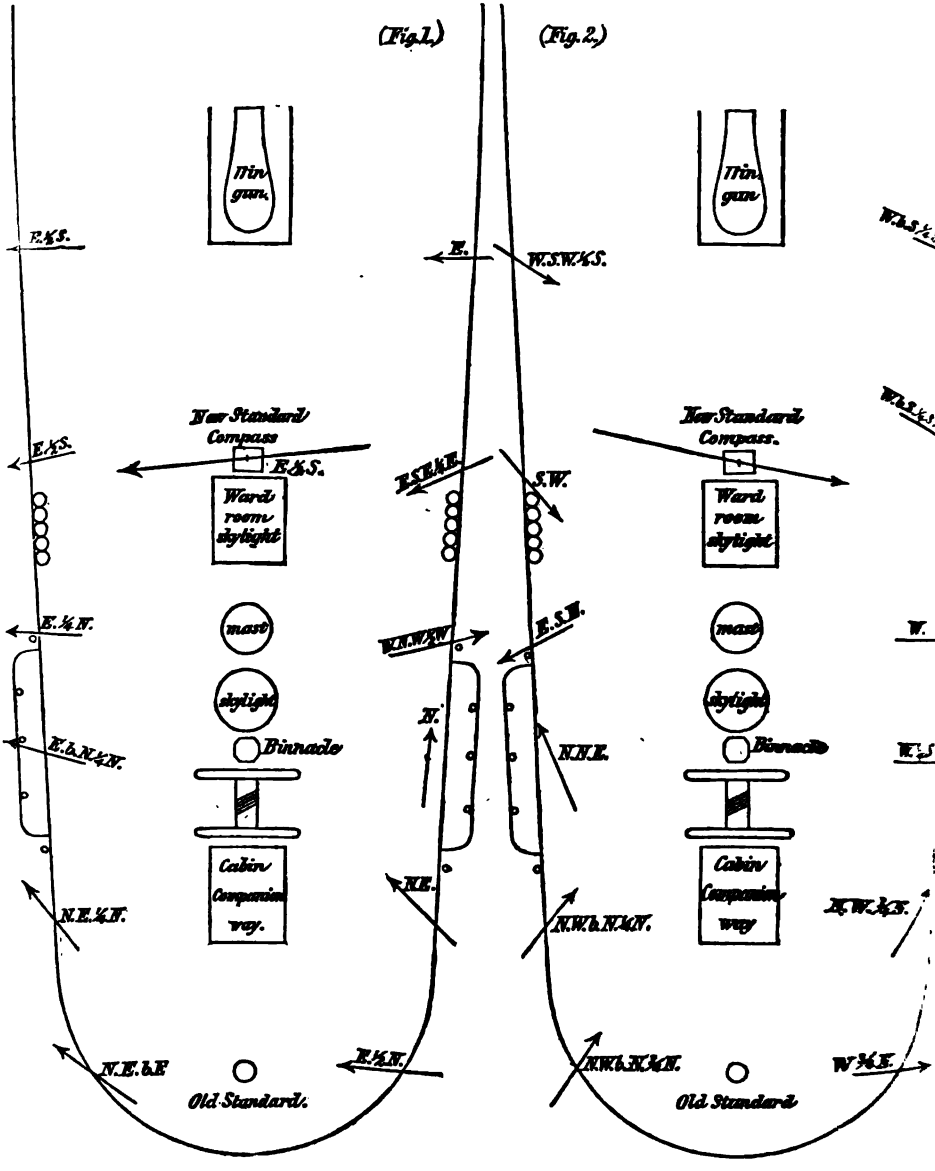
PHILADELPHIA, *June* 1863.

SKETCH I.

June 5, a. m.—Ship heads E. ¼ S., true magnetic, as observed.

June 5, p. m.—Ship heads W. by S., true magnetic, as observed.

TICONDEROGA, *June*, 1863.

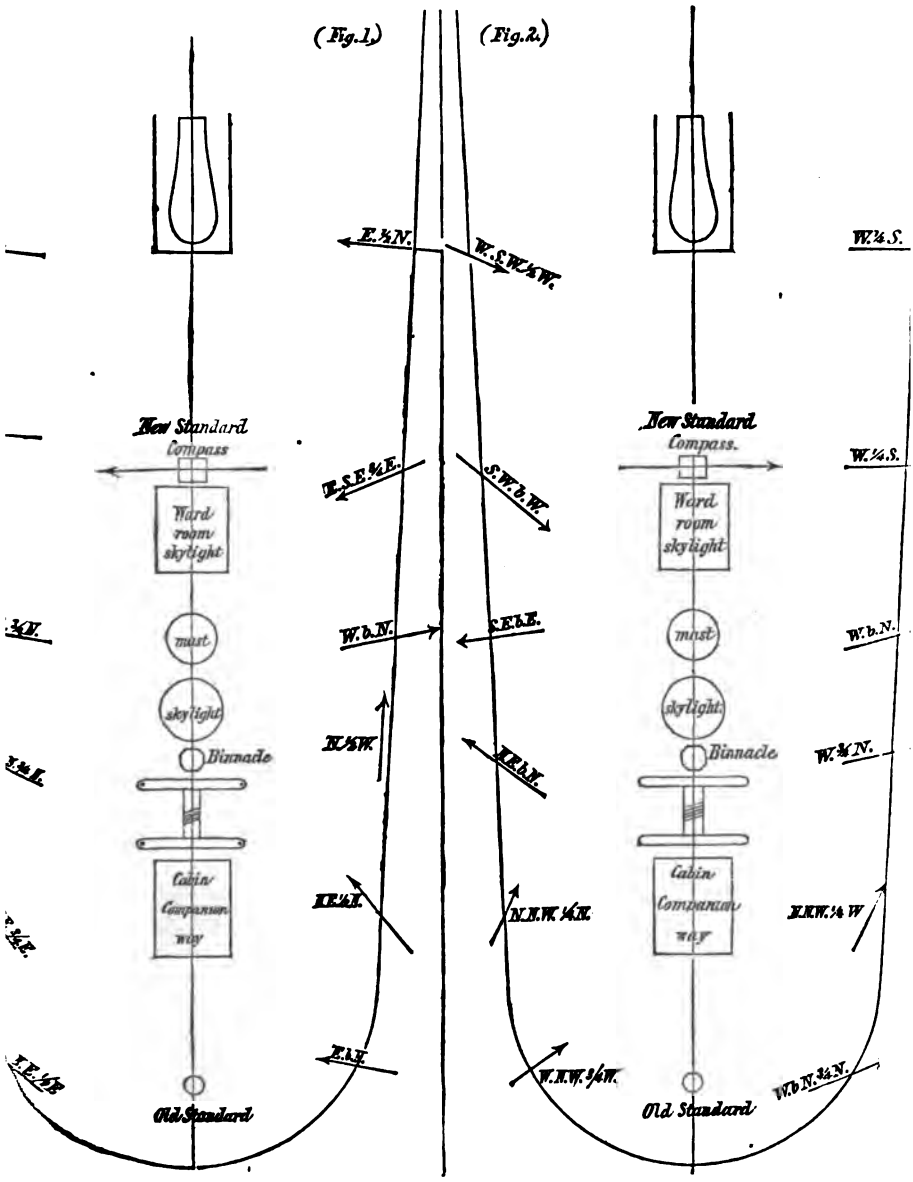


SKETCH II.

Ship heading due E., magnetic, adjusted for due E. from Sketch I.

Ship heading due W., magnetic, adjusted for due W. from Sketch I.

CONDEROGA, *June*, 1863.



SKETCH III.

FIG. 1.

TICONDEROGA, *June*, '63

Ship heads E.

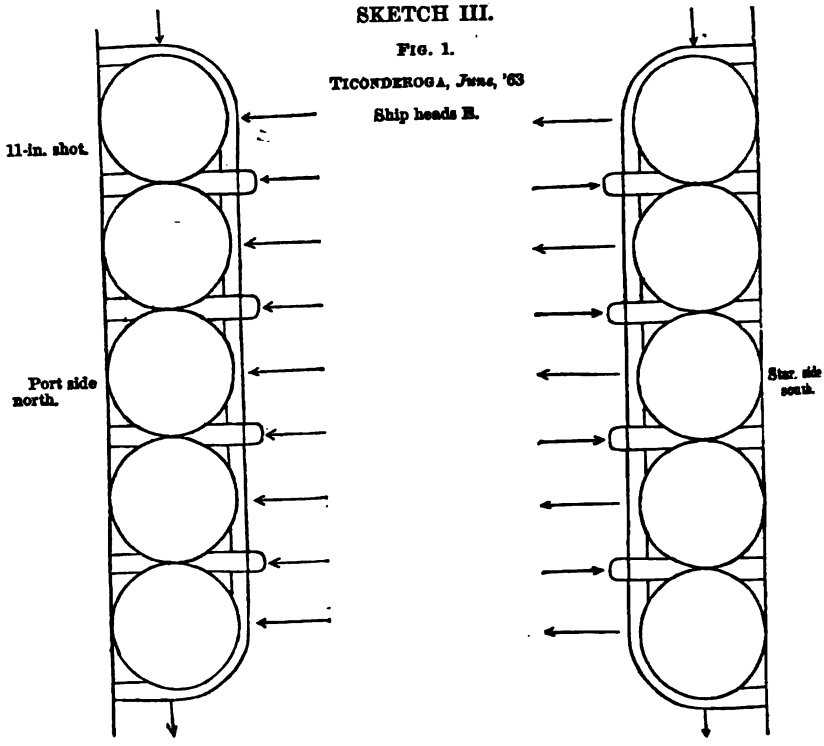
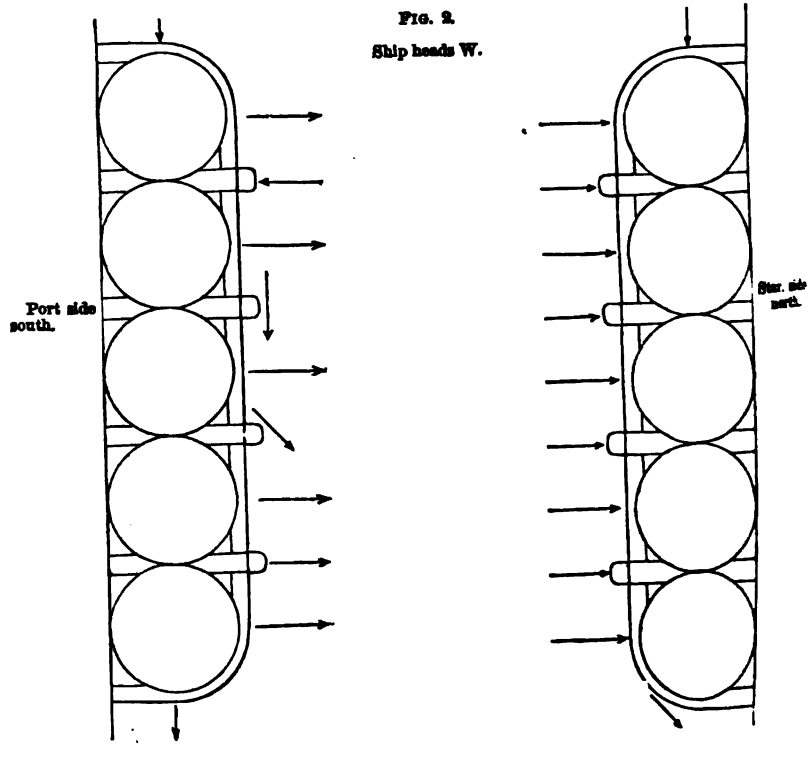


FIG. 2.

Ship heads W.



APPENDIX No. 3.

Report to Professor Bache, chairman of compass commission, United States navy, on the adjustment of compasses for local attraction on board the following naval steamers:

The prize steamship Circassian, adjusted at the compass buoys, Sandy Hook, March 23, 1863.

Experiments on the monitor Roanoke, commenced March 28, 1863, with a view to the best positions for arranging the compasses. Every part of the ship was carefully examined, and, notwithstanding the ponderous weight of iron of which her three turrets, her iron deck, and iron-clad sides were composed, it was found practicable to arrange a compass on either of the turrets, or in the cabin or wardroom of the ship, by using bar magnets to overcome the deviation when the ship was heading east or west. The errors on north and south courses having been found very small, a tell-tale compass has been screwed up, under the iron deck, in the cabin, and corrected with a bar magnet, and is found to work so well that it is the standard compass of the ship. This arrangement might be much improved by cutting a hole in the deck and putting in a plate glass, protected by an iron cover, to be removed when the compass is needed, in the same manner that the deck lights are protected. The covers are made to screw on. In this manner the compass could be seen on deck as well as below when needed.

The United States gunboat Sunflower, the next vessel adjusted for local attraction. She was bound for the Gulf squadron, from Boston. Captain Van Sice, finding no reliance could be placed in his compasses, put into New York and applied to the department for permission to have his compasses adjusted for local attraction. The work was completed at the compass station, Sandy Hook, May 11, 1863, from which place she proceeded to sea, and, on her arrival at Key West, Captain Van Sice wrote me a letter stating that his compasses had performed admirably ever since I had adjusted them with bar magnets. They had before some four points error on some courses. Her steering compass was only six feet forward of boiler and six feet aft the large pivot gun. The aft standard compass was similarly located, being but six feet aft the engine and six feet forward the aft pivot gun. Enclosed I send you a copy of the letter I received from Captain Van Sice on the performance of her compasses after correction.

The United States naval steamship Ticonderoga, the next ship adjusted, at League island, June 6, 1863. Diagrams showing the position of compasses and adjusting magnets were forwarded at the time. The Ticonderoga was constructed of wood; her standing rigging was wire rope, the mizzen rigging being exactly over the compasses, she having two binnacles, standard and port. The errors on east and west courses were large. I directed the binnacles to be rigged amidships, one at the wheel, and the other was carried forward twelve feet for standard compass. Hemp rigging was substituted for the wire, the compasses corrected with magnets, after which they worked well.

United States navy prize iron gunboat Adela, Captain Stodder, adjusted at the station, Sandy Hook, June 13 and 14, 1863. She was built in Europe, and had been formerly adjusted on Airy's plan. Part of her old magnets were found to be in good condition and were rearranged. The work was done in great haste, and the ship went to sea from the compass moorings. She was ordered to the Gulf, and after an absence of several weeks returned to New York. I made inquiry of the commander, Captain Stodder, who addressed me a note on the subject, a copy of which I enclose.

United States prize iron steamer gunboat Granite City. She was built in Europe, and had been adjusted on Airy's plan, but the magnets had been

removed. We took her to the compass station on the 28th day of July, but did not complete the work until the evening of the 31st, owing to very heavy weather.

United States prize iron steam propeller Gertrude. This ship had been formerly corrected on Airy's plan. The magnets had been taken up; but, being of excellent quality and cased in copper, they appeared to have retained their original strength, and I used them in adjusting her compasses. The binnacles and compasses were of excellent quality, the needles highly charged, the bowls suspended on rubber springs—an excellent plan to overcome the jarring motion of the propeller. The work was completed on the first day of August, and diagrams forwarded at the same time or soon after. The Gertrude sailed for the Gulf of Mexico, and I have not heard from her since that time.

United States army tug-boat the Rescue. At the request of Mr. G. W. Blunt, I went to Jersey City on Thursday, August 6, (Thanksgiving day,) and adjusted the compass, which was placed over the end of a 20-foot cylinder boiler, elevated only three feet above the boiler. Diagrams of the work were forwarded.

The monitor Roanoke, adjusted at Hampton Roads, August 13; mentioned in the first part of the report. Drawings were forwarded to your address.

Quaker City, adjusted at the compass station at Sandy Hook, August 19. She was constructed of wood. The errors of her compasses were caused by her armament mainly—diagrams showing the position of compass aft and the guns. The forward standard compass was deranged by the engine and smoke-pipe, as the drawings will also show.

United States prize iron gunboat Aries was the next vessel operated on. The work was done in great haste, owing to peremptory orders for the ship to proceed to sea at once. A card of deviations was furnished, and Commander Devens promised to have the work completed on his arrival in New York. This was on the 23d of August.

United States steamship Fort Jackson was the next in turn. The Fort Jackson was a wooden ship, side-wheel. Her steering compass was arranged in a very unfit position, and I felt it my duty to condemn the position as unfit for steering compass. The error was large—nine points on east and west courses—and the polarity was feeble. I beg to refer you to the drawings which I forwarded at the time, which will give you a tolerably correct idea of the compass and the surrounding difficulty. The work was finished September 2, at compass station, Sandy Hook. She went immediately to sea, encountered a severe gale, and has returned to New York somewhat damaged; and I presume a better place will be selected for her steering compass before she again goes to sea. Captain Alden reports three-fourths of a point extreme error.

United States prize iron steamer propeller Bermuda; her compasses adjusted at League island. The work was completed September 7. The binnacles and compasses were of the best quality, well planned, and of excellent workmanship. One of the binnacles had 8-inch painted cards and knife needles, strongly charged; the bowls and rings were heavy, the shoulders stout and firm; the bowls were suspended on rubber springs to prevent any jarring motion of the ship's affecting the compass, and the cards were gymbal with bell centre. The hood over the binnacle was furnished with lamps and finely arranged. If Mr. Blunt would adopt this hood on his brass binnacle it would make it complete. Only one of the compasses was adjusted; the other is to have a place built for it forward of the smoke-pipe. All of the old magnets were found on board, but were very badly rusted; they had been packed in wooden boxes and not cased in copper. Only one of them was in condition for use; the others have been repolished and put away for the other binnacle. Drawings have been forwarded.

United States navy steam propeller Shenandoah. I received a letter from

you, dated June 21, 1863, directing me to overhaul this ship upon her arrival at Boston. On the 2d day of September I examined the compasses, and found two points error, owing in part to wire mizzen rigging, she having twin binnacles arranged starboard and port. After an explanation of the matter with Captain Ridgely, one binnacle was carried twelve feet forward, placed amidship for standard compass; the other rigged amidship, in front of the wheel, for steering compass. Owing to some derangement in her machinery she could not then go to the compass station; and, my services being wanted in New York, I returned, hoping to join the Roanoke before her departure for Hampton Roads, but was about one hour too late. On the 31st of August I received a letter from the executive officer of the Shenandoah, dated at Philadelphia, requesting me to come on and finish the adjustments of the compasses. On the 1st of September an order came from the Bermuda, at Philadelphia, and I reported for both ships. The Shenandoah was swung at League island, September 8, when it was found that the change of position of binnacles had proved perfect compensation for the errors in the former position. No magnets were required in this case. This case should teach us to select proper positions for the compass in the early stages of the ship's construction. The experience of many years has convinced me that it is one of the last things thought of. I think some reflections on this point might result in laying down rules for the guidance of the constructor. I am aware that the constructor can point you to hundreds of cases where he can say they got along very well; but what necessity is there for placing a compass in such positions as those on the Ticonderoga, Fort Jackson, and Shenandoah. Had this matter received earlier attention, delay, risk of life and property, to say nothing of the expense, might have been avoided, or, at least, partially remedied. The fault in the arrangement of the Shenandoah was in placing two binnacles abreast; the case of the Ticonderoga was the same.

United States iron transport Karnak, built in Europe. By request of Mr. G. W. Blunt and the owner, Mr. Kimble, I went on board the above-named vessel at Jersey City, September 22, and rearranged the binnacle and magnets, which I found were on Airy's plan. The ship had been sunk at Nassau. The magnets had part of them been taken up, and one new binnacle had been furnished by Mr. Blunt—a metallic binnacle. The ship was lying at the dock, coaling, and soldiers were coming on board, and the ship was to leave on the same evening with the troops.

After I had arranged the magnets, the compass agreed with the bearings on shore. The ship was heading west 5° south, and as I had placed the magnets precisely in the same position, I concluded they had lost none of their power, or it would have been necessary to place them nearer the binnacle. On leaving the ship in this condition, the captain promised to have her swung upon his return to New York.

United States gunboat Paul Jones, constructed of wood, a double-header, 800 tons, was the next vessel operated upon. She sailed for the compass station at Sandy Hook, September 26, and first swung to note the original errors of the compasses, which were found to be two and a half points on east and west courses. Polarity rather feeble, owing to the peculiar situation of the compasses. The aft steering compass was arranged over the aft part of the engine, and about ten feet forward of the large pivot gun. The local attraction was found to be very strong, causing the needle to move more sluggishly. I applied the bar magnets in the usual manner, but the compass did not work well; notwithstanding I had nearly neutralized the local attraction, the compass was still sluggish and did not settle well when agitated, showing a want of directive force. The standard compass was arranged on the hurricane deck over the cylinder, the piston-rod passing forward and back, bringing the crank within about three and a half feet of the compass. Immediately under the deck

were arranged the muskets and cutlasses, and opposite were the side wheels, the rims of which were five feet above the compass. All these bodies of iron, from their close proximity, seemed to combine to distract the needle, which, like the steering compass, was sluggish, and would not settle at all times alike. Finding it necessary to abandon both of these positions, I went forward of the smoke-stack and selected a new position, which I examined with great care, and found that a compass in this position would work well. I recommended that a pilot-house be erected there, and it was thought prudent to return to the navy yard and have the alteration made. Mr. Delano, the constructor, took the matter in hand, and by working all night the work was completed the next day; and, upon swinging the ship again at the compass station, the compass was found to work perfectly well without the use of bar magnets. The work was commenced on Tuesday morning, and on Wednesday evening the ship went to sea. Diagrams showing the position of the compasses are enclosed.

The following is a list of vessels on which I have adjusted compasses for local attraction since the 23d day of March, 1863:

March	23	Circassian, (iron prize.)
March	28	Roanoke, (iron-clad.)
May	11	Sunflower, (wood.)
June	6	Ticonderoga, (wood.)
June	14	Adela, (iron prize.)
July	28	Granite City, (iron prize.)
Aug.	1	Gertrude, (iron prize.)
Aug.	6	Rescue, (tug, wood.)
Aug.	13	Roanoke, (wood, iron-clad.)
Aug.	19	Quaker City, (wood.)
Aug.	23	Aries, (iron prize.)
Sept.	2	Fort Jackson, (wood.)
Sept.	7	Bermuda, (iron prize.)
Sept.	8	Shenandoah, (wood.)
		Douro, (private, iron prize.)
Sept.	22	Karnak, (charter, iron prize.)
Sept.	26	Paul Jones, (wood.)

List of vessels which have been reported to me, now fitting out at the Brooklyn navy yard, but not yet ready to have their compasses adjusted. Most of them are iron prize vessels, built in Europe. I have made surveys on all of them, and have in every case found that they had been adjusted on Professor Airy's plan:

Virginia, (iron prize.)
Seminole, (wood, gone to sea.)
Peterhoff, (iron prize.)
Merrimack, (iron prize.)
Emma, (iron prize.)
Neptune, (iron prize.)
Buckingham (wood.)

REMARKS.

It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding there are several modes recommended in Europe, as well as at home, for overcoming local and other attractions on iron and other ships, I have never found any other than the bar magnets in use in all the ships I have examined; nor have I ever examined an English iron ship, since 1844, where I did not find them in use. The Guadeloupe, captured by Commodore Moore during the Texan war, was among the first which I readjusted, and from that date to the present time, including the thirteen modern-built prize steamers named in this report, I have found no material change in the mode of applying them. There are probably other modes in use, but the percentage must be small, as I have never encountered them in all my experience since I commenced my experiments in 1842, with a small iron ma-

ship placed on a revolving table, furnished with miniature compass and bar magnets, with a north and south line (magnetic) drawn through the room. I commenced my experiments and continued them up to June, 1844, when Captain Ottenger, of the revenue service, was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, R. J. Walker, to superintend a series of experiments with heavy iron binnacles, which some one had recommended; also iron compass bowls, recommended by Mr. Ericsson; and to examine other plans, such as packing the compass in zinc cases stuffed with charcoal, which was more ridiculous than the old sailor's iron pot. The iron binnacle was thirty inches high, four inches thick, and weighed about 600 pounds. All proved to be fallacious and forever cast away, and resort was made to bar magnets. On the report of Captain Ottenger, the department gave me the Legare to adjust, saying, if satisfactory, others would also be adjusted in the same way. The work was completed on the 16th day of June, 1844, at the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn. The ship went on a cruise, and on her return made a favorable report on the performance of her compass; upon which the department decided to give me an appointment to attend to the other seven vessels then building, which were all completed in 1847; and on the 27th day of April, 1848, I was presented with a diploma, written on parchment and bearing the seal of the treasury of the United States, of which the following is a copy:

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D C., April 27, 1848.

This will certify that Mr. A. D. Frye, of the city of New York, has been employed by this department in correcting for local attraction the compasses on board of the iron revenue steamers McLane, Dallas, Legare, Spencer Jefferson, Bibb, Polk, and Walker; that, from the reports of the proper officers, the operations have been eminently successful; and that, as far as the experience of three years has exhibited, the corrections are permanent where the original disposition of armament, steering apparatus, &c., has been preserved.

M C YOUNG,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Since 1842 I have adjusted compasses for local attraction on seventy-five steamers and other vessels. Visiting so many government vessels as experimentalist to the United States naval compass commission, I have had opportunities of learning much from officers of the navy, pilots, and others, and I find an earnest desire on the part of young officers to obtain a knowledge of the phenomena of the magnetic needle, and the various remedies for overcoming local attraction on board of ships. They often ask, what makes the needle point to the north, and whether we cannot cut off local attraction, and even point to cases where it has been done, or they had been told so. Inquiries are often made for books and documents on the subject; they want information, and freely confess their ignorance on the subject.

The introduction of steam-engines and boilers on board ships has deranged the needle. Ships built entirely of iron cannot have a perfect working compass on deck without some arrangement to overcome local attraction. The iron steering wheel should be condemned, for I know it can be made of composition and be equally strong by working it a little stouter. I need not say to you that the iron screw steering apparatus is within twenty-four to thirty inches of the compass card, five feet long, shaft three inches thick, and at the same elevation of the compass. Attempts have been made, both here and in Europe, to cry down the bar magnets by interested parties, but they have all failed to bring forward anything better, or even as good, that I have yet seen or read of.

The compass carried aloft, or elevated on the mast, as I have often seen them, say from ten to fifteen feet, are not always popular. They say they were of no use in thick weather, or in heavy gales, when the ship was plunging heavily. Local attraction exists aloft as well as on deck. Tall smoke-stacks, wire-rope rigging, chain stays, &c., all require examination for local attraction, as well as

position on deck. In answer to my inquiries, in some cases, I am told, "W had a compass elevated, but it did no better than the one on deck, and was alwa in the way when handling the rigging or sails."

Where compasses are adjusted for local attraction, I think they should examined once a year, or oftener, by swinging the ship at the compass statio and rearrange the magnets if necessary.

Navigating a ship with a table of deviations when the errors are large is n always reliable, and the ship must be swung to make a table of errors, and will take no more time if you put down the magnets at the same time; and they are laid with care, they will always reduce the large errors, say thr points to less than one-half point; and this will relieve the card from hangi when you change your course, and also relieve the compass from changes the magnetism of the ship, or, in other words, local attraction of the ship.

Under the most unfavorable circumstances, it is best to use the magnets. there is no case that I have yet seen recorded where the needle has gone bac to the original errors with the magnets still in position, nor do I think it pos ble for such a case to occur.

A. D. FRYE.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Record of magnetic observations taken on board the Roanoke at the Brookly navy yard, June 5 and 6, 1863, by G. W. Dean and Charles A. Schot assistants United States Coast Survey.—Report with results by C. A. Schot

INSTRUMENTS.

For the examination of the relative horizontal intensity a Gaussian deflectin apparatus had been provided, consisting of a small magnetic needle with a po tion of an arc divided to 15° either way from the central index, and a scal divided from the middle to both ends from 0 to 50, (nearly centimetres;) eac deflecting magnet was ten divisions in length and one in breadth; a small wooden stand, with spirit level to secure its horizontality, was used as a support. Whe the range of the divided arc was insufficient, a larger compass was used fo placing the instrument in position.

The relative total intensity was determined by means of a dipping circle (C S. No. 8) provided with position and Lloyd needles. The polarity of the turret was examined with a small pocket compass, (the size of a dime,) and the bear ings were taken with an ordinary azimuth compass, and one of Würdemann's prismatic azimuth compasses.

METHOD OF OBSERVATION.

The relative horizontal intensity observations were made in the usual manner. (as described by Dr. Gibbs in a paper accompanying the instruments.) Wh practicable the deflections were noted with the bar magnet at three distance from the needle, viz: 30, 40, and 50 divisions. The needle was also deflected through the arc of local deviation, and the distance noted. Nine positions ha been selected on deck and were marked with copper tacks, six stations near th sides of the vessel at four feet distance each; one station nearly amidships, on at the stern, and one at the bow in the longitudinal axis of the vessel. The necessary measures of length for the relative positions of these stations were taken. The angle of local deflection at each station was ascertained by recip rocal bearings with suitable shore stations in positions which appeared most free of any effect of iron in the vicinity. Deflections were made with the scale

at right angles to the magnetic meridian, and in the magnetic meridian. The bearing of the axis of the vessel was determined from a shore station, supposed to be uninfluenced by any local attraction; bearings were also taken on board at various elevations above deck. The dip circle was mounted over each of the nine stations for the usual dip observations in (what may properly be called) the apparent magnetic meridian, with the Lloyd needle, one set without and one set with a pin weight; one station was occupied for comparative results, where also the dip was observed with two position needles, Mr. Halter assisting in these observations.

The distribution of magnetism of the turrets, as far as the tracing out of the kind of polarity was concerned, was ascertained by means of the co-ordinates of those points where the polarity was found to change.

The great number of workmen, and especially the coaling of the ship, interfered much with the prosecution of the observations on the first day, while on the second day the examination of the inside of one of the small top turrets was found impracticable on account of fresh paint; painters were engaged in the inside of each of the large turrets all day.

You are already aware that the turrets could not be revolved, nor could the vessel be swung, on account of too great an interference with the workmen. The examination of the changes in the deviations, and the intensity in various azimuths of the ship's head, remain, therefore, to be ascertained. With greater facilities, at another time, the polarity of the hull outside and inside, as well as the intensity inside, might also be examined.

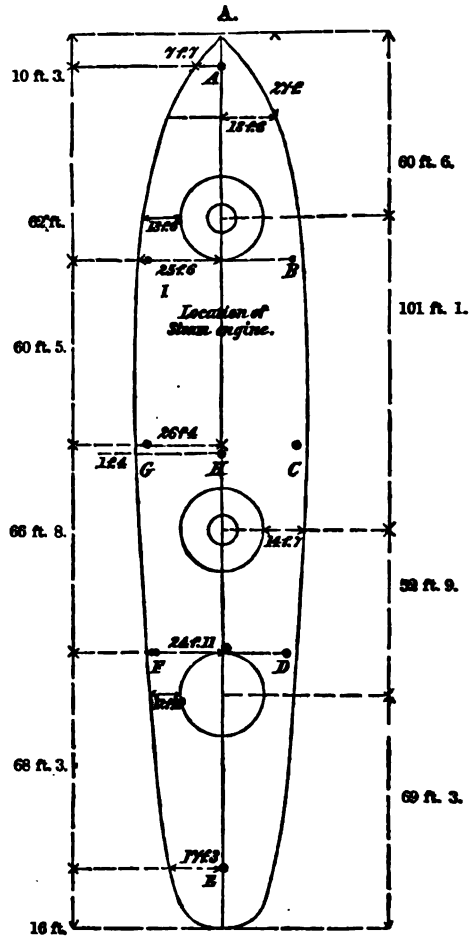
June 4 was spent in getting the instruments on the ground, in their examination, and having a stand made; also in preparing a scheme of work for the following days.

SELECTION AND MEASURE OF THE STATIONS ON DECK.

June 5.—To secure uniformity, all observations for deflections were taken at the uniform height of one foot and half inch above deck, which consists of 3-inch outside planking, 1½-inch iron plating, and a second inner planking, altogether 9½ inches in thickness. The stations near the sides are four feet from the outline, the sides have 4½ inches of iron plating above water, and 3½ inches below the water-mark, backed by 26 inches of timber, (as we were informed by workmen.) These stations were selected so as to keep out of range, as far as practicable, of large masses of iron, such as the turrets, anchor, rudder, boat davits, &c.

The outline of the deck of the Roanoke, with the position of the turrets and the stations A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, are shown in diagram (A,) drawn to scale.

All measures are expressed in feet and inches. The three turrets are of the same size, viz: 72 feet circumference, (23 feet diameter;) the small top turrets are 23 feet circumference, (7⅓ feet diameter.)



RECIPROCAL BEARINGS TO FIND LOCAL DEVIATION AT EACH STATION.

The Würdemann prismatic compass was placed successively over the stations and simultaneous and reciprocal bearings of the two compasses (the second on shore) were taken. The shore compass had to be moved to five different places, most probably free of local attraction. No one suitable point on shore could be found where all the stations would be intervisible. The bearings of the prismatic compass count from S. round by E. to 360°; those by the other compass are counted from N. or S. towards E. or W. In all cases the needle on board was 1 foot ½ inch above deck.

Bearing of head of Roanoke (longitudinal axis) S. 28° E., taken from a selected place on shore about 100 yards from stern. She remained, with small fluctuations, in this direction during the two days of experimenting.

Comparison of the two compasses at shore station, bearing of a distant chimney:

	1st set.	2d set
By Würdemann compass	S. 177½° E.	S. 177½° E.
By ordinary compass	N. 2 E.	N. 2 E.
Difference	½°	

No correction was therefore applied to the reciprocal bearings.

Station on board.	FIRST SET.		Shore station.	SECOND SET, (ship swinging a little.)	
	Bearing of shore compass by Würdemann compass.	Reciprocal bearing from shore compass.		Würdemann compass.	Ordinary compass.
	°	°		°	°
	S. 299 E	N. 86 E	2	S. 298½ E	N. 85½ E.
	S. 270½ E	N. 61 E	2	S. 271 E	N. 60 E.
	S. 305 E	N. 39½ E	2	S. 306½ E	N. 39 E.
	S. 318½ E	N. 11 E	3	S. 318½ E	N. 11 E.
	S. 347 E	N. 4½ E	3	S. 347½ E	N. 4 E.
	S. 233½ E	S. 36 E	4	S. 232½ E	S. 35 E.
	S. 303 E	N. 76 E	5	S. 203½ E	N. 74 E.
	S. 275½ E	N. 77 E	6	S. 275½ E	N. 76 E.
	S. 300½ E	N. 65½ E	3	S. 301 E	N. 65 E.

Comparison of above bearings and local deviation.

Station.	Mean bearing of shore compass.	Mean reciprocal true magnetic bearing.	Same + 180°.	Local deviation.
	°	°	°	°
	S. 299 E	N. 85½ E	S. 275½ E	23½ E. (of N.)
	S. 270½ E	N. 60½ E	S. 299½ E	28½ W.
	S. 305½ E	N. 39½ E	S. 327½ E	22 W.
	S. 318½ E	N. 11 E	S. 349 E	30½ W.
	S. 347½ E	N. 4½ E	S. 355½ E	8½ W.
	S. 233½ E	S. 35½ E	S. 215½ E	18½ E.
	S. 303½ E	N. 75 E	S. 285 E	18½ E.
	S. 275½ E	N. 76½ E	S. 283½ E	8 W.
	S. 300½ E	N. 65½ E	S. 294½ E	6 E.

B.

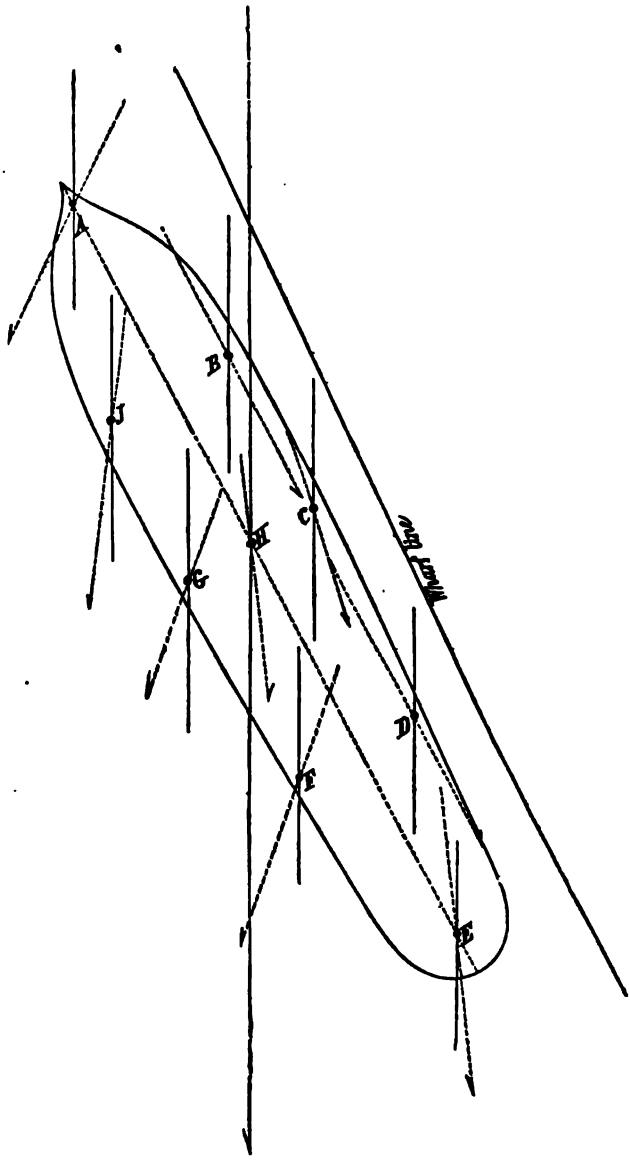


Diagram B exhibits these deviations. The true magnetic meridian is shown by a full line, the apparent one by a dotted line. The E. and W. deflections do not balance, but there is more W. deflection, and somewhere between the axis E A and the positions F, G, I, a line of no deflection can be drawn. How far such a line would remain unchanged when the vessel swings round remains to be seen. It will be seen that the standard compass should be placed as far as practicable vertically over such a line; the diminution of the deflection as we ascend from deck appears at once from the following observations:

Bearing of bow from station E.

)n deck.....	S. 24½° E.	2½ feet above deck....	S. 22½° E.	7½ feet above deck....	S. 29½° E.
)ne foot above deck....	20½	5 feet above deck....	26		

Hence the true bearing S. 28° E. is reached at the height of about 6 feet.

Bearing of stern from station A.

)n deck.....	S. 247½° E.	2½ feet above deck....	S. 217° E.	7½ feet above deck....	S. 202° E.
foot above deck.....	236	5 feet above deck....	211½		

Hence the true bearing S. 208° E. is reached at the height of about 6 feet, as efore. Above the small bow turret, 3½ feet from top, the bearing was 211°, and l feet above 206°, which gives again nearly 6 feet for no deviation. The action f the ship's iron, however, does not cease at this height, as higher up the leviation points the other way; the experiments might, therefore, be extended o greater elevations.

OBSERVATIONS OF DEFLECTIONS FOR RATIO OF HORIZONTAL INTENSITY.

These experiments were made at the uniform elevation of 1 foot ½ inch above he stations on deck. The scale was placed first at right angles to the true magetic meridian, next in this meridian, (as prescribed in the paper above alluded ,) in which position the local deviation is shown by the pointing of the needle.)ne of the deflecting magnets has a slight flaw; it is the one which has been sed exclusively.

TATION A.—Scale perp. to mer. Deflecting magnet N. end W.		
	E. of mer.	*W. of mer.*
30 div's.....	− 6°.0	− 5°.3
40	+11 .0	+13 .0
50	+17 .0	+14 .8
Deflected needle at zero. At div'n 35.....		34.7

Scale in mer. Deflecting magnet, N. end E.	
S. of station.	*N. of station.*
+ 7°.0	+ 7°.0
+16 .5	+16 .0
Needle touches inside of box at zero. At div'n 27.5.....	25

While making these experiments the iron steamer Granite Hills came close) to the bow and made fast. In consequence of this, the experiments at station had to be suspended; the disturbance, on trial, was found too great.

ATION C.—Scale perp. to mer. Deflecting magnet, N. end E.		
	W. of m.	*E. of m.*
30 div's.....	+ 7.0	+ 3.8
40	+12.5	+13.0
50 Needle touches.		
flected needle at zero.....	27.0 div.	26.5 div.

In mer. N. end W.	
S. of station.	*N. of station.*
+ 9.0	+11.5
+13.5	+12.8
Touched at zero.	
24.5 div.	23 div.

STATION D.—Scale perp. to mer. N. end E.		
	W.	*E.*
div's.....	+ 8.0	+ 9.0
Touched.		
zero	26.0 div.	26.3 div.

In mer. N. end W.	
S.	*N.*
+16.0	+15.0
19.5 div.	20.5 div.

STATION E.—Scale perp to mer. N. end E.		
	W.	*E.*
.....	− 6.5	− 5.5
.....	+ 2.5	+ 2.5
.....	+ 5.5	+ 5.0
zero.....	36.5 div.	35.5 div.

In mer. N. end W.	
S.	*N.*
+ 1.5	+ 1.0
+ 5.0	+ 5.3
+ 6.5	+ 6.5
27.5 div.	28.0 div.

STATION F.—Scale perp. to mer. N. end W.		
	W.	*E.*
.....	+ 5.0	+ 3.0
.....	+11.5	+11.8
.....	+14.8	+14.5
zero.....	27 div.	27 div.

In mer. N. end E.	
S.	*N.*
+11.5	+11.5
+12.5	+12.5
+14.0	+14.5
22 div.	21.5 div.

Station G.—Scale perp. to mer. N. end W.	W.	E.	In mer. N. end E. S.	N.
30	3.5	2.8	10.8	10.5
40	11.0	11.0	14.0	14.0
50	13.5	13.0	Touched.	
At zero	28 div.	28.5 div.	21.5 div.	21 div.

Station H.—Scale perp. to mer. N. end E.	W.	E.	In mer. N. end W. S.	N.
30	− 6.3	− 8.0	29.0	29.0
40	+ 1.0	+ 2.3	5.8	6.0
50	+ 6.0	+ 5.8	7.0	7.0
At zero	36.5 3 div.	6.5 div.	29.0 div.	29.0 div.

Station J.—Scale perp. to mer. N. end W.	W.	E.	In mer. N. end E. S.	N.
30	− 5.5	− 6.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.0
40	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	+ 3.0	+ 3.0
50	+ 3.8	+ 4.3	+ 4.5	+ 4.0
At zero	36.0 3 div.	7.0 div.	30.5 div.	29.5 div.

K.—Station on shore for comparison. Scale perp. to mer. N. end W.	W.	E.	In mer. N. end W. S.	N.
30	15.5	15.0	7.5	7.8
40	6.3	4.0	3.3	3.3
50	3.5	2.5	1.5	1.5

Theoretically the numbers (value of angle of deflection v) for scale perpendicular to the meridian should be nearly double those for scale in meridian, as they are on the shore station. On board, however, this is found not to be the case, owing to local disturbance. The values for the horizontal force X should be nearly the same for any distance r and corresponding value of v. For the shore station we have:

From 30 r^3tgv = 7290 from observations.	2 r^3tgv = 7240 from observations in E.
40.....7680 perp. to m.	7300
50.....6500	6500
Mean....7160	Mean....7010
Mean.....7085	

For the comparison of the intensities we have from the relation $\frac{1}{X} = cr^3tgv$, the ratio $\frac{X}{X_1} = \frac{r^3_1tgv_1}{r^3tgv}$, by means of which the following relative intensities—that of the shore station being the unit—have been computed. Only those observations were used in which the local deflection was made to disappear.*

Relative horizontal intensity.

Station.	Mag. in prime vert'l.	In mer.	Mean.	Remarks.
A	2.6	2.3	2.4	Disturbed by presence of ste[illegible] steamer.
B				Attempted observation, but [illegible] deflection too great, from [illegible] above cause.
C	1.1	1.5	1.3	
D	1.4	1.3	1.3	
E	0.9	0.9	0.9	
F	0.9	0.9	0.9	
G	1.0	0.9	0.9	
H	0.9	0.9	0.9	
I	0.7	0.7	0.7	

* I would propose to adjust the instrument to the apparent magnetic meridian in [illegible] experiments.

The horizontal intensity appears to be slightly greater on the starboard side and slightly less on the port side than the normal value on shore, which is 4.05, when expressed in absolute value, (feet and grains.)

OBSERVATIONS OF DIP BY LLOYD NEEDLES FOR RELATIVE TOTAL INTENSITY.

June 6, 1863.—The record of these experiments is given in the usual form; the reversal of the nedles and of the circle was dispensed with as unnecessarily refined for the present inquiry.

Let ζ = dip by Lloyd needle.
θ = " " " " with weight attached.
δ = true dip.

For each station we find the dip from the expression $\delta = \zeta + \epsilon$, where $\sin \epsilon = \rho \frac{\cos \zeta}{\cos \theta} (\zeta - \theta)$; ϵ might have been taken constant without affecting the last place of decimals in the result. The relative total intensity is found by the ratio—

$\frac{\varphi}{\varphi_1} = \frac{\cos \theta \sin (\delta_1 - \theta_1)}{\cos \theta_1 \sin (\delta - \theta)}$, the total force φ at the shore station being the unit.

If we desire to express the relative intensity in absolute measure, multiply the ratio by 13.6. The dip at the shore station is 72° 22′ by two position needles; the corresponding ζ = 73° 02′; hence $\epsilon = -0°\ 40'$ and $\rho = -0.035$; also $\delta - \theta = 105° 35'$.

Station.	ζ	ϵ	δ	θ	Relative total intensity, $\frac{\phi}{\varphi_1}$
	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	
A	80 33	−0 22	80 11	−45 19	0.99
B	75 36	−0 32	75 04	−28 27	1.04
C	75 47	−0 35	75 12	−41 00	0.97
D	75 57	−0 35	75 22	−43 25	0.95
E	73 50	−0 37	73 13	−28 52	1.03
F	65 19	−1 06	64 13	−44 43	0.86
G	65 39	−1 00	64 39	−36 40	0.94
H	62 40	−1 58	60 42	−69 54	0.52
I	68 30	−0 51	67 39	−32 47	0.98

On the starboard side the dip of the needle is greater than the normal value; on the port side it is less. The total intensity, with the exception of station H, does not vary much from the normal value. Station H is amidships, close to masses of iron above deck.

With respect to the intensity observations, both for horizontal and vertical component, the results indicate that it would be desirable to multiply the number of stations.

MAGNETIC DIP.

Station, Brooklyn navy yard. Date, June 6, 10 a. m. Dip circle No. 8. Needle No. 1, (position needle.)

POLARITY OF MARKED END A NORTH.

CIRCLE EAST.				CIRCLE WEST.			
Face east.		Face west.		Face east.		Face west.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′
73 30	73 20	72 25	72 30	73 10	73 05	71 55	72 [illegible]
35	20	20	25	05	05	55	[illegible]
30	20	25	25	10	05	55	[illegible]
73 32.5	73 20	72 22.5	72 26.2	73 07.5	73 05	71 55	[illegible]
73 26.2		72 24.4		73 06.3		72 00.0	
72 55.3				72 33.1			
72° 44′.2							

POLARITY OF MARKED END B NORTH.

CIRCLE WEST.				CIRCLE EAST.			
Face west.		Face east.		Face west.		Face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′
72 15	72 10	71 25	71 35	72 40	72 30	72 10	[illegible]
15	10	35	45	35	25	10	[illegible]
15	10	30	40	40	30	10	[illegible]
72 15	72 10	71 31.3	71 41.3	72 37.5	72 27.5	72 10	[illegible]
72 12.5		71 36.3		72 32.5		72 07.5	
71 54.4				72 20.0			
72° 07′.2							

Resulting dip ..... 72° 25′.8

Observer, R. E. Halter. Circle reads 85°.

Station, Brooklyn navy yard. Date, June 6, 10.40 a. m. Dip circle No. 8. Needle No. 2, (position

POLARITY OF MARKED END A NORTH.

CIRCLE EAST.				CIRCLE WEST.			
Face east.		Face west.		Face east.		Face west.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′
72 20	72 15	72 10	72 05	72 05	72 10	72 10	72 15
15	10	10	05	05	05	10	15
20	15	10	05	00	05	10	15
72 17.5	72 12.5	72 10	72 05	72 03.7	72 06.3	72 10	72 15
72 15.0		72 07.5		72 05.0		72 12.5	
72 11.3				72 08.7			
72° 10′.0							

POLARITY OF MARKED END B NORTH.

CIRCLE WEST.				CIRCLE EAST.			
Face west.		Face east.		Face west.		Face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′
72 20	72 15	71 55	72 00	72 50	72 45	72 40	72 35
20	15	55	00	50	45	45	40
20	15	55	00	45	45	45	40
72 20	72 15	71 55	72 00	72 48.7	72 45	72 43.7	72 38.7
72 17.5		71 57.0		72 46.8		72 41.2	
72 07.5				72 44.0			
72° 25′.8							

Resulting dip..... 72° 17′.9

LLOYD NEEDLES.

MAGNETIC DIP.

Station, Brooklyn navy yard. Date June 6, a. m. Dip circle No. 8. Needle No. 1, (L.) Without weight.

POLARITY OF MARKED END A NORTH.

CIRCLE EAST.				CIRCLE WEST.			
Face east.		Face west.		Face east.		Face west.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′
72 35	72 25	72 40	72 35	72 00	71 55	72 00	72 [illegible]
30	25	35	30	00	55	71 55	[illegible]
30	25	35	30	00	55	55	[illegible]
72 31.2	72 25	72 36.2	72 31.2	72 00	71 55	71 56.2	72 [illegible]
72 28.1		72 33.7		71 57.5		72 00.0	
72 30.9				71 58.7			
72° 14′.8							

MAGNETIC DIP.

Station, Brooklyn navy yard. Date, June 6. Dip circle No. 8. Needle No. 2, (L.) Without weight.

POLARITY OF MARKED END A NORTH.

CIRCLE EAST.				CIRCLE WEST.			
Face east.		Face west.		Face east.		Face west.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′
72 50	72 40	72 35	72 40	72 55	72 50	71 50	[illegible]
45	40	35	40	50	50	50	[illegible]
45	40	40	40	50	45	50	[illegible]
72 46.2	72 40	72 36.2	72 40	72 51.2	72 48.8	71 50	71 [illegible]
72 43.1		72 38.1		72 50.0		71 52.5	
72 40.6				72 51.2			
72° 45′.9							

For relative intensity. Pin put in the inner hole B end.	CIRCLE EAST.	
	Face east.	
	S.	N.
	° ′	° ′
Without weight	73 24	73 39 [illegible]
Weight in inner hole	— 33 15	— 33 [illegible]
Weight in outer hole	— 32 38	— 32 30

ON BOARD VESSEL.

MAGNETIC DIP.

Station A. Date, June 6. Dip circle No. 8. Needle No. 2, (Lloyd.) Uniform height of axle of needle above deck, 14 inches.

	CIRCLE EAST.	
	Face east.	
	S.	N.
	° ′	° ′
Without weight	80 38	80 29
Weight in inner hole	— 45 18	— 45 21

Station B.

	CIRCLE EAST.	
	Face east.	
	S.	N.
	° ′	° ′
Weight in inner hole	— 28 27	— 28 28
Without weight	75 40	75 32

Station C.

	CIRCLE EAST.	
	Face east.	
	S.	N.
	° ′	° ′
Without weight	75 52	75 42
Weight in inner hole	— 41 00	— 41 00

Station D.

	CIRCLE EAST	
	Face east.	
	S.	N.
	° ′	° ′
Weight in inner hole	— 43 27	— 43 24
Without weight	76 05	75 50

Station E.

	CIRCLE EAST.	
	Face east.	
	S.	N.
	° ′	°
Without weight	73 55	73 45
Weight in inner hole	— 28 52	— 28 52

Station F.

	CIRCLE EAST.	
	Face east.	
	S.	N.
	° ′	°
Weight in inner hole	— 44 45	— 44 42
Without weight	65 18	65 20

Station G.

	CIRCLE EAST.	
	Face east.	
	S.	N.
	° ′	°
Without weight	65 43	65 35
Weight in inner hole	— 36 28	— 36 32

Station H.—Midships.

	CIRCLE EAST.	
	Face east.	
	S.	N.
	° ′	°
Weight in inner hole	— 69 57	— 69 54
Without weight	62 40	62 44

Station I.

	CIRCLE EAST.	
	Face east.	
	S.	N.
	° ′	°
Without weight	68 35	68 35
Weight in inner hole	— 32 47	— 32 47

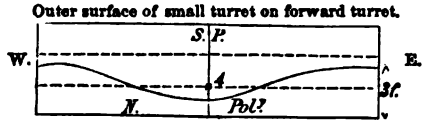
Chairman Compass

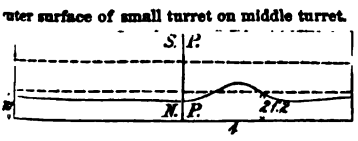
EXAMINATION OF THE POLARITY OF THE TURRETS.

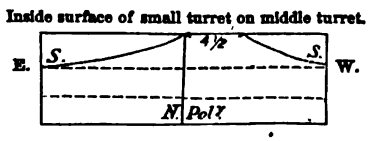
ascertain the polar distribution of the magnetism of the turrets, I supposed ntersected by four horizontal planes, one on deck, one on top, and two equi- intermediate ones. The polarity round the circumference of each section xamined inside and outside by a small pocket compass. To obtain a g line for the horizontal measures, a vertical plane was supposed to pass h the longitudinal axis of the vessel, and by its intersection of that side turrets *facing the bow*, furnished the desired line. It is the central ver- ne in the diagram. The surface of each turret was then conceived de- d on the tangent vertical plane passing through this line and at right angles ship's axis. Wherever the polarity was found to change, the distance from ntral line was measured, and finally a curve of no polarity (or neutral line) aced out, as shown in the diagrams. All measures are expressed in feet. The liagrams are so placed that the eye can easily trace the correspondence in sition of the neutral lines; they refer to the position of the port-holes on 6. The turrets are 11 inches thick. [See diagram.]

a general rule, inside the turrets the needle is very sluggish, and in some ies, especially in the vicinity of the shutters, the polarity is difficult to out. The distribution within the turrets may be conceived by imagining urve of no polarity of the outer surface gradually raised near the middle proceed inside in the direction of the centre. The bottom part, which n the outer surface a small sector of about one-fourth of its circumference polarity, will, in the next inner layer, give way, and show N. polarity. ie top outside, as well as inside, we observe S. polarity. The middle of l. polarity sector lies in an azimuth of 18° W. of the axis of the vessel; is, it approached the magnetic meridian to with 10°, and will probably de with it, if the vessel remains long enough in the present position. A intersecting the cylindrical turret through the curve of no polarity, as as practicable, (the curve being incomplete at the sector part.) makes an of about 23° with the horizon, and its complement, or 67°, approaches enough to the dip, 72½°, to render it probable that the curve will also change a change in the dip. The distribution of the polarity inside the port-holes icult to examine, owing to the effect of the heavy bar shutters. It seems, ver, that inside the hole the needle points N. and S., and is very sluggish. ie polarity of the outside of the small top turrets is S., as shown in the am, and there is (comparatively little) north polarity all round the bottom

ight of turrets, 5 feet 10 inches; circumference, 23 feet; thickness, 8 inches.







full examination of the inside of the small turret could be made on ac- t of fresh paint.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, yours, C. A. SCHOTT.

ofessor A. D. BACHE,

Superintendent United States Coast Survey,

Chairman Compass Committee.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Report of the second (additional) magnetic survey of the iron-clad steamer Roanoke, at the Brooklyn navy yard, June 24–30, 1863, by C. A. Schott.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
August 4, 1863.

DEAR SIR: In conformity with your instructions of June 20, I visited the steamer Roanoke a second time for additional observations, which, together with their results, are herewith respectfully submitted.

1. COMPARISON OF COMPASSES.

June 24.—The vessel was found in the same position as before, heading (magnetic) S. 28½° E.

Mr. Ritchie's fluid compass above forward turret read S.SE. ¼ S., or S. 19½° E., error ¾ point; on the 27th it read S.SE., or S. 22½° E., error a little over ½ point. The reflector compass above middle turret (Ericsson's, I believe) showed SE. by S. ¼ S., or S. 30¾° E., error less than ¼ point; this compass indicated the same June 27. A tell-tale compass, put up by myself in the captain's cabin, showed (June 27) S.SE. ⅛ E., or S. 24° E., error about ½ point. This compass was placed by means of the direction of the deck beams, irrespective of the error it indicated with the heading of the vessel, S. 28½° E., as otherwise the error on another course might be unnecessarily great.

June 29.—Late in the evening the vessel was hauled out in the stream by three steam-tugs.

June 30, 9 *a. m.*—Heading N. 32° W., (nearly the reverse of the previous heading.) Examined compasses again, Ritchie's compass NW. ¼ W., or N. 48° W., error 1⅛ point, (now in opposite direction;) the reflector compass on middle turret had stuck fast, and, not liking to touch it, no further notice was taken of this compass. Tell-tale compass in cabin, NW. by N. ¼ N., or N. 31° W. which is the correct heading. From the above we infer that Ritchie's compass is yet within the range of local disturbance, and would require a mechanical or tabular correction; the latter being the only one practically safe. No opportunity was afforded to test the compasses in any other direction of the vessel. Mr. Frye has not put up any compass. A good locality for placing another compass is in the wardroom under the mess table. In vessels with a wooden hull, (iron-plated,) compasses can safely be placed below deck. Special observations (in appendix A) show no marked deviation between the floor and ceiling of the cabin, (in a vertical plane passing through the longitudinal axis of the vessel.)

1 *(bis.)* ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS FOR EFFECT OF ELEVATION ON THE LOCAL DEVIATION AT CERTAIN POSITIONS.—(For record, see appendix B.)

These observations were taken at elevations of 2½, 5½, and 7 feet. At stations I and II, on deck between the turret and side of the vessel, the local deflection increases as we rise above deck, and probably reaches a maximum at a level with the top of the turret. Station VI on the gangway between and even with the top of the larger turrets, shows yet a deviation of ½ point, (at 7 feet elevation.) Station VII is on top of middle turret, on the side of the steering turret; the deviation is considerable, but begins to diminish at a level with the top of small turret. Stations IV and V, nearly over the neutral line, (mentioned in my first report,) show very little deflection at any height examined. At station VIII, in nearly the same line, at the bow, the anchors and smoke-stack appear yet to have some effect.

2. OBSERVATIONS OF DEFLECTIONS AT DECK STATIONS, THE HEADING OF THE VESSEL BEING N. 32° W.

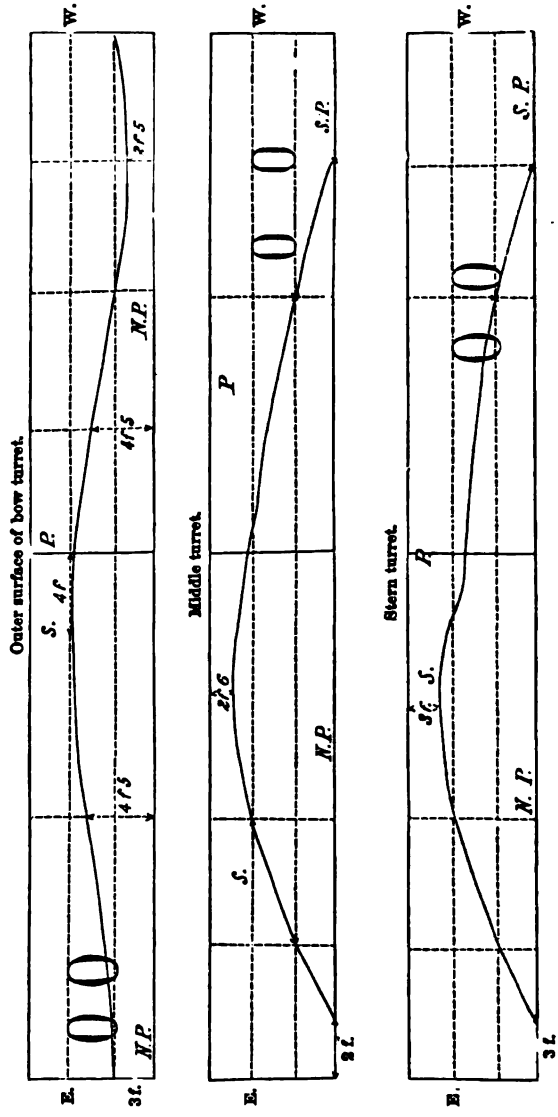
The observations were made on June 30, when the vessel pointed in the direction opposite to that of June 5. Elevation of eye above deck, 5 feet 5.

Former stations.	Bearing of shore station.	Correct and reciprocal bearing.	Local deviation.
	°	°	°
A	321	150.5	9 W.
B	309	145	16 W.
C	295	137	22 W.
D	306	130.7	5 W.
E	311	126.5	5 E.
F	326	130	16 E.
G	318	137.5	1 E.
H	299	137.2	18 W.
I	330	146	4 E.

There still remains more west deflection, as for the ship's heading S. 28° E., and with but one exception, (station A,) the deflections remain on the same side as before. This persistency in west deflection must be due to the action of the permanent magnetism of the ship.

2 (*bis.*) EXAMINATION OF POLARITY OF THE TURRETS, WITH HEADING OF VESSEL N. 32° W. (JUNE 30.)

The diagrams compare directly with those in my first report; the tangent plan is still facing the bow, as before. E. and W. appear, therefore, exchanged on the two sets of diagrams.



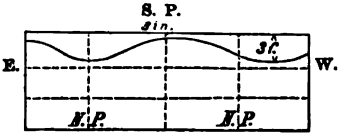
We still find N. polarity prevailing at the bottom and S. polarity at the top of each turret; but the curves have changed when compared with those in the corresponding diagrams in my first report with the heading the opposite of that above. Where we had before the highest ascent of N. polarity there is

now the lowest; in other words, the turrets seem to be wholly under the inductive power of the earth's magnetism. We may conceive the magnetic polarity to remain nearly unchanged while the turret is turned. After an interval of about twelve hours, the exact position of the curves is not re-established. Thus the S. polarity has still to ascend in each turret nearly two feet to reach the former height, (now on the opposite side of the turret,) and at the bow turret the N. polarity is still 2½ feet above deck, at the lowest, although it had turned below and formed the sector (noticed in all the towers before the reversal) in the remaining two turrets. It appears that, under the same conditions, the change in one turret is going on much slower than in another. As the bow turret is now facing N., its greater N. polarity at the bottom may be due in part, also, to the fact that the ship has now more N. polarity near the bottom at the bow end. It also shows that the lapse of half a day is insufficient to restore the distribution of the polarity, although the principal change is most likely effected almost instantly. On this point I shall refer to some experiments made at the Charlestown navy yard. This much seems to be established, that the permanent magnetism plays a very subordinate part in the aspect of the phenomena.

2 (*tris.*) EXAMINATION OF THE POLARITY INSIDE THE FORWARD STEERING TURRET, WHICH WAS NOT ACCESSIBLE AT THE TIME OF MY FIRST VISIT TO THE ROANOKE. (See last page of first report.)

Heading S. 28° E., (June 24.)

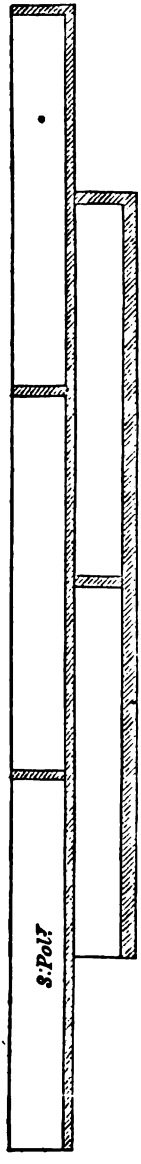
Inside surface of steering turret forward.



See appendix C for the ordinates.

3. OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS FOR RELATIVE HORIZONTAL INTENSITY IN THE CAPTAIN'S CABIN, TURRETS, &C. (JUNE 25.)

These observations were made with the same instrument as used before. For the detail and record see appendix D. If we express by 100 the horizontal intensity in the Brooklyn navy yard, the horizontal intensity in the captain's cabin will be expressed by 94, (station 1,) three feet above the floor, and by 98, (station 2,) nearly five feet from the floor, and within one foot where the bell-tale compass was suspended. There seems to be ample uninfluenced directive force for it, judging from the action when the vessel was turned. Three feet below the floor of the cabin the force becomes 132, (station 3.) This increase is probably due to the proximity of the rudder. The stations 6, 7, 8 are 2, 4, and 1 feet, respectively, from the outer surface of the forward turret, and *in a level with the line of no polarity on the same;* the force should therefore be less than otherwise, and increase as we approach the side armor of the vessel, near station 8; the resulting forces were 80, 87, and 110. Again, the stations 9, 10, 11 are 3, 4, and 9 feet from the surface of the same turret, 3¾ feet from deck, and in a line nearly 90° off from the former line connecting stations 6, 7, 8. In this direction the turret has strong N. polarity, and the respective forces were 53, 195, and 130, diminishing as we recede from the influence of the turret. Inside the forward turret the horizontal force is but 49, (station 4,) and above, inside the little turret, but 43, (station 5.) This strong diminution is due to the neutralizing effect of the opposite side of the turrets, and the



measures hold good for any position inside the turret on the same plane nearly at right angles to the dip. The above stations, 4 and 5, are nearly half way up the height of each turret.

3 (*bis.*) OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS FOR RELATIVE TOTAL INTENSITY.

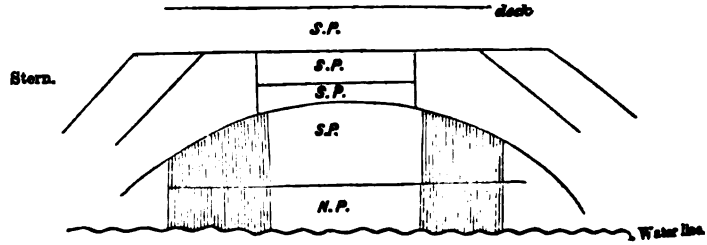
The total force on board at any of the eleven stations occupied is less than the normal value on shore. Calling this latter value 100, one foot above deck over the captain's cabin, the total force is 91; 3 feet from floor in captain's cabin it is 70, and 1 foot from floor 74. The total force within the turrets I had some difficulty in measuring; by cutting the pin weight to its smallest size, (yet convenient for handling,) I found the value 13 in the forward turret and the value 11 in the steering turret above. These are the same positions where the horizontal force was measured.

Inside the turrets (general position as stated) 88 per cent. of the total force is lost or neutralized. At the stations 6, 7, and 8, mentioned above, the total force is 39, 61, and 85, respectively. This increase is in accordance with what has been stated respecting the horizontal force increase. At the stations 9, 10, and 11 the total force is 90, 82, and 81, in correspondence with the decrease noted in the horizontal force, which latter must necessarily be much more affected.

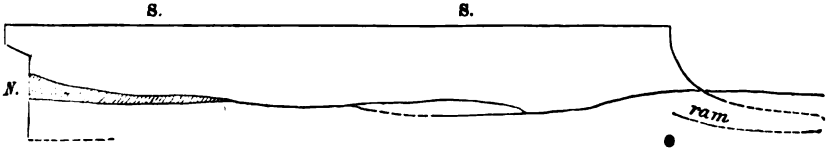
4 EXAMINATION OF MAGNETISM OF ARMOR PLATES, &c. (JUNE 24.)

The armor plates in the sides of the Roanoke are 11½ feet in length, 1 foot 11 inches wide, and 4½ inches thick.

This plating extends to some depth below the water line, draught 22 feet, aft 23 feet. There is S. polarity all round the vessel at the top of the plates, which extends to within three-fourths of an inch to the bottom of each plate. This distance varies from about one-fourth of an inch to two inches. There is also a narrow strip of N. polarity in each end upwards, as indicated by the shaded surface in the diagram. On the starboard side some plates showed all S. polarity; on the port side, turned more towards the magnetic pole, the width of the N. polarity bands increased, and 6 feet 10 inches from deck, nearly at the water line, N. polarity was prevailing altogether. At the stern the general distribution showed S. polarity all round the top to within half the height of the rudder curtain; below this there was N. polarity. (Heading of vessel S. 28° E.)

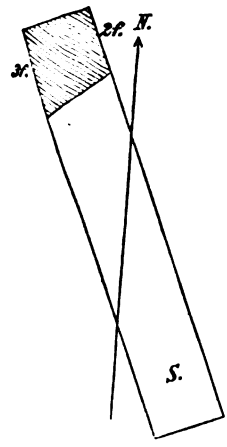


In the side view the part of N. polarity is shaded; the ram, as far as it could be examined, was S. magnetic. It should be stated that the plates do not touch

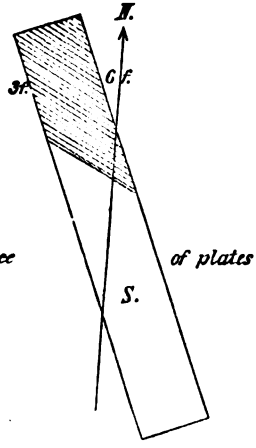


one another; the seams are filled with some hard substance, and there is, therefore, no direct flow of magnetism through the side armor. On the seam, even on deck, there is generally a narrow strip of N. polarity.

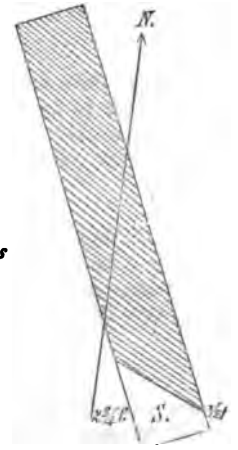
4 (*bis.*) On June 29, examined some iron plates at Webb's ship yard; they are to form the armor of the Dunderberg. These plates were piled up in various directions, but nowhere was there any single plate sufficiently separated from the others so as to admit of independent examination. In the sketches N. polarity is indicated by shading.



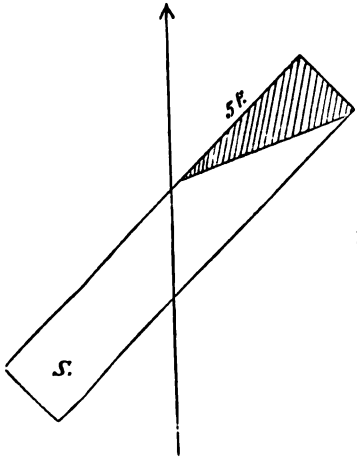
Pile of 6 plates lying in direction W.NW. Length, 13 ft. 9; width, 2 ft. 4; thickness, 3½ in. The bottom plate is N., magnetic all round.



Pile of 5 plates lying in same direction. Length, 12 ft. 8; width, 2 ft. 5; thickness, 3 in. The 3 bottom plates are N., magnetic all round.



A single plate, 14 ft. 1 long, 2 ft. 4 wide, and 3½ in. thick. Direction as before. There is N. polarity at the bottom, though very weak at S. end.



Pile of 3 plates, NE., 2½ in. thick, 2 ft. 4 wide, and 14 ft. 3 long. Thewo bottom plates are N., magnetic all round.

Some other experiments on the polarity of plates, bolts, and balls, made at the Charlestown navy yard, will be given in my third report.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. A. SCHOTT.

Professor A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey,
Chairman Compass Committee.

APPENDIX A.

Record and reduction.

June 24.—Heading of vessel, from shore station 100 yards off, 27½°, (bearings given by degrees are always understood to count from S. round by E. from 0 to 360°;) 2½ yards nearer, 28½°; 30 yards off, 29½°; mean 28½° Some reverse bearings taken on board a steamer gave unreliable results; no shore locality could be found to the southward of the Roanoke free from objection.

BEARINGS OF BOW, TAKEN ON BOARD.

16½ feet above deck, (above captain's cabin,) 25°; 7 feet above, 27°; 5½ feet above, 21½°; 1¾ foot above, 16°; on deck, 18°; below deck, captain's cabin, tell-tale compass, 24° (on the 27th;) 1¾ foot below ceiling, 31½°; on table in cabin, 4½ feet below ceiling, 30°; 5½ feet below, 31°; on floor, 7 feet below, 31°.

HEADING OF VESSEL JUNE 30, A. M.

At stern flag-staff 209°; middle of deck, about 15 feet from stern, 210°; above captain's cabin, 225°, (all 15½ feet from deck;) mean 215°, or N. 35° W. Near bow, station A, 33°; at bow, 22°; between A and bow, 32°; mean 29°, or heading N. 29° W.; mean of both, N. 32° W.

APPENDIX B.

June 25.—Reciprocal bearings for local deviations; observations on board by myself, on shore by E. H. Courtenay. Heading of ship 27½°.

Station I. Starboard, between middle turret and side.
" II. Starboard, between after turret and side.
" III. Starboard off rudder.
" IV. Port side, off rudder, on or near neutral line.
" V. Between after turret and rudder, on or near neutral line.
" VI. On gangway, between after and middle turret.
" VII. Top of middle turret, between steering turret and starboard side.
"VIII. Near bow and neutral line.

STATION I.				STATION II.			
Elevat'n above deck.	Bearing of shore stat'n.	Reverse bearing.	True magnetic bearing.	Elevation.	Bearing of shore stat'n.	Reverse bearing.	True magnetic bearing
Feet.	°	°	°	*Feet.*	°	°	°
At 2½.....	341¼	156¼	337	At 2½.....	331	172½	338
5½.....	357¼	157¼	.....	5½.....	7	173	.....
7	360	156¼	.....	7	13	178	.....

STATION III.				STATION IV.			
2½.....	356½	180	359	2½.....	351	173½	353
5½.....	1	179½	.....	5½.....	354½	172½	.....
7	2½	176	.....	7	353½	173	.....

STATION V.				STATION VI.			
2½.....	344	170½	350	2½.....	329	161½	342
5½.....	343½	167½	.....	5½.....	334½	163	.....
7	344	171	.....	7	336	161½	.....

STATION VII.				STATION VIII.			
2½.....	3	155	334	2½.....	286	95½	276
5½.....	9	153½	.....	5½.....	271½	96	.....
7	5½	154	.....	7	267½	96½	.....

APPENDIX C.

The ordinates of the curve, separating the N. and S. polarities, count from the top, and the abscissæ from the middle line, from 0 to 360° westward.

Abscissæ.	*Ordinates.*	*Abscissæ.*	*Ordinates.*
0 (middle line.)	3 in.	180 (middle line.)	1 f.
45	6 in.	225	1 f.
90	3 f. 3.	270	2 f.
135	3 f. 2.	315	3 in.

APPENDIX D.

Record and reduction of the observations for relative horizontal intensity.

June 25.—The distance of the magnet from the centre of scale, if not otherwise stated, is 45 divisions. The magnet was placed successively as follows: Sc. at right angles to magnetic (apparent) meridian; magnet E., N. end E., N. end West; magnet West, N. end W., N. end E., Sc. in magnetic (apparent) meridian; magnet N., N. end E., N. end W.; magnet S.. N. end W., N. end E.

STATION 1.—In captain's cabin, 3 ft. 1 from floor.

Distance, 45:

	°	°	°	°	°	
Scale at r. a.....	4½	4½	5	4½	Mean, 4.7	
Distance, 35:						
Scale at r. a.....	9½	10½	10½	10	10.1	
Distance 45:						
in mer (W.=½)	½	1	2	2	(?) 1.4	
Distance, 35:						
in mer.....	4½	5	5½	4½	5.0	

STATION 2.—In captain's cabin, 4 ft. 9 from floor, within 1 foot of the position of the tell-tale compass, put up some days after.

Distance, 45:

Scale at r. a.....	3½	8½	5½	2	Mean, 5.0
in mer (W.=½)	½	½	2	½	(?) 1.0

STATION 3.—In hold, 3 ft. 3 in. below floor of cabin.

Scale at r. a.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	Mean, 3.5
in mer.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	1.5

STATION 4.—In forward turret, between smaller gun and side of turret, 3½ ft. from floor.

Scale at r. a.....	10	10	7½	9½	Mean, 9.2
in mer.....	6½	3½	3	4½	4.2

STATION 5.—In steering turret, forward, 3½ ft. above its floor.

Scale at r. a.....	9	12½	11½	10	Mean, 10.8
in mer.....	7½	1	3½	6	4.5

STATION 6.—On deck port side, off forward turret, 2 ft. from turret; height, 4 ft. 2; equal elevation of curve of no polarity.

Scale at r. a.....	5½	5½	5	6	Mean, 5.4

STATION 7.—On deck, as above, 4 ft. from turret.

	°	°	°	°	°	
Scale at r. a.....	5	5	4½	5½	Mean, 5.1	
in mer.....	2½	2½	2½	1½	2.4	

STATION 8.—On deck, as above, 9 ft. from turret.

Scale at r. a.....	4	4½	4½	4½	Mean, 4.2
in mer.....	2	2	1½	1½	1.8

STATION 9.—On deck, 3½ ft. from deck, 2 ft. from forward turret; in line at r. a. to former line of stations 6, 7, 8. (See diagrams.)

Scale at r. a.....	2½	1½	1½	2	Mean, 1.8
in mer.....	½	1½	½	½	0.8

STATION 10.—On deck, as above, 4 ft. from turret.

Scale at r. a.....	2	3	2½	2	Mean, 2.4
in mer.....	1½	½	½	1½	1.0

STATION 11.—On deck, as above, 9 ft. from turret.

Scale at r. a.....	2½	3½	3½	3½	Mean, 3.2
in mer.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	1.7

STATION 12.—On shore, 3 ft. 6 above ground.

Distance, 45:					
Scale at r. a.....	4½	4½	3½	4½	Mean, 4.2
in mer (W=½)	1½	1	1½	1½	(0) 1.4
Distance, 35:					
Scale at r. a.....	8½	10½	9½	9	Mean, 9.4
in mer.....	4½	6	5½	4½	(5)

Station.	r^3tg v.	Relative X.	Station.	r^3tg v.	Relative I.
1	7306	0.94	7	7886	0.87
2	7014	0.98	8	6209	1.10
3	5172	1.32	9	2704	2.53
4	14070	0.49	10	3500	1.95
5	15860	0.43	11	5252	1.30
6	8614	0.80	12	6847	1.00

APPENDIX E.

Record and reduction of observations for relative total intensity.

June 24.—These observations were made with the Lloyd needle No. 1, and position needle No. 1, in position 3½, belonging to dip circle No. 8. The pin weight is the same as that used before.

MAGNETIC DIP.

Station, Brooklyn navy yard. Date, Wednesday, June 24, 1851. Dip circle No. 8. Needle No. 1. Position 3

POLARITY OF MARKED END N.

CIRCLE EAST.				CIRCLE WEST.			
Face east.		Face west.		Face east.		Face west.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	
72 29	72 44	73 00	73 00	72 22	72 51	72 42	
73 15	73 26	72 38	72 38	53	28	02	
73 18	73 10	72 38	72 36	18	20	00	
72 51	72 48	72 48	72 49	54	52	27	
72 58	73 02	72 47	72 46	72 37	72 38	72 18	
73 00.0		72 46.5		72 37.5		72 28.0	
72 53.2				72 32.7			
72 43.0							

POLARITY OF MARKED END S.

CIRCLE WEST.				CIRCLE EAST.			
Face west		Face east.		Face west.		Face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′
72 05	72 01	71 50	72 22	73 08	72 49	72 45	72 41
20	20	72 18	02	72 50	34	09	04
00	39	71 52	21	73 00	48	35	32
42	05	72 06	02	72 51	38	10	09
72 17	72 16	72 01	72 12	72 57	72 42	72 25	72 22
72 16.5		72 06.5		72 19.5		72 23.5	
72 11.5				72 36.5			
72 24.0							

Resulting dip..... 72° 33′.5

Observer, C. A. Schott.

	° ′
Circle reads,	51 05
	51 12
	52 28
	50 15
Mean,	51 15

Completed at 4h. 35m. p. m.

On shore station. Circle E. Face E. Lloyd needle 1:

Dip with pin.....	59° 02′	59° 08′	Without pin.....	72° 58′	72° 40′	
Mer. 54°.....	58 47	59 00		72 32	72 59	
Mean.....	58° 59′			72° 47′		

One foot above deck, over captain's cabin:

Dip without pin.....	68° 22′	68° 28′	With pin.....	47° 35′	47° 45′	
Mer. 39°.....	66 55	67 05		47 56	47 59	
Mean.....	67° 42′			47° 49′		

In captain's cabin, 3 feet 1 from floor, station No. 1 of June 25, (hor. inten'y:)

Dip without pin.....	67° 30′	68° 45′	With pin.....	35° 30′	35° 44′	
	68 40	67 40		37 10	37 12	
Mean.....	68° 09′			36° 24′		

One foot above floor in captain's cabin:

Dip with pin.....	42° 00′		Without pin.....	70° 10′		
	44 50			70 20		
Mean.....	43° 25′			70° 15′		

In forward turret, 3½ feet from gun, station No. 4 of June 25:

Dip without pin.....	25° 35′	25° 50′	With pin.....	−73° 30′	−73° 50′	
Mer. 69°.....	40	45		−74 40	−74 50	
Mean.....	25° 42′			−74° 12′		

In forward steering turret, station No. 5 of June 25, two feet from centre:

Dip with pin.....	−83° 30′		Without pin.....	68° 45′		
	−83 15			68 00		
Mean.....	−83° 22′			68° 22′		

At station No. 6 of June 25, 2 feet from turret, on level with line of no polarity:

Dip without pin.....	60° 28′	60° 12′	With pin.....	−30° 30′	−30° 28′	
Mer. 32°.....	59 40	59 53		−30 05	−30 10	
Mean.....	60° 03′			−30° 18′		

At station No. 7 of June 25, 4 feet from turret:

Dip with pin.....	22° 05′	21° 40′	Without pin.....	66° 05′	66° 08′	
Mer. 30°.....	21 30	22 05		65 48	65 55	
Mean.....	21° 50′			65° 59′		

At station No. 8 of June 25, 9 feet from turret:					
Dip without pin	70° 00′	70° 03′	With pin	49° 10′	48° 12′
Mer. 49°	69 28	69 38		48 55	49 05
Mean	69° 47′			49° 05′	
At station No. 9 of June 25, 2 feet from turret:					
Dip with pin	+ 1° 10′	− 0° 50′	Without pin	31° 12′	30° 05′
Mer. 78°	− 0 58	+ 0 45		30 40	30 39
Mean	+ 0° 02′			30° 32′	
At station No. 10 of June 25, 9 feet from turret:					
Dip without pin	53° 10′	53° 05′	With pin	21° 12′	21° 19′
Mer. 58°	52 22	52 31		21 20	21 34
Mean	52° 47′			21° 19′	
At station No. 11 of June 25, 9 feet from turret:					
Dip with pin	+39° 20′	39° 55′	Without pin	65° 39′	65° 3′
Mer. 47°	39 40	39 25		64 50	64 5′
Mean	39° 35′			65° 14′	

$\varepsilon = \delta - \varsigma = -13°.5$ has been taken as constant.

$\frac{\varphi}{\varphi_1} = \frac{\cos\theta \sin(\delta_1 - \theta_1)}{\cos\theta_1 \sin(\delta - \theta)}$, the total force φ at the shore station will be taken as the unit.

The pin weight now used is only about half the size of that used June 6, in order to permit the measures the total intensity within the turrets. We have:

$$\varphi_1 = [9.6587.6]\frac{\cos\theta_1}{\sin(\delta_1 - \theta_1)}$$

Station.				δ	θ	$\delta - \theta$	$\frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi}$
				° ′	° ′	° ′	
On shore				72 47	58 59	13 35	1.0
Above captain's cabin				67 42	47 49	19 40	0.7
In captain's cabin				68 09	36 24	31 38	0.7
Floor of captain's cabin				70 15	43 25	26 37	0.7
Forward turret				25 42	99 41	−74 12	0.1
Forward steering turret				68 22	151 31	−83 22	0.1
2 ft. from forward turret			towards port side	60 03	90 08	−30 18	0.8
4	do.	do.		65 59	43 56	21 50	0.6
9	do.	do.		69 47	49 05	20 29	0.5
2	do.	do.	towards stern	30 37	0 02	30 22	0.9
4	do.	do.		52 47	21 19	31 15	0.8
9	do.	do.		65 14	39 35	25 26	0.8

APPENDIX No. 6.

THIRD REPORT ON MAGNETISM OF IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

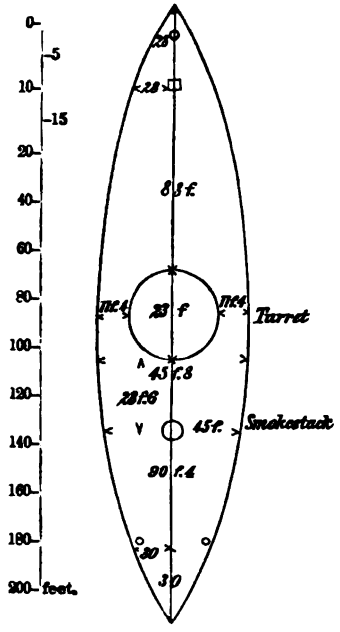
Magnetic survey of the Ericsson battery Passaic at the Brooklyn navy yard, June 25, 26, and 27, 1863, with an appendix on some experiments at the Charlestown navy yard July 3, by C. A. Schott, assistant United States Coast Survey.

The Passaic is an iron vessel, with one turret nearly amidships. On the top of it there is a small steering turret. Total length nearly 200 feet; diameter of turret 22 feet 11; height 8 feet 9; thickness 11 inches; thickness of sides of vessel 4 feet 10; draught of water about 9 feet.

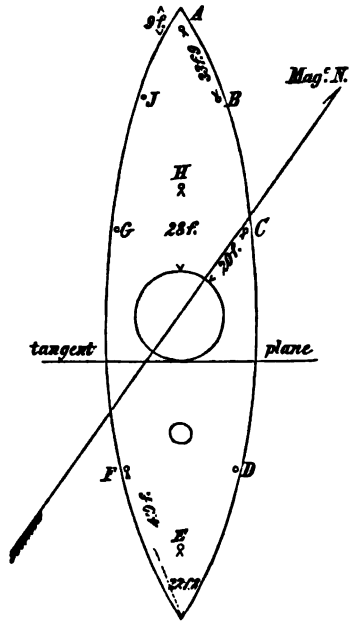
The methods and instruments employed in the survey of the Passaic are precisely the same as used in the survey of the Roanoke, and no further expla-

nation, in this respect, is therefore required. As in the second report on the latter vessel, the results and the record and computation are kept separate.

Deck plan of the Passaic.



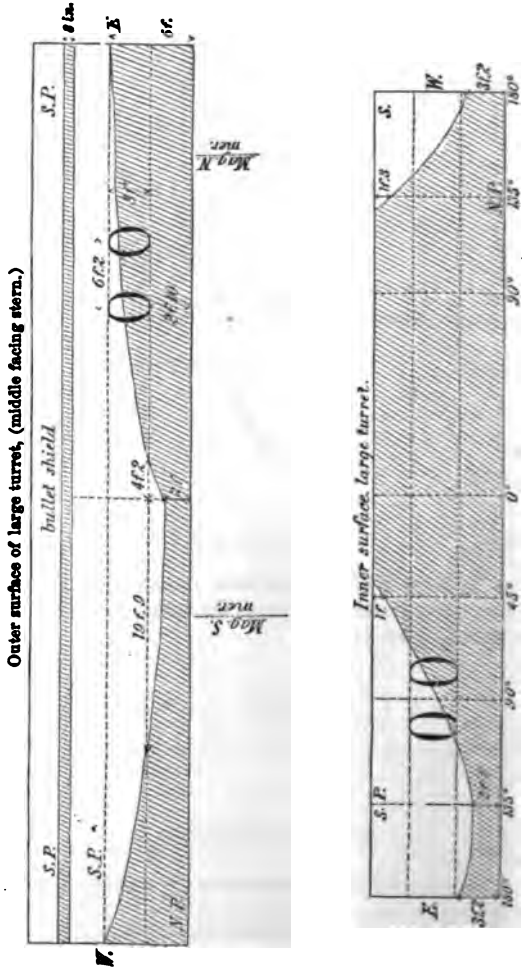
Position of magnetic stations.



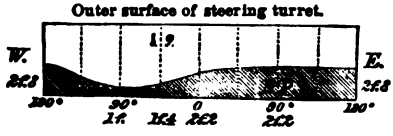
During my stay in New York the Passaic remained in the same general direction; the turret also remained stationary, workmen being busily engaged upon it and the small steering turret on top.

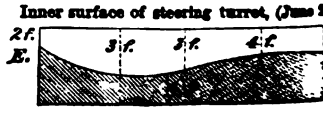
Polarity of turrets and plates. (*June* 25.)

Heading of vessel NW. by N.; tangent plan of development as shown on preceding sketch. Dimensions of turret: Height 8 feet 9; circumference 72 feet; thickness 11 inches; shield on top 2 feet 4 high and one-fourth inch thick. Dimensions of steering turret: Height 5 feet 10; circumference 25 feet; thickness 11 inches; N. polarity indicated by shading.

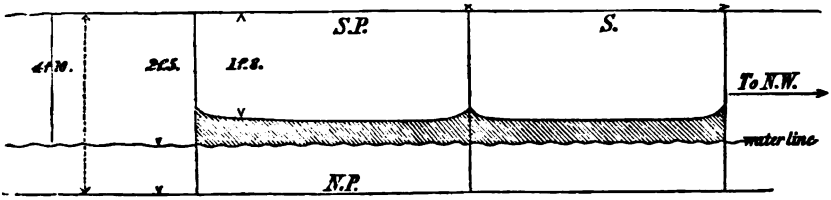


At the outer surface the N. polarity curve descends lowest in the southern half of the magnetic meridian and highest in the northern half. The distribution of polarity is practically the same as on the towers of the Roanoke. As the Passaic was but a short time in the yard, the lowest and highest points of the curve are probably not yet attained.





We notice again the greater surface of N. polarity *inside* the turrets compared with the less amount outside. There is S. polarity around the top of the vessel along its sides. The plates are nearly five feet long, overlapping each other, and forming a total thickness of 4 feet 10. There is but one width reaching from below the water-line.

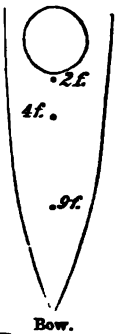


There is no open seam between the plates, yet there is a slight turn up of N. polarity, near the northernmost edge, the rudiment of the broad band as found on the plates of the Roanoke. Along the top of each plate there is S. polarity, width from 1 foot 8 to 2 feet.

Measures of horizontal force above and below deck.

These observations were made as usual, and are given in detail in appendix A. At each of the deck stations, A to I, observations were made at elevations of 1 foot and of 3 feet 7 inches. The starboard and stern stations B, C, D, E, give the relative horizontal force 0.79, 0.72, 0.56, and 0.58, that on shore being 1.00; the port stations and bow stations F, G, I, and A, give 1.08, 1.07, 0.93, and 1.15; mean of the first set (of small values) 0.66, and of the second set 1.06. The station H is intermediate, (0.80.) The effect of an elevation of 2 feet 7 is, upon the average, to increase the horizontal force from 0.85 to 0.99; in other words, the effect of the deck is to diminish the force. At an elevation of 3 feet above deck the average value 1.00 will be reached, (if the same ratio of increase holds.) In the captain's cabin, 3 feet 7 from floor, the force is 0.73, 1 foot below this station 0.96; and on the floor 2.39, showing an increase of force in either direction from deck. The last named station is probably affected by some local disturbance.

Along the central line of the vessel in the direction of the bow, 2 feet from the turret, the force is 1.79, 4 feet off 1.19, and 9 feet off, 1.10, the elevation of each station above deck being 3 feet 7. The effect of the turret, therefore, is to increase rapidly the horizontal force as we approach it, where it has strong N. polarity. Precisely the same result was reached on the Roanoke. Inside the turret (3 feet 7 inches above floor) the force is but 0.32, and inside the steering turret, in its axis, (3 feet 7 inches from floor,) it is 0.35. This is even a greater decrease than in the case of the Roanoke.



MEASURES OF TOTAL FORCE.

The relative total force was determined by means of Lloyd needle No. 1, circle and face east. For record and reduction see Appendix B. The same small pin weight was employed as on the Roanoke June 24. Of the deck stations 7 out of 9 give smaller force than on shore, viz: (10 inches above deck.) Total force on shore equal to 1.00.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
.89	1.01	.86	.98	1.13	.92	.74	.92	.99

At the same stations, 4 feet 10 above deck, we have 1.10, .94, .90, .99, 1.12,

.94, .73, .84, .86, showing but little change in the average. Mean of force 10 inches above deck 0.94, and 4 feet 10 from deck 0.93 Examining the column containing θ, (in the appendix,) we find the dip on the starboard side is considerably greater than on the port side; the total force also is greater on the starboard side. Inside the steering turret the total force is but 0.52, and inside the large turret but 0.13, precisely the same as found in the forward turret of the Roanoke. In the captain's cabin the total force varies but little at heights between 11 inches and 5 feet 6 inches above floor, viz: 0.34, 0.31, 0.28, 0.31, mean 0.31, the smallness of which value is due to the fact that the hull of the Passaic is of iron. Neither the horizontal nor the total force in the cabin appears favorable for the working of a compass placed in it. A trial may be made, but I doubt its success as a steering compass while at sea. At the stations above deck, 2, 4, and 9 feet off the turret, we have, respectively, 0.67, 0.74, and 0.84, an increase of force as we recede from the N. polarity of the side of the turret. This increase may be due to the fact that the position of the line of no polarity is but one foot above the height of the stations.

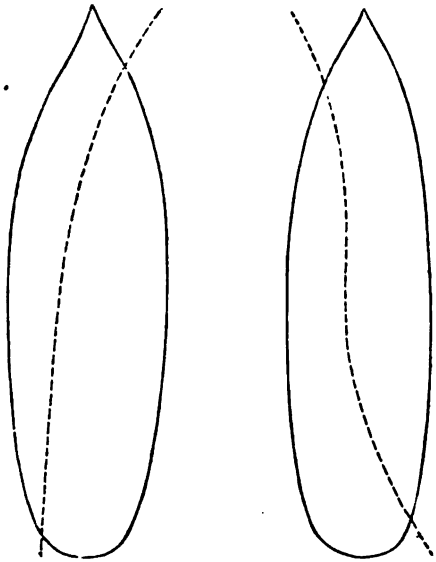
Examination of local deflection of compass.

The observations, both on shore and on board, are given in Appendix C. The compasses had previously been compared, and were found to agree within the limits of observation.

Station.	Elevation above deck.	Bearing of shore compass.	Correct reciprocal bearing.	Local deviation. (from N.)
	Feet.	°	°	°
A	2.6	267	270½	3½ W.
	5.5	267		3½ W.
	8.5	269½	266	3½ E.
B	2.6	250	269	19 W.
	5.5	249½		28½ W.
	7.5	244		25 W.
C	2.6	231	266½	35½ W.
	5.5	241		25½ W.
	7.5	244		22½ W.
D	2.6	244	259½	15½ W.
	5.5	235		24½ W.
	8.5	231		28½ W.
E	2.6	238	256½	18½ W.
	5.5	232		24½ W.
	6.5	238		18½ W.
F	2.6	254½	255½	1½ W.
	5.5	255½		½ W.
G	2.6	261	261½	½ W.
	5.5	265½		4½ E.
	6.5	263½		2½ E.
H	2.6	253	264½	11½ W.
	5.5	254½		9½ W.
	7.5	255½		8½ W.
I	2.6	272	265½	6½ E.
	5.5	274½		9½ E.

The stations B, C, D, on the starboard side, show an average west deflection of 23°, the stations A and E, at the bow and stern, give 3° and 18° W. H, on the central line, gives 11° W. On the other hand, the port stations F, G. I, show either nearly no deflection or east deflection, (1° W, 0. 7° E.) The line of no deflection, 2 feet 6 inches, above the deck, runs, therefore, closely along the port side of the Passaic, (whereas on the Roanoke it was much more central.) As I had no opportunity of testing the position of this line with the heading of the vessel in the reverse direction, (or other directions,) it would, of course, not be safe to place a compass in the vertical plane of this line, as it appears from

the observations on the Roanoke that the line there shifted to some extent as shown in the annexed diagram. The nodal line is indicated by dashes.



R. heads SE. R. heads NW.

June 27.—The Passaic headed, from observations at the bow, 55° + 180° = 235°, and from observations at the stern 222½°, mean 229°, or NW ¼ W. In the captain's cabin, on the floor, the heading was 52° + 180° = 232°, deviation ¼ point E. On the table in the wardroom the bearings were 38° + 180° = 218° and 223°, mean 221°, deviation ¾ point W. Two feet above the table the bearings were 42° + 180° = 222° and 234°, mean 228°, deviation none. At the bow of the Passaic, at an elevation of 7 feet, there is no deviation; over B and D the W. deviation increases as we ascend, and at C and H, owing to the proximity of the turret, it diminishes with the height. If a compass is placed above the turret it should be well centred to its axis; thus over the circumference of the steering turret, at an elevation of 2 feet 6, the deviation is not less than 81°, and at an elevation of 5 feet 5 inches it is still 30°.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES A. SCHOTT,
Assistant United States Coast Survey.

Professor A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent U. S. C. S., Chairman Compass Committee.

APPENDIX A.

Deflections.—June 26.—Uniform distance of centre of magnets 45 divisions. First, observation with magnet E., N. end E. and W.; second, magnet W., N. end W. and E., with scale at right angle to meridian. Next magnet N., N. end E. and W.; magnet S., N. end W. and E., with scale in apparent (magnetic) meridian.

One set in each position was taken, first, at an elevation of 1 foot above deck; and secondly, at an elevation of 3 feet 7 inches, unless stated otherwise.

STATION A.

Elevation.	*Deflections.*				*Mean.*
	°	°	°	°	
Scale at r. a. 1 ft.	5½	4½	4½	5	4.7
In mer..... 1 ft.	½	1	2½	1½	1.4
Scale at r. a. 3 ft. 7	4½	4	4½	3½	4.1
In mer..... 3 ft. 7	1½	2	2	1½	1.8

STATION B.

Scale at r. a. 1 ft.	6½	6½	5½	6½	6.3
In mer..... 1 ft.	1	3½	3½	1	2.3
Scale at r. a. 3 ft. 7	1½	1½	7	6½	4.1
In mer..... 3 ft. 7	2½	½	5	2½	2.8

STATION C.

Scale at r. a. 1 ft.	5½	5½	5½	7½	6.0
3 ft. 7	9½	6½	7	5½	7.1
In mer..... 3 ft. 7	8	3½	3½	2½	4.6

STATION D.

Scale at r. a. 1 ft.	9	6	6½	9½	7.7
3 ft. 7	6½	6½	4	7½	6.1
In mer..... 3 ft. 7	3½	2½	3	3½	3.1

STATION E.

Scale at r. a. 1 ft.	7½	7½	7	7½	7.4
3 ft. 7	4½	5	4½	5½	5.0
In mer..... 3 ft. 7	2	½	2½	3½	1.9

STATION F.

Scale at r. a. 1 ft.	3½	4½	4½	3½	4.0
3 ft. 7	4	3½	3½	3½	3.5
In mer..... 3 ft. 7	1½	1½	1	2½ (W=½)	1.6

STATION G.

Scale at r. a. 1 ft.	3	4½	4½	4½	4.1
3 ft. 7	4½	3½	3½	4	3.7

STATION H.

Scale at r. a. 1 ft.	3½	7½	7	3½	5.4
3 ft. 7	4½	5½	5	5½	5.1

STATION I.

Elevation.	*Deflections.*				*Mean.*
	°	°	°	°	
Scale at r. a. 1 ft.	4½	5½	4½	3½	4.6
3 ft. 7	3½	3½	4	4	3.7

STATION K.—In captain's cabin, (central between I and L)

Scale at r. a. 3 ft. 7	6½	4½	6	6½	5.9
2 ft. 8 above floor	4½	4½	5	3½	4.3
on floor	3	1	2½	½	1.6

STATION L.—2 ft. from surface of turret, in central line to bow.

Scale at r. a. 3 ft. 7	2	2½	2½	3	2.4

STATION M.—4 feet from surface of turret in central line to bow.

Scale at r. a. 3 ft. 7	2½	4½	4½	2½	3.6

STATION N.—9 ft. from surface of turret, in central line to bow.

Scale at r. a. 3 ft. 7	3½	4½	4½	3½	3.9

STATION O.—In steering turret, top cover of turret not on.

Scale at r. a. 2 ft. 3 below top	15	10½	10	14	12.4
In mer.....	6	7½	6	4	5.9

STATION P.—In large turret, alongside smaller gun, midway between gun and side of turret.

Scale at r. a. 3 ft. 7	15	13	10½	14½	13.3

STATION Q.—On shore, (June 25.)

Scale at r. a. 3 ft. 6	4½	4½	3½	4½	4.2
In mer..... w = ½	1½	1	1½	1½	1.4
Scale at r. a. (distance 35)	8½	10½	9½	9	9.4
In mer.....	4½	6	5½	4½	4.9

Station.	Elevation 1 ft. r^3tg v.	Elev'n 3 ft. 7. r^3tg v.	Relat. X. Elev'n 1 ft.	Relat. X. El. 3 ft. 7.
A	5970	6130	1.15	1.12
B	8690	7710	0.79	0.89
C	9580	13000	0.72	0.53
D	12320	9800	0.56	0.70
E	11830	7010	0.58	0.98
F	6370	4560	1.08	1.50
G	6400	5890	1.07	1.16
H	8610	8000	0.80	0.86
I	7331	5890	0.93	1.17
K	El. 0 ft. 2860 El. 2–8 7170	9420	2.39 0.96	0.73
L		3920		1.79
M		5730		1.19
N		6210		1.10
O		19270		0.35
P		21370		0.32
Q	6847		1.00	

APPENDIX B.

Record and reduction of observations for relative total intensity.

Dip on shore station by position needle 1, (June 24,) 72° 33′.5.
Observations with Lloyd needle No. 1, (June 27.)
On shore station 4 feet 10 from ground.

Dip with weight.	59° 35′	59° 20′	Without weight..	72° 56′	73° 05′
	30	19		73 15	72 55
Mean.....	59° 26′....		.....	73° 03′	

STATION A.—10 inches from deck:

Without weight.....	74° 30′	72° 20′	With weight.....	58° 00′	57° 40′
	72 20	74 20		56 10	56 18
Mean.....	73° 22′.....		.....	57° 02′	

STATION A.—4 feet 2 inches above deck:

With weight.....	55° 05′	55° 25′	Without weight.....	71° 10′	71° 00′
	54 25	54 30		69 08	69 13
Mean.....	54° 51′		.....	70° 08′	

STATION A.—6 feet 10 inches above deck:

Without weight.....	74° 40′	74° 45′	With weight.....	59° 10′	59° 18′
	30	25		62 35	62 20
Mean.....	74° 35′.....		.....	60° 48′	

STATION B.—10 inches from deck:

With weight.....	66° 35′	66° 40′	Without weight.....	77° 30′	77° 30′
	69 00	68 40		78 20	78 15
Mean.....	67° 44′.....		.....	77° 54′	

STATION B.—4 feet 10 inches above deck:

Without weight.....	77° 00′	76° 45′	With weight.....	65° 00′	64° 55
	76 40	76 40		64 05	64 05
Mean.....	76° 46′.....		.....	64° 31′	

STATION C.—10 inches from deck:

With weight.....	60° 40′	60° 38′	Without weight.....	76° 45′	76° 35′
	05	00		74 50	74 55
Mean.....	60° 21′.....		.....	75° 46′	

STATION C.—4 feet 10 inches above deck:

Without weight.....	75° 50′	75° 55′	With weight.....	61° 40′	61° 45′
	40	40		30	22
Mean.....	75° 46′.....		.....	61° 34′	

STATION D.—10 inches from deck:

With weight.....	71° 55′	71° 50′	Without weight.....	79° 50′	79° 50′
	70 40	70 35		80 40	80 25
Mean.....	71° 15′.....		.....	80° 11′	

STATION D.—4 feet 10 inches above deck:

Without weight.....	76° 40′	76° 40′	With weight.....	64° 05′	65° 40′
	75 21	75 32		64 00	63 20
Mean.....	76° 03′.....		.....	64° 16′	

STATION E.—10 inches from deck:

With weight.....	74° 50′	75° 02′	Without weight.....	81° 10′	81° 12′
	76 59	76 50		82 40	82 35
Mean.....	75° 55′.....		.....	81° 54′	

STATION E.—4 feet 10 inches above deck:

Without weight.....	75° 34′	77° 20′	With weight.....	68° 10′	68° 04′
	77 34	75 50		66 18	66 20
Mean.....	76° 34′.....		.....	67° 13′	

STATION F.—10 inches from deck:

With weight.....	57° 20′	56° 30′	Without weight.....	71° 40′	71° 55′
	55 05	55 20		73 00	72 30
Mean.....	56° 04′.....		.....	72° 16′	

STATION F.—4 feet 10 inches above deck:

Without weight.....	67° 31′	66° 55′	With weight.....	47° 15′	47° 28′
	66 35	66 40		48 10	47 55
Mean.....	66° 55′.....		.....	47° 42′	

STATION G.—10 inches above deck:

With weight	34° 45′	34° 45′	Without weight	66° 10′	64° 42′
	35 40	35 25		64 40	65 45
Mean	35° 09′			65° 19′	

STATION G.—4 feet 10 inches from deck:

Without weight	66° 50′	66° 50′	With weight	38° 30′	39° 25′
	67 40	67 40		36 48	37 00
Mean	67° 15′			37° 39′	

STATION H.—10 inches above deck:

With weight	55° 20′	55° 40′	Without weight	72° 20′	72° 37′
	56 10	56 10		71 50	71 53
Mean	55° 50′			72° 05′	

STATION H.—4 feet 10 inches above deck:

Without weight	74° 30′	74° 15′	With weight	56° 00′	56° 20′
	73 00	73 10		10	15
Mean	73° 44′			56° 09′	

STATION I.—10 inches above deck:

With weight	56° 25′	56° 30′	Without weight	71° 30′	71° 39′
	30	30		30	29
Mean	56° 29′			71° 28′	

STATION I.—4 feet 10 inches above deck:

Without weight	69° 45′	69° 45′	With weight	52° 40′	51° 57′
	70 35	70 35		47 50	48 39
Mean	70° 08′			50° 09′	

STATION O.—Inside steering turret, (central,) turret open on top. (Elevation 4 feet 10.)

Without weight	76° 25′	76° 10′	With weight	+24° 40′	+24° 39′
	76 00	76 25		+23 20	+23 51
Mean	76° 15′			24° 05′	

STATION P.—Inside large turret, (elevation 4 feet 10.)

With weight	—74° 40′	—74° 55′	Without weight	50° 00′	49° 53′
	—79 00	—78° 45′		49 40	49 51
Mean	—76° 50′			49° 50′	

STATION L.—2 feet from turret, (elevation 4 feet 10.)

Without weight	42° 50′	41° 10′	With weight	—14° 00′	—0° 49′
	42 00	41 20		+0 52	+0 30
Mean	41° 50′			—0° 16′	

STATION M.—4 feet from turret, (elevation 4 feet 10.)

With weight	+27° 10′	+27° 05′	Without weight	59° 55′	60° 17′
	+26 30	+26 50		60 00	1
Mean	26° 54′			60° 04′	

STATION N.—9 feet from turret, (elevation 4 feet 10.)

Without weight	60° 00′	60° 02′	With weight	35° 20′	33° 57′
	30	35		32 15	33 18
Mean	60° 17′			33° 39′	

STATION K.—In captain's cabin, 5 feet 6 inches above floor:

With weight	—46° 20′	—46° 25′	Without weight	34° 25′	33° 45′
	—46 20	—46 25		33 30	33 00
Mean	—46° 22′			33° 40	

STATION K.—4 feet 10 inches above floor:

Without weight	24° 50′	24° 40′	With weight	—52° 10′	—52° 24′
	20	20		—53 25	—53 10
Mean	24° 32′			—52° 59′	

STATION K.—2 feet 11 inches above floor:

With weight	—49° 00′	—49° 00′	Without weight	21° 25′	21° 39′
	—49 25	—49 20		21 40	21 35
Mean	—49° 11′			21° 32′	

STATION K.—11 inches above floor:

Without weight	29° 45′	29° 50′	With weight	—44° 00′	—43° 35′
	30 00	29 30		—43 25	—43 32
Mean	29° 46′			—43° 39′	

$$\epsilon = \delta - \zeta = 72^\circ\ 33.'5 - 72^\circ\ 63' = -29' \text{ (constant.)}$$

$$\varphi_1 = [9.65011]\ \frac{\cos\theta_1}{\sin(\delta_1 - \theta_1)}$$

Station.	ξ	δ	θ	$\delta - \theta$	$\frac{\phi_1}{\phi}$
	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	
On shore	73 03	72 34	59 26	13 08	1.00
A, 10 inches above deck	73 29	72 53	57 02	15 51	0.89
A, 4 feet 2 above deck	70 08	69 39	54 51	14 48	1.01
A, 6 feet 10 above deck	74 35	74 06	60 48	13 18	0.95
B, 10 inches above deck	77 54	77 25	67 44	9 41	1.01
B, 4 feet 10 above deck	76 46	76 17	64 31	11 46	0.94
C, 10 inches above deck	75 46	75 17	60 21	14 56	0.86
C, 4 feet 10 above deck	75 46	75 17	61 34	13 43	0.90
D, 10 inches above deck	80 11	79 42	71 15	8 27	0.98
D, 4 feet 10 above deck	76 03	75 34	64 16	11 18	0.99
E, 10 inches above deck	81 54	81 25	75 55	5 30	1.13
E, 4 feet 10 above deck	76 34	76 05	67 13	8 52	1.12
F, 10 inches above deck	72 16	71 47	56 04	15 43	0.92
F, 4 feet 10 above deck	66 55	66 26	47 42	18 44	0.94
G, 10 inches above deck	65 19	64 50	35 09	29 41	0.74
G, 4 feet 10 above deck	67 15	66 46	37 36	29 10	0.73
H, 10 inches above deck	72 05	71 36	55 50	15 46	0.92
H, 4 feet 10 above deck	73 44	73 15	56 05	17 10	0.84
I, 10 inches above deck	71 28	70 59	56 29	14 30	0.99
I, 4 feet 10 above deck	70 08	69 39	50 06	19 33	0.86
O, 4 feet 10 inside steering turret	76 15	75 46	24 05	51 41	0.52
P, 4 feet 10 inside large turret	49 50	49 21	—76 50	126 11	0.13
L, 4 feet 10, 2 feet from turret	41 50	41 21	— 0 16	41 37	0.67
M, 4 feet 10, 4 feet from turret	60 04	59 35	26 54	32 41	0.74
N, 4 feet 10, 9 feet from turret	60 17	59 48	33 39	26 09	0.84
K, 5 feet 6 above floor of captain's cabin	33 40	33 11	—46 22	79 33	0.31
K, 4 feet 10 above floor of captain's cabin	24 32	24 03	—52 50	76 53	0.28
K, 2 feet 11 above floor of captain's cabin	21 32	21 03	—49 11	70 14	0.31
K, 11 inches above floor of captain's cabin	29 46	29 17	—43 39	73 56	0.34

APPENDIX C.

Reciprocal bearings.—June 27.—Observations on board by myself; those on shore by Mr. Courtenay. Compasses Nos. 11 and 12*

STATION A.				STATION B.			
	Bearing of shore comp.	Reverse bearing.	Correct mag. bearing		Bearing of shore comp.	Reverse bearing.	Correct mag. bearing.
	°	°	°		°	°	°
At 2 ft. 6	267	91¼	270¼	At 2 ft. 6	250	.....	269
5 ft. 5	267	89¾	.....	5 ft. 5	242½	89	.....
8 ft. 5	269½	86	266	7 ft. 5	244	88½	.....
STATION C.				**STATION D.**			
At 2 ft. 6	231	86½	266½	At 2 ft. 6	244	79½	259½
5 ft. 5	241	86½	.....	5 ft. 5	235	79½	.....
7 ft. 5	244	86½	.....	8 ft. 5	231	.....	.....
STATION E.				**STATION F.**			
At 2 ft. 6	238	76½	256½	At 2 ft. 6	254½	75½	255½
5 ft. 5	232	76½	.....	5 ft. 5	255½	75½	.....
6 ft. 5	238	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
STATION G.				**STATION H, between B and I.**			
At 2 ft. 6	261	81½	261½	At 2 ft. 6	253	84½	264½
5 ft. 5	265½	81	.....	5 ft. 5	254½	84	.....
6 ft. 5	263½	81½	.....	7 ft. 5	255½	84½	.....

* They read from S. to E., &c., to 360°.

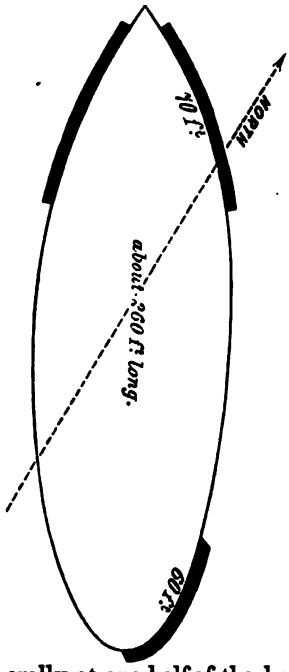
STATION I.				TOP OF STEERING TURRET ON CIRCUMFERENCE.			
At 2 ft. 6.....	272	85¼	265¼	At 2 ft. 6....	346	85¼	265
5 ft. 5.....	274¼	85¼	.....	5 ft. 5....	295¼	85	.....

N. B.—Could not observe the axis of the turret, as the top was not on.

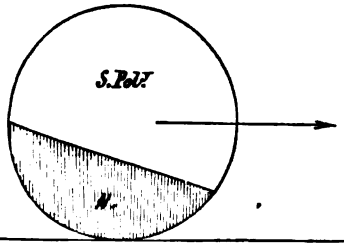
Appendix D.

Experiments made at the Monadnock, on the stocks at the Charlestown navy yard, July 3, 1863.

She has a wooden hull and but a small portion of her side armor was put on. The heavy lines in the diagram exhibit the amount of top-plating already put on. Heading of vessel NW. nearly. Height of plates 4 feet, length 5 feet, thickness 1 inch. This vessel will probably be provided with two turrets. Total thickness of armor 5 inches. Unless the armor is connected all round, the magnetic distribution will not assume that static condition which it is desirable to examine. On the top the plates are S. magnetic. On the starboard plates near the bow, the N. polarity changes into S. polarity 1 foot 6 inches from bottom, (2 feet at seam, which is close;) nearer to the bow the changes take place 2 feet from bottom, (3 feet 1 inch at seam;) On the port side plates N. polarity is predominant, nearest to the bow, 5 inches from top, (where it is S.) it changes to N.; further from bow change to N. 2 feet 6 from top; in third plate from end the change takes place 4 inches from bottom, and the last two plates show S. polarity all over. Of the stern plating, that nearest to it was S. magnetic, single, double, and triple plates. Further on, the strip of N. polarity at bottom increased from ½ inch to 1 foot 9 and 2 feet 5, and the last plate on the starboard side had N. polarity to within 3 inches of the top. Of a number of plates standing about the ship-house, the change from S. to N. polarity (bottom) took place generally at one-half of the height. The general distribution of the polarity of the hull (iron) turrets and plates is well illustrated and explained by the following simple experiments made at the yard:



Taking a soft iron bolt 2 feet 6 inches long and 1 inch in diameter, and holding it vertical, the lower end for 1 foot 1, showed N. polarity, the upper end S. polarity; now inverting it quickly the N. polarity of the former lower end, but now the upper, had changed to S. polarity. Holding the bolt in a direction parallel with the dipping needle, the intensity was stronger than before, and the change of polarity, after reversal of ends, was equally instantaneous. Holding it level and perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, the side turned towards the N. was N. magnetic, the opposite side (all along its length) was S. magnetic; turning it round its longitudinal axis no change was produced in the polarity. Balls and shells of various sizes were examined. Taking a 10-inch shell, the S. polarity



commenced 2 inches from botton on the S. side, and 5 inches from bottom on the N. side, in the magnetic meridian. Rolling this shell along the meridian line traced out in the ground, (towards the south,) I could not roll it fast enough to make the N. polarity rise; it always showed S. polarity on the top half. A similar observation as to the time required for induction was made on a wooden roller with an iron band on one end. Turning it as fast as could be done by hand, the distribution of the polarity on the band remained the same.

C. A. S.

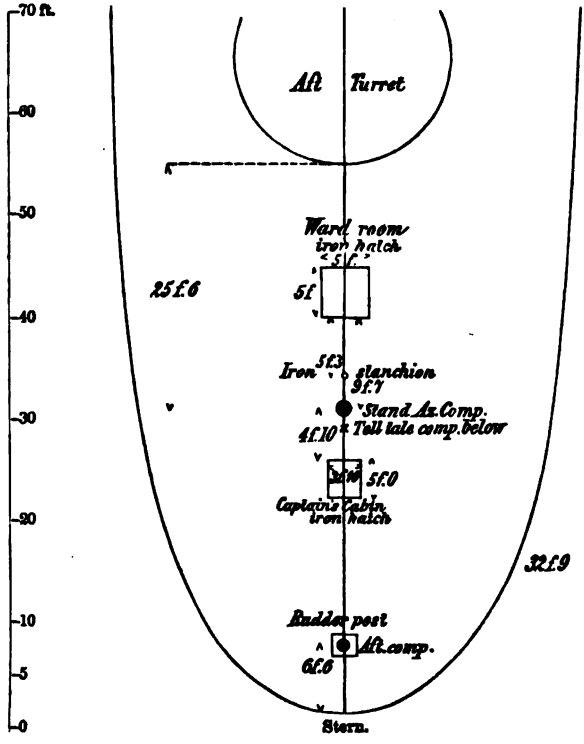
Appendix No. 7.

FOURTH REPORT TO COMPASS COMMITTEE.

Examination of the deviation of the compasses on board the United States steamer Roanoke, James river, Virginia, in November, 1863, by C. A. Schott, Assistant Coast Survey.

Coast Survey Office, *December* 19, 1863.

Dear Sir: In accordance with your instructions, received in October last, to ascertain the deviation of the compasses of the iron-clad steamer Roanoke, and to test the cabin compass, with and without its adjustment, I made a series of observations November 18, 19, and 20, the results of which are herewith respectfully submitted.



The following general arrangement was adopted to secure the requisite observations:

An azimuth compass was mounted on deck at an elevation of 4 feet 10 inches, in the midship line, and between the captain's cabin and the wardroom hatches, as shown in the diagram. The fore-and-aft line was, by measure, carefully traced out, and the lubber line of the azimuth compass placed in it. The other compasses were found located as follows: One at six and a half feet from the stern on deck (card about one foot above deck,) and near the rudder post; a second one, tell-tale compass, in the captain's cabin; a third one, above the middle turret, seen by reflectors, and about twenty-one feet above deck; and a fourth one, above forward turret, fluid compass, at about the same elevation above deck as the preceding one. At each compass an officer was stationed who noted the heading of the vessel each time the signal was given by the striking of the ship's bell. In this way simultaneous readings were secured with those taken by myself with the standard compass. The deviations of the standard compass from the bearings of a distant object being known, those of the other compasses were easily derived from it. To obtain the correct magnetic bearing of this object, three methods were employed: the first, by means of astronomical azimuths of the sun, the latitude, time, and magnetic declination being known; the second, by means of compass directions, measured to five objects on shore, and plotting the angles on our chart of Hampton Roads and James river entrance, 1863; and the third, by means of the observed magnetic bearings themselves. The resulting deviations of the compasses, as the vessel swung round, are given in tabular form and also graphically, the latter on the convenient diagrams, known as Napier's. These have been reproduced by this office. It is hardly necessary to state that I made use of the second edition of the admiralty's manual on the deviations of the compass, (London, 1863.)

The azimuth compass at my disposal was an indifferent one, requiring much care to secure the correct bearing within about three-fourths of a degree. The current reversed in about one hour, and as slack-water occurred near the middle of the day, only one tide a day could be used. On the first day observations extended over half a circle; on the second day a trial was made to turn the vessel through 360° by the aid of two steam-tugs, but they could not accomplish it; on the third day, fortunately, favored by a strong breeze, the vessel swung in the opposite direction, thus completing the heading for every point of the circle.

The left-hand tangent on the Rip Raps was used as the line of comparison for the bearings. The distance from the anchorage is seven and a quarter statute miles, and as the Roanoke had forty-five fathoms of chain out in thirty-seven feet water, and the standard azimuth compass was 251 feet aft, the circle in which this compass swung subtended an angle of 1° 32′ at the Rip Raps, and consequently made it desirable to allow for the various bearings accordingly. The correct magnetic bearing of the Rip Raps from the azimuth observations of the sun, the known time and variation, was found by computation:

At ebb tide.		*At flood tide.*	
Nov. 18.....	N. 76° 59′ E.	Nov. 18.....	N. 77° 56′ E.
20.....	76 34	19.....	77 08
Mean.....	76 46	Mean.....	77 32

Mean or correct bearing from the anchorage N. 77° 09′ E. In these computations the variation has been taken 1° 32′ W., as resulting from my observations at Fortress Monroe in 1856, and brought up to date by allowing an annual increase of 2½′. (For record see Appendix No. 1.)

The plotting of the four angles on the accompanying chart gives the true bearing of the line from the anchorage ..... N. 75° 30′ E.
Correction for variation ..... +1 32
Correct magnetic bearing ..... N. 77° 02′ E.
(For record see Appendix No. 2.)

By interpolating for each of the thirty-two points the observed bearing by disturbed compass, and taking the mean, a close approximation is obtained of the correct magnetic bearing. I find N. 76° 35′ E. This includes any irregularities in the effect of the ship's iron, and any error that may possibly be in the position of the lubber line. We then have correct magnetic bearing of Rip Raps:

Astronomically ..... N. 77° 09′ E
Geodetically 77 02
Magnetically 76 35

and giving the last value the weight one-half the adopted bearing becomes N. 76° 59′ E.

DEVIATION OF STANDARD COMPASS.

From observations of November 18 and November 20, and two on November 19, the following table of deviations was made up. The numbers in column "correct magnetic bearing of Rip Raps" are correct for position in the circle of rotation:

	Ship's head by (disturbed) stand. compass.	Observed bearing of R. R.	Correct magnetic bearing of same.	Deviation of standard compass.
November 18, 1863	N. 4° 00′ E.	N. 82° 00′ E.	N. 76° 15′ E.	5° 45′ W.
	15 30	85 10	76 17	8 53
	22 15	81 50	76 19	5 31
	34 00	82 30	76 29	6 01
	47 30	80 50	76 41	4 09
	56 00	78 00	76 44	1 16
	69 00	*81 34	76 53	4 41
	E.	*82 04	77 14	4 50
	S. 78 00 E.	*86 34	77 15	9 19
	68 50	*86 44	77 19	9 25
	56 00	84 30	77 29	7 01
	45 00	83 30	77 39	5 51
	34 00	81 00	77 42	3 18
	26 47	79 30	77 43	1 47
	26 30	79 30	77 43	1 47
November 20, 1863	21 30	77 20	77 45	0 25 E.
	16 00	76 20	77 44	1 24
	10 00	73 00	77 43	4 43
	S.	71 00	77 43	6 43
	S. 10 00 W.	66 50	77 42	10 52
	23 50	63 40	77 39	13 59
	35 20	62 50	77 29	14 39
	46 40	61 40	77 19	15 39
	66 00	61 30	77 09	15 39
	76 00	63 20	76 59	13 39
	N. 89 50 W.	68 00	76 44	8 44
	77 00	71 00	76 37	5 37
	65 50	72 15	76 29	4 14
	38 50	84 55	76 18	8 37 W.
	33 40	83 50	76 17	7 33
November 19, 1863	24 20	86 32	76 13	10 19
November 18, 1863	21 52	84 58	76 13	8 45
	21 29	87 12	76 13	10 59

The bearings marked with an asterisk (*) were not directly observed, (the turret and other objects being in the way;) the quantities are given in Appendix No. 4. The aft hatch was lowered during the above observations.

The red curve on diagram No. 1 represents this deviation of the standard compass. As I have found by experiment (see Appendix No. 5) that the condition of the iron hatch, whether lowered or raised, considerably affected the

standard compass, a second set of observations was made on the 19th, showing the deviations of the standard compass with the hatch raised; these were especially designed to find the deviations of the cabin compass under this condition.

The first column of the next table contains the bearing of the ship's head by (disturbed) azimuth compass; the second column contains the corresponding correct magnetic bearing; in the remaining columns the corresponding readings of the other four (disturbed) compasses have been inserted. The hatch was lowered in all these experiments.

Bearing of ship's head.

By disturb'd stand. compass.	Cor'ect bearing by stand. comp.	By disturb'd aft deck compass.	By disturbed tell-tale cabin compass.	By disturbed middle turret compass.	By disturbed forward turret compass.
N. 4° 00′ E.	N. 2° W.	N. ¼ W.	*N. ¼ E. to N. ¼ E.	N.	N. ¼ E.
15 30	N. 7 E.	N. ¼ W.	*N. by E. ¼ E.	N. 5° E.	N. ¼ E.
22 15	17	N. ¼ E.	*NNE. ¼ E. to NNE. ¼ E.	N. by E. ¼ E.	N. by E. ¼ E.
34 00	28	NNE. ¼ E.	*NE.	NNE. ¼ E.	NE. ¼ N.
47 30	43	NE. ¼ N.	*NE. by E. ¼ E. to NE. by E.	NE. ¼ N.	NE. ¼ E.
56 00	55	NE. by E. ¼ E.	*ENE. ¼ E.	NE. ¼ E. 2° E.	ENE.
69 00	64	E. by N.	*E ¼ N. to E. ¼ N.	ENE. 2° N.	E. by N.
E.	85	E. ¼ S.	*E. ¼ S.	E. ¼ N. 1° N.	E. ¼ S.
S. 78 00 E.	S. 87 E.	E. by S. ¼ S.	*E. by S. ¼ S. to E. by S. ¼ S.	E. ¼ S.	E. by S. ¼ S.
68 50	78	ESE. ¼ S.	*ESE. ¼ E.	E. by S. 2° S.	SE. by E. ¼ E.
56 00	63	SE. ¼ E.	*SE. by E. ¼ E.	SE. by E. ¼ E.	SE. ¼ E.
45 00	51	SE. ¼ S.	*SE. ¼ E.	SE. ¼ E.	SE. ¼ S.
34 00	37	SE. by S. ¼ S.	*SE. ¼ S. to SE. ¼ S.	SE. ¼ S.	SE. by S. ¼ S.
26 47	29	SSE.	*SSE. ¼ E. to SSE. ¼ E.	SE. by S. ¼ S.	SSE.
26 30	28				
21 30	21	S. by E.	SSE. ¼ S. SSE. 1-16 S. *SE. by S. ¼ S.	SSE. ¼ E.	S. by E. ¼ E.
16 00	15	S. ¼ E.	S. by E.	S. by E. 1° E.	S. by E.
10 00	5	S. ¼ W.	S. ¼ E.	S.	S.
S.	S. 7 W.	S. ¼ W.	S. ¼ W.	S. ¼ W. 2° W.	S. ¼ W.
S. 10 00 W.	21	S. by W. ¼ W.	SSW. ¼ S.	SSW. 1° W.	S. by W. ¼ W.
23 50	38	SSW. ¼ W.	SSW. ¼ W.	SW. by S.	SW. by S. ¼ S.
35 20	50	SW. ¼ S.	SW. ¼ S.	SW. 2° W.	SW. ¼ S.
46 40	62	SW.	SW. ¼ W.	SW. by W. ¼ W.	SW. by W. ¼ S.
66 00	82	SW. by W. ¼ W.	WSW.	W. by S. ¼ S.	WSW.
76 00	W.	W. by S. ¼ S.	W. by S. ¼ S.	W. ¼ S. 2° S.	W. by S. ¼ S.
N. 89 50 W.	N. 81 W.	W. by S.	W. ¼ S.	W. ¼ N.	W. ¼ S.
77 00	71	W. ¼ S.	W. by N.	WNW. 2° W.	W. ¼ N.
65 50	62	W. ¼ N.	WNW. ¼ W.	NW. by W. ¼ W.	W. by N. ¼ N.
40 30	(50)		*NW. ¼ N. *NW. ¼ W.		
38 50	47	WNW. ¼ N. NNW.	NW. ¼ N. NW. 1-16 N.	NW. ¼ N. 1° N NW. ¼ N. 2° N.	NW. ¼ W.
33 40	41		NW. ¼ N. (†)		
24 20	35	NW. by W. ¼ W.	*N. by W. ¼ W.	†NNW. ¼ W.	NW. by N.
21 52	31				
21 29	32				

† Ship swinging.

Now, if there was no deviation in the four compasses, the bearings in each horizontal line of the last five columns ought to be the same, the actual differences from column two or the deviations are given in the table below. The readings by the tell-tale compass, to which an asterisk is prefixed, are those when the magnet intended for compensation was in its place; those without the asterisk were taken with the magnet removed.

Correct magnetic bearing of ship's head.	Deviation of—				
	Aft deck compass.	Tell-tale compass with magnet.	Tell-tale compass without magnet.	Middle turret compass.	Forward turret compass.
N. 2° W.	8° E.	7° W.	.....	2° W.	5° W.
N. 7 E.	15	13	.....	2 E.	1 E.
17	9	15	.....	3	3 W.
28	3	17	.....	0	9
43	1 W.	14	.....	1	8
55	4	15	.....	4	12
64	15	17	.....	1 W.	15
85	11	11	.....	1	13
S. 87 E.	11	11	.....	0	14
78	13	9	.....	1	16
63	10	5	.....	1	12
51	9	3	.....	2	9
37	9	0	.....	2 E.	9
29	7	3 E.	.....	1 W.	7
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	10	11	3 W.	1	4
15	9	.....	4	3	4
5	11	.....	2	5	5
S. 7 W.	1	.....	2 E.	1	1 E.
21	1 E.	.....	4	2	4
38	13	.....	13	4 E.	10
50	13	.....	13	3	8
62	17	.....	14	3	11
82	20	.....	15	6	15
W.	20	.....	14	5	14
N. 81 W.	20	.....	10	1	12
71	22	.....	8	1 W.	13
62	22	.....	3	0	14
(50)	.....	9 W.	.....	.....	.....
47	20	.....	4 W.	2 E.	4
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	23	14	.....	.....	1 W.
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Diagram No. 2 represents the above deviations of the tell-tale compass with the magnet, and also without the magnet, and diagram No. 3 exhibits the deviations of the aft deck and the turret compasses.

The following observations, of November 19, were made when the iron hatch was up or closed, in order to test its effect upon the cabin compass.

	Ship's head by disturbed standard compass.	Observed bearing of Rip Raps.	Correct magnetic bearing of the same.	Deviation of stand. compass. (Hatch up.)
November 19, 1863.....	N. 27° 30′ W.	N. 79° 20′ E.	N. 76° 15′ E.	3° 05′ W.
	18 50	82 50	76 13	6 37
	N. 5 00 E.	87 40	76 15	11 25
	[N. 14 30 E.]	[87 50]	76 17	11 33
	22 30	88 00	76 19	11 41
	49 00	S. 87 30 E.	76 42	15 48
	67 00	86 30	76 51	16 39
	†88 50	*84 50	77 12	17 58
	S. 68 00 E.	*83 35	77 19	19 06
	49 00	87 20	77 35	15 05
	22 00	N. 84 20 E.	77 45	6 35
	10 40	78 40	77 43	0 57
	2 30	72 40	77 43	5 03 E.

The two values within brackets are interpolated.

* These bearings were indirectly observed, as the turret was in the way.

† Probably 84° 50′, card swinging.

Tree S. 79° 00′ E.	R. R. N. 80° 20′ E.	∠ Tree and R. R. 20° 40′
78 30	80 20	Tree S. 64° 10′ E.
	81 30	
78 45	80 10	R. R. S. 84° 50′ E.
	80 35	

Nansemond S.	40° 30′ W.	∠ Nanse. and R. R.	139° 15′
	39 10	Nanse.	S. 55° 40′ W.
	39 50	R. R.	83 35

The observed deviation of the standard compass (with hatch up) is shown on diagram No. 1, dotted curve.

From simultaneous readings of the other compasses, the following additional deviations have been obtained. For the observations see Appendix No. 6.

Cor'ect magnetic bearing of ship's head.	Deviation of—			
	Aft deck compass.	Tell-tale compass with magnet.	Middle turret compass.	For'ard turret compass.
N. 31° W.				
25	17° E.	17° W.	5° W.	0
6	16	12	0	0
N. 3 E.	14	17	3	3° W.
11	11	17	0	3
33	9 W.	18	6	12
50	10	15	6	15
71	13	12	3	15
(—4)				
S. 87 E.	17	11	1	17
64	13	5	5	16
29	4	5 E.	1	9
12	4	8	1	4
S. 3 W.	0	14	2 E.	0

The deviations of the tell-tale compass are given on diagram II, and those of the other compasses on diagram III.

From the preceding deviation tables, or from the diagrams I, II, III, we draw the following general conclusions:

With the ship heading to the *eastward* all the compasses deviate to the west, and with the head to the *westward* all deviations are to the *east*.

The neutral directions are approximating to the north and south.

If the rule found from similar investigations made in England applies in our case, it would indicate that the Roanoke headed nearly NNW. at the time when the armor plates were put on.*

The deviations of the middle turret compass are the least, hardly exceeding one-third of a point; the other compasses deviate as much as one and a half point. In this connexion it should be stated that the middle turret compass and the forward turret compass are both about 20½ feet above deck.

The uncertainty in the determination of a deviation is about ¾ of a degree for the standard compass, and about two degrees for the other compasses, (some not being read nearer than ¼ of a point.)

Whether we use the full or dotted curve of the standard compass, the deviations of the other compasses, depending upon those, come out the same within the stated uncertainties, as they should do.

The cause of the apparent inflexion of the full curve of the standard compass (diagram I) must be sought in the effect of the lowered iron hatch; when it was raised the curve became normal.

On diagram II we notice a very close correspondence of the dotted and dashed curves, showing that the hatch, whether open or closed, did not affect the cabin compass. The only change, in reference to this compass, when the hatch is raised, is to raise also the neutral line, in which case a strong S. polarity becomes opposed to the standard compass. The same two curves also indicate that, though the adjusting magnet was in its place, the compass still deviates

* The committee can, no doubt, easily obtain the desirable information.

when heading NE., as much as a point and a half; without this magnet, when heading S.W., the greatest deviation was one and a quarter point.

For the purpose of a ready comparison with similar investigations, and to obtain a better view of the separate effect of the iron of the ship upon the compasses, it is necessary to express their deviations analytically. According to the theory given in the Admiralty's Manual, we have the deviation $\delta = \zeta - \zeta^1$ expressed with sufficient accuracy (the coefficients not exceeding 20′) by the formula—

$$\delta = A + B \sin \zeta^1 + C \cos \zeta^1 + D \sin 2\zeta^1 + E \cos 2\zeta^1$$

The deviations for each compass and each point, setting out from the disturbed or compass courses, are given in Appendix No. 7; they have been made out from the Napier diagrams.

Let δ_1 indicate the deviations of the aft fleck compass.
δ_2 indicate the deviations of the cabin tell-tale compass without the magnet.
δ_3 indicate the deviations of the standard compass on deck.
δ_4 indicate the deviations of the middle turret compass.
δ_5 indicate the deviations of the forward turret compass.

We then have the following numerical results, remarking that those for δ_3 are only approximate, as the vessel was not swung through the whole circle, with the magnet off:

$\delta_1 = +4^\circ\ 5' - 17^\circ\ 35' \sin \zeta^1 + 4^\circ\ 43' \cos \zeta^1 + 0^\circ\ 38' \sin 2\zeta^1 - 0^\circ\ 27' \cos 2\zeta^1$
$\delta_2 = -3\ 9 - 12\ 30 \sin \zeta^1 - 6\ 23 \cos \zeta^1 + 2\ 27 \sin 2\zeta^1 - 0\ 45 \cos 2\zeta^1$
$\delta_3 = +0\ 29 - 7\ 50 \sin \zeta^1 - 8\ 00 \cos \zeta^1 + 5\ 40 \sin 2\zeta^1 - 1\ 19 \cos 2\zeta^1$
$\delta_4 = -0\ 27 - 2\ 24 \sin \zeta^1 - 0\ 29 \cos \zeta^1 + 0\ 42 \sin 2\zeta^1 - 0\ 46 \cos 2\zeta^1$
$\delta_5 = -2\ 14 - 13\ 33 \sin \zeta^1 - 0\ 59 \cos \zeta^1 + 2\ 56 \sin 2\zeta^1 - 0\ 44 \cos 2\zeta^1$

REMARKS IN REGARD TO COEFFICIENTS.

To A. Is large for aft deck and tell-tale compasses, partly the effect of index error, partly that of soft iron; the forward turret compass is probably affected with index error alone.

To B. For an iron-clad and turreted vessel the amount is small. The negative sign indicates that the Roanoke was probably built (plated) head to the north. The small value for the middle turret is not due to elevation, as the equally elevated forward turret shows a much greater value. The negative sign also indicates an attraction of the north point of the compass to the stern.

To C, the second part of the semicircular deviation. The values are of ordinary magnitude, and the sign, at least for four localities, indicates that the ship headed westerly when plated, and that the north point of the compass is attracted to the port side.

To D, first part of the quadrantal deviation. This coefficient has, with rare exceptions, a positive value, as also in the present case. The amount for the standard compass is the only large value, no doubt due to the induction of the soft iron (tested to be such) of the hatches.

To E. This coefficint should, in general, be smaller than D; it rises only in the case of the standard compass to any considerable amount, and is explained in the same way as the corresponding large value of the other coefficient of the quadrantal deviation.

I conclude this report with a steering table for each compass, and adapted to the magnetic latitude 69½°, the dip at the mouth of the James river.

Steering table.

Correct magnetic course proposed to be made.	Course to be steer'd by aft compass.	Course to be steer'd by tell-tale compass with magnet.	Course to be steer'd by tell-tale compass without magnet.	Course to be steer'd by middle turret compass.	Course to be steer'd by forward turret compass.
N	N. by W. ½ W	N. by E. ½ E		N. ½ E	N. ½ E
N. by E	N	NNE. ½ E		N. by E. ½ N	N. by E. ½ E
NNE	NNE. ½ E	NE. ½ N		NNE. ½ E	NE. by N. ½ N
NE. by N	NE. ½ N	NE. ½ E		NE. by N. ½ E	NE
NE	NE. ½ E	NE. by E. ½ E		NE. ½ E	NE. by E
NE. by E	NE. by E. ½ E	ENE. ½ E		ENE. ½ E	ENE. ½ E
ENE	E. by N. ½ E	E. by N. ½ E		ENE. ½ E	E. ½ N
E. by N	E. ½ S	E. ½ S		E. by N. ½ E	E. ½ S
E	E. by S. ½ S	E. by S		E. ½ S	E. by S. ½ S
E. by S	ESE. ½ S	ESE. ½ E		E. by S. ½ S	ESE. ½ S
ESE	SE. by E. ½ S	ESE. ½ S		ESE. ½ S	SE. ½ E
SE. by E	SE	SE. by E. ½ S		SE. by E. ½ S	SE. ½ E
SE	SE. by S. ½ E	SE. ½ S		SE. ½ S	SE. by S
SE. by S	SE. by S. ½ S	SE. by S. ½ E		SE. by S	SSE. ½ E
SSE	SE. by E. ½ E	SE. by S. ½ S	SSE. ½ S	SSE. ½ S	SSE. ½ S
S. by E	S. ½ E	SSE. ½ S	S. by E. ½ S	S. by E. ½ S	S. ½ E
S	S. ½ W	S. by E. ½ E	S	S. ½ W	S. ½ W
S. by W	S. by W		S. by W. ½ S	S. by W. ½ W	S. by W. ½ S
SSW	SSW. ½ S		SSW. ½ S	SSW. ½ W	SSW. ½ S
SW. by S	SSW. ½ W		SSW. ½ W	SW. by S. ½ S	SW. by S. ½ S
SW	SW. by S. ½ S		SW. by S ½ S	SW. ½ S	SW. ½ S
SW. by W	SW. ½ S		SW. ½ S	SW. by W. ½ S	SW. ½ S
WSW	SW. ½ W		SW. by W. ½ S	WSW. ½ S	SW. by W
W. by S	SW. by W. ½ W		WSW. ½ S	W. by S. ½ S	WSW. ½ S
W	WSW. ½ W		W. by S. ½ S	W. ½ S	W. by S. ½ S
W. by N	W. by S. ½ W		W. ½ N	W. by N	W
WNW	W		W. by N. ½ N	WNW	W. by N. ½ N
NW. by W	W. by N. ½ N	NW. ½ W	NW. by W	NW. by W	WNW. ½ N
NW	WNW. ½ N	NW. by N	NW. ½ N	NW	NW. ½ W
NW. by N	NW. by W. ½ N	N. by W. ½ W		NW. by N. ½ N	NW. by N. ½ N
NNW	NW. ½ N	N. by W. ½ N		NNW. ½ N	NNW. ½ N
N. by W	NNW. ½ W	N		N. by W. ½ N	N. by W. ½ N
N	N. by W. ½ W	N. by E. ½ E		N. ½ E	N. ½ E

For the forward turret compass I also present a steering dygogram. Its eccentric four-cusped figure, when constructed for a number of compasses, serves to exhibit to the eye the peculiarities of their deviations; the elongated shape in the present case is due to the value of A. Cutting out the four-cusped figure and pasting it on the face of the compass, (in its proper position and proportionally enlarged, if the compass card is greater,) the vessel can be correctly steered, with the advantage that we can by inspection, at any time, know the correct magnetic and compass course as well as the deviation. The principle of Ritchie's compass, however, does not admit of the use of such a diagram.

I remain, sir, yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES A. SCHOTT,
Assistant United States Coast Survey.

Professor A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey,
Chairman Compass Committee.

Appendix No. 1.

Latitude, 36° 57′ 25″; longitude, 76° 25′ 20″; both from chart.

Double alt. of ⊙ *November* 18, *p. m.*

By hack watch.			Index error 1′ on.		
h.	*m.*	*s.*	°	′	″
1	37	29	55	22	10
	38	33.5		9	00
	39	38.5	54	55	20
	40	43		42	20
	41	29.5		31	50
1	39	34.7	54	56	08

Hence ⊙ alt. 27° 42′ 04″ and by $\sin \frac{1}{2} t = \sqrt{\frac{\sin\left(\frac{z+(\varphi-\delta)}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{z-(\varphi-\delta)}{2}\right)}{\cos\varphi \cos\delta}}$

H. watch fast of *mean* t. 24*s.*, and pocket w. slow 1½ *m.*

November 18, *A. M.*

Compass bearing of ⊙, by pocket w.: Ebb.					Bearing of R. R. (tg.)			
h.	*m.*	°	′			°	′	
11	10	S. 2	35	W.	N.	86	30	E.
	15	2	50			85	50	
	20	5	00			87	10	
	25	6	35			87	00	
	30	8	00			87	30	
						87	40	
Mean 11	20	S. 5	00	W.		88	00	
+	1.5					88	00	
						87	12	

Hence by $\text{tg} \frac{1}{2}(A+S) = \cot \frac{1}{2} t \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\Delta-\lambda)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\Delta+\lambda)}$

$$\text{tg} \frac{1}{2}(A-S) = \cot \frac{1}{2} t \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\Delta-\lambda)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\Delta+\lambda)}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(A+S) \pm \frac{1}{2}(A-S)$$ Heading N.

True bearing of ⊙	S.	6°	45′ E.
Observed ∠ ⊙ and R.R.		97	48
True bearing of R.R.	N.	75	27
Variation,		1	32
Correct magnetic bearing R.R.		76	59

November 18, *P. M.*

						Flood.			
h.	*m.*	°	′			°	′	°	′
0	45	S. 21	00	W.	Bearing of R.R. N.	81	20 E., N.	78	20 E.
	50	21	20			80	40	79	10
	55	22	20			79	20	79	20
1	00	24	00			78	30	79	20
Mean 1	52.5	S. 22	10	W.		N. 79	30	E.	

Whence true az. of ⊙ 19° 04′ Heading S.SE.

∠ R.R. and ⊙ 122 40

True bearing of R.R.,	N. 76° 24′ E.
Variation,	1 32
Correct magnetic bearing	77 56

November 19, *P. M.*	⊙	*Flood.*
2*h.* 27*m.*	S. 46° 20′ W.	R.R., N. 81° 30′ E.
32	46 50	80 10
37	48 40	80 20
42	50 10	80 20
Mean 2 34.5	48 00	80 35

Whence true az. of ⊙	S. 43° 01′ W.	Heading S.
∠ R. R. and ⊙	147 25	
True bearing of R. R.	N. 75 36 E.	
Variation,	1 32	
Correct magnetic bearing	77 08	

November 20, *P. M.*	⊙	*Ebb.*
1*h.*13*m.*	S. 33° 10′ W.	R. R. N. 83° 40′ E.
18	34 10	84 00
23	36 20	83 50
53	41 40	Heading NW. by N.
1 26.7	S. 36 20 W.	

Whence true az. of ⊙	S. 27° 32′ W.
∠ R. R. and ⊙	132 30
True bearing of R. R.	N. 75 02 E.
Variation,	1 32
Correct magnetic bearing	76 34

Appendix No. 2.

Observed bearings with standard compass for position at slack-water immediately following the end of ebb.

November 18, 10 *A. M.*—Ebb tide running about two knots:

Heading N. 21° 30′ W. N. 21° 25′ W. } Mean N. 21° 29′ W.
21 40 21 20

November 18.—Last of ebb. Hatch of captain's cabin lowered:

Old Pt. C. L. H.	Wh. Sh. L. Ho.	Old Pt. C. L. H.
N. 77° 40′ E.	N. 38° 00′ W.	N. 77° 20′ E.
77 30	37 50	77 30
77 20	37 00	78 20
79 20	37 30	78 20
78 20	38 00	78 00
78 10	38 00	78 20
78 00	38 10	78 10
77 40	38 20	77 40
N. 78 00 E.	N. 37 51 W.	N. 77 58 E.

Craney is'd.	R. R. tg.	Nansemond river, west shore tangent.
S. 33° 10′ E.	N. 86° 30′ E.	S. 49° 00′ W.
32 00	85 50	48 30
31 30	87 10	45 50
32 30	87 00	46 00
31 30	87 30	49 00
31 00	87 40	
31 00	88 00	47 40
29 30	88 00	
31 20		
30 10	N. 87 12 E.	
S. 31 22 E.		

November 19.—Last of ebb. Hatch lowered:

R. R. tg.	Old Pt. C. L. H.	Nansemond, tg.	Wh. S. L. H.
N. 86° 30′ E.	N. 78° 40′ E.	S. 48° 00′ W.	N. 39° 00′ W.
85 30	78 50	48 00	39 00
86 40			
86 50	N. 78 45 E.	S. 48 00 W.	N. 39 00 W.
87 10			
N. 86 32 E.			

Heading at 10*h*. 25*m*. N. 24° 20′ W.

Hatch raised:

R. Raps, tg.	Old Pt. C. L. H.	Nansemond.
N. 79° 20′ E.	N. 71° 30′ E.	S. 46° 30′ W.
79 20	71 10	42 30
		42 40
N. 79 20 E.	N. 71 20 E.	42 00
		S. 43 25 W.

White S. L. H.	Heading.
N. 43° 40′ W.	N. 27° 00 W.
45 00	27 20
45 50	27 20
	28 20
N. 44 50 W.	N. 27 30 W.

RESULTING ANGLES.

November 18.—Wh. S. L. H.—Old Pt. C. L. H.	115° 50′	w = 2	Mean 116° 24′	
19 " "	117 45			
19 " "	116 10			
18 Old Pt. C. L. H.—R. R., tg.	9 13	w = 2	8° 33′	
19 " "	7 47			
19 " "	8 00			
18 Nanse., tg.—Wh. S. L. H.	94 29	w = 2	Mean 93° 26′	
19 " "	93 00			
19 " "	91 45			
18 Craney I.—Nanse., tg.			79 02	

These angles place the vessel in latitude and longitude as given in the first ppendix, true azimuth of line to Rip Raps from anchorage N. 75° 30′ E.

Appendix No. 3.

The following table of bearings is made up directly by interpolation from the general table of observations given in the body of the report, and contains the observed bearings of the line to the Rip Raps for each of the thirty-two points of the (disturbed) azimuth compass.

Heading by disturbed standard compass.	Rip Raps bear—	Heading by disturbed standard compass.	Rip Raps bear—
N.	N. 82° 50′ E.	S.	N. 71° 00 E.
N. by E.	83 52	S. by W.	67 03
NNE.	81 50	SSW.	63 57
NE. by N.	82 30	SW. by S.	62 44
NE.	81 08	SW.	61 51
NE. by E.	78 00	SW. by W.	61 35
ENE.	81 10	WSW.	61 46
E. by N.	86 34	W. by S.	64 30
E.	82 04	W.	67 56
E. by S.	86 34	W. by N.	70 00
ESE.	86 25	WNW.	72 02
SE. by E.	84 30	NW. by W.	76 55
SE.	83 30	NW.	82 00
SE. by S.	81 00	NW. by N.	83 55
SSE.	77 20	NNW.	85 34
S. by E.	73 37	N. by W.	88 06

Approximate correct magnetic bearing. Mean, N. 76° 35′ E.

Appendix No. 4.

Craney is'd bears S. 37° 00′ E. observed ∠ between R. R. and C. is'd.
" 36 30 N. 87° 12′ E. and S. 31° 22′ E.
" 32 00 61° 26′
" 31 50

Appendix No. 5.

Bearings by standard compass.

	Rip Raps.	Old Point C. L.	White Shoal light.	Nansemond.	Heading.
Hatch down..	N. 86° 30′ E.	N. 78° 40′ E.	N. 39° 00′ W.	S. 48° 00′ W.	N. 24° 30′ W.
	85 30	78 50	39 00	48 00	
	86 40				
	86 50	78 45	39 00	48 00	
	87 10				
	86 32				
Hatch up....	N. 79 20 E.	N. 71 30	N. 43 40 W.	S. 46 30 W.	N. 27 00 W.
	79 20	71 10	45 00	42 30	27 30
			45 50	42 40	27 30
	79 20	71 20			
			44 50	42 00	28 30
				43 25	27 30

Difference, deviation E, when up.. } + 7° 12′ + 7° 25′ + 5° 50′ + 4° 35′ + 3° 10

Hence average deviation 5° 38′.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Record of simultaneous bearings November 19.—Ship's head.

By disturbed standard compass.	Correct bearing by standard compass.	By disturbed aft deck compass.	By disturbed tell-tale compass.	By disturbed middle turret compass.	By disturbed forward turret compass.
N. 27° 30′ W.	N. 31° W.	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 50	25	NW. ½ N.....	N. ½ W.....	NNW. ½ N.....	NW. by N. ½ N....
N. 5 00 E.	6	NNW.....	N. ½ E.....	N. ½ W.....	N. ½ W.....
[N. 14 30 E.]	N. 3 E.	N. by W.....	N. by E. ½ E.....	N. ½ E.....	N. ½ E.....
22 30	11	N.....	NNE. ½ E.....	N. by E.....	N. by E. ½ E.....
49 00	33	NE. ½ N.....	NE. ½ E.....	NE. ½ N.....	NE.....
67 00	50	NE. by E. ½ E...	NE. by E. ½ E....	NE. by E.....	NE. by E. ½ E....
*88 50	*71	E. ½ N.....	E. by N.....	ENE. ½ E.....	E. ½ N.....
S. 68 00 E.	S. 87 E.	E. by S. ½ S.....	E. by S. ½ S.....	E. ½ S.....	E. by S. ½ S.....
49 00	64	SE. ½ E.....	SE. by E. ½ E	SE. by E. ½ E. ..	SE. ½ E.....
22 00	29	SSE. ½ E.....	SE. by S.....	SSE. ½ E.....	S. by E. ½ E.....
10 40	12	S. ½ E.....	SSE. ½ S.....	S. by E.....	S. ½ E.....
2 30	S. 3 W.	S. ½ W.....	S. by E.....	S. 1° W.....	S. ½ W.....

* The card was probably not quite steady. All the other compasses indicate a correction of about —4°. Hence the correct bearing, N. 67° E.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Bearing by disturbed compass.	Deviation of—					
	Aft deck compass.	Tell-tale compass with magnet.	Tell-tale compass without magnet.	Standard azimuth comp. Hatch down.	Middle turret compass.	For'ard turret compass.
N.....	11° E.	12° W.	.....	7° W.	1¼° W.	3° W.
N. by E.....	8	12	.....	8	0	2
NNE.....	1¼	15¼	.....	6	1	5
NE. by N.....	2¼ W.	17	.....	6	2¼	8
NE.....	5	18	.....	4¼	1¼	10
NE. by E.....	7	16	.....	2	2¼	12
ENE.....	10	15	.....	4	2¼	14
E. by N.....	14	15	.....	5	2	15
E.....	13	13	.....	4¼	1	15
E. by S.....	13	11	.....	9	1¼	15
ESE.....	15	8	.....	9¼	2¼	16
SE. by E.....	19¼	5	.....	7	3	15¼
SE.....	10	1¼	.....	5	1¼	12¼
SE. by S.....	8	3 E.	.....	3	1	11
SSE.....	6	7	4° W.	0	1	9
S. by E.....	6¼	14	4	3 E.	2	4¼
S.....	5¼	.....	0	6¼	3	3
S. by W.....	0	.....	3 E.	11	1	2 E.
SSW.....	6 E.	.....	8¼	14	2	6
SW. by S.....	12	.....	13	15	3 E.	8¼
SW.....	17	.....	14	15¼	3	8¼
SW. by W.....	19	.....	14	15¼	3	11¼
WSW.....	20	.....	14¼	15¼	4¼	15
W. by S.....	20	.....	13	13	5¼	13¼
W.....	22	.....	9	9	3¼	12
W. by N.....	22	.....	8	6	0	13
WNW.....	20	.....	4	4¼	1 W.	10
NW. by W.....	22	.....	0	0	0	6
NW.....	19	.....	4	5¼ W.	¼ E.	2
NW. by N.....	16	11 W.	.....	7¼	1 W.	1 W.
NNW.....	14	14	.....	9¼	3 E.	2
N. by W.....	11	15	.....	9¼	1¼ W.	2¼
N.....	11	12	.....	7	1¼	3

APPENDIX No. 8.

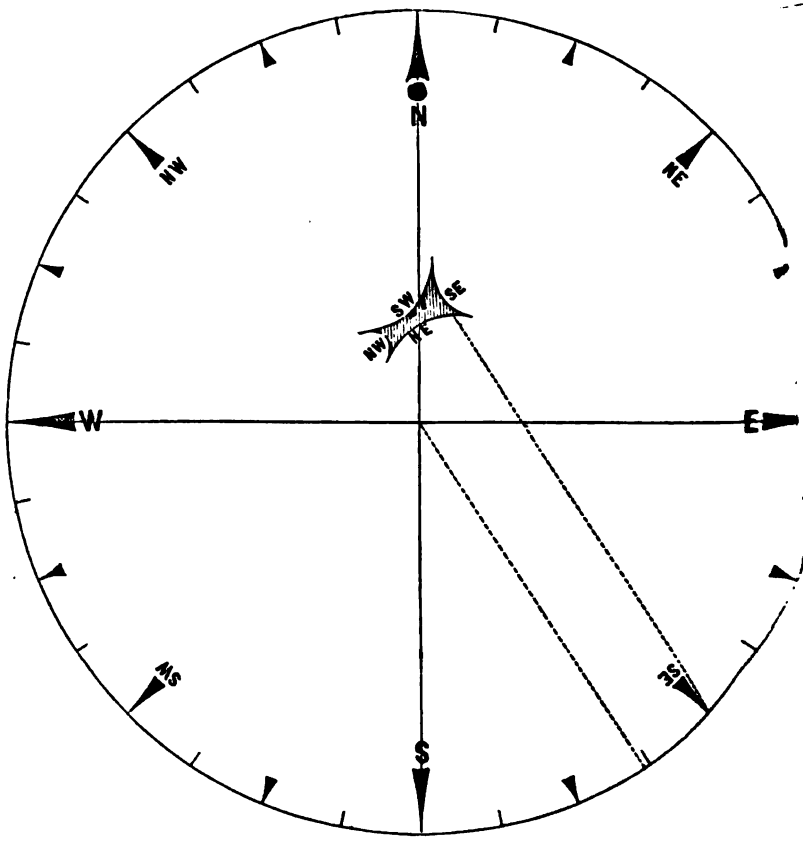
Captain Gansevoort, in command of the Roanoke, requested me to examine the two compass arrangements above the turrets and report the result to the committee. I have to submit the following remarks: The reading of the com-

pass on the middle turret, by means of two reflectors, in clear weather and shine, is difficult for some time till the eye gets accustomed, but in cloudy ther the card can hardly be made out at all without artificial light. Th mirrors had been cleaned. To remedy this difficulty of reading I would pose the use of a binocular glass, magnifying about two or two and a half t which may be fastened as in the arrangement proposed by me, (a sketch of t will shortly be submitted.) Using such a glass, I could read the compass the greatest ease.

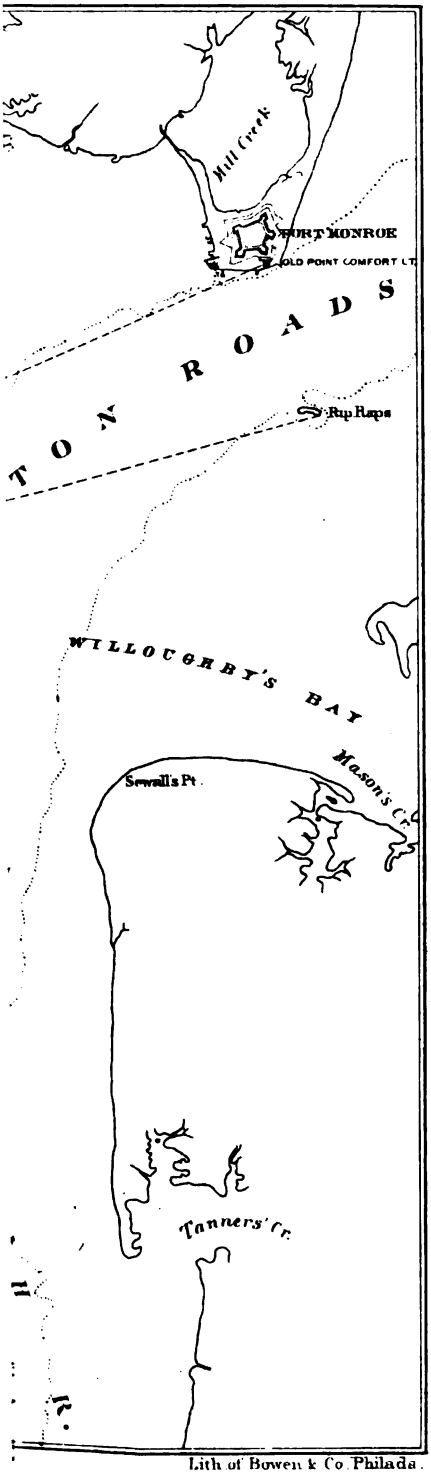
The forward tur et compass (Ritchie's) had been changed since July las old one having broke from the concussion of the firing of the heavy gu was informed on board that the present fluid compass has stood, so far, the of the guns, but that it now leaks. If the leakage continues, the capt afraid the compass may from this cause become useless.

Supposing the ship in action, and the turret compass taken down, (or wise disabled,) the ship can be steered by means of the cabin compas which purpose a speaking-tube should extend from the cabin to whe helmsman is stationed; this I consider a simple and effective arrangement

STEERING DYGOGRAM FOR FORWARD TURRET COMPASS.



To steer SE., correct magnetic, (for example,) bring the fore and aft line the direction of the tangent to the SE. cusp; a parallel line through the cen gives the corresponding (magnetic) compass course SE. by S., and consequen the deviation 11° W.



Lith of Bowen & Co Philada.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Description of Ritchie's monitor compass.

active principles of this compass are, first, the separation of the the card or index, so that the magnet may be elevated above the turbing attraction of the iron of the ship, while the card is brought nt position to be seen by the pilot; and second, the suspension of portion in a liquid so as to attain entire freedom from friction, that ay obey the polar force, and at the same time to secure great steadcard.

panying drawings give plan, elevation, and sections, and also, in principal part of the compass drawn to scale, except the length, vary according to the circumstances in which it may be placed. In monitor plan it has been found sufficient to make the outer tube of length, (see figs. 1 and 2.)

a front elevation of the pilot-house with compass attached, as seen d of the vessel.

tion of the same, cut in a line fore and aft the vessel, and north f the needle and card.

vation enlarged; the position the same as in fig. 2.

tion cut in same line as figs. 2 and 3.

ansverse section of upper portion, cut east and west, and elevation tion as seen from aft.

ipal parts are a globe, (see figs. 3, 4, and 5,) containing an interior igs. 6 and 7,) open at the top and under side for a circle of about lobe is held by a gimbal ring, allowing a free motion of 20°.

et of this inner globe is to prevent a circular motion being given to nder certain motions of the ship, by friction of the outer vessel upon of the water contained.

hese globes is placed the magnetic needle, enclosed in cylindrical air fig. 4,) and secured by a gimbal to a shaft, (see fig. 8,) which passes gh a tube to an enlarged chamber of glass, within which, and attached axis, are the cards or dials, (see figs. 4 and 5,) one or more, upon ompass points are painted, by which the direction of the magnetic own. In this construction the needle and its enclosing air vessel, self a hollow tube,) and the card or cards, with its supporting air figs. 4 and 10,) are, as nearly as possible, in the whole and in the rts, of the same specific gravity as the liquid in which they are imll tendency to flexure of the axis, either by inclination or by any blow given to the outer tube, is thus prevented.

ts connecting the air vessel or float, as also the journals of the axis, serve to keep the parts in place, but do not support any weight; y *friction* is almost annihilated.

may be made to read from either side. When it is intended for the nd aft the compass, as he does inside the pilot-house, the north e card is placed under the south end of the needle; the "*lubber line*" n ne side of the card nearest to the observer, (instead of being on side,) and gives the direction in which the ship is *heading*, but the compass points being preserved, no inconvenience or confusion has this. When the pilot stands before the compass, as at the outside north side of the card and north of needle coincide, the lubber line, ivir g the heading of the ship.

id used is alcohol and water of the specific gravity of 33° centigrade or two-thirds pure water and one-third absolute alcohol.

Placed above the large globe is a smaller one, (see figs. 3, 4, and 5,) with a rubber diaphragm. The lower half is filled with liquid. This appendage is intended to allow for the unequal expansion of the liquid and the brass. As the temperature increases, a portion of the liquid is forced into the globe; or, as the temperature decreases, a portion of the liquid from the upper globe is carried down. The elastic rubber diaphragm prevents the evaporation or spilling of the liquid.

The globe (*a*, fig. 4) of Prince's metal, of 8 inches diameter and 0.1 inch thickness, is divided into two equal parts, which are fastened together by screws, a thin washer of leather being placed between to prevent leakage.

The lower half is attached by a screw-thread and soldered to the tube *(b,)* and by a stout flange, is attached to the tube *(c)* by means of screws.

The other half supports a globe *(d.)* Concentric, and nearly in contact with the upper half, is a strong bail, 1.1 inch wide and 0.1 inch thick, fastened to the lower half by screws; to this bail is attached a rod *(i)* which supports the axis.

Within the globe, and supported by journals, is a gimbal ring, 7.95 inches in diameter outside, 0.1 inch in thickness, and 1 inch wide.

The interior globe, *(e,)* 7½ inches diameter, .04 inch thick, is made in two halves, joined by a ring inside of ½ inch width, soldered to the lower half, and fastened to the upper half by small screws. Two journals attach this globe to the gimbal ring. There is an opening in the upper half, 3 inches diameter, and a similar opening in the lower half, 3¼ inches diameter. The globe has a free motion in every direction, until the edge strikes the rod *(i;)* a leaden weight *(g)* is soldered to the lower half of the globe for ballast.

A rod *(i)* screws into the bail and is held tightly in place by a binding nut; in the lower end is inserted a double jewel, (as shown in detail, see fig. 9.) an agate ring, drilled .08 inch diameter, which allows the point upon the top end of the axis to pass through and touch upon another plane agate.

The globe *(d,)* 4½ inches diameter, is made in two equal parts, joined by screws; between the halves is fastened a sheet of vulcanized rubber .15 inch thick.

The needle air-chamber, or float, *(h,)* is made of thin brass, and is a cylinder of 1½ inch diameter, with hemispherical heads, 6¾ inches entire length; at right angles from the middle extend two similar cylinders, which assist the buoyancy and equalize the resistance of the liquid.

An elliptical hole is made through the larger tube 1.4 inch in length, and 1 inch in width; a ring of thin metal passes through, and the whole is soldered air-tight; every part is tinned.

The needles are made of six plates of steel, filling the section of the float from either end to near the central opening, where they are bent and narrowed as shown in the drawings, and pass around in the space between the cylinder and the interior ellipsoid. The plates are riveted together by copper rivets; their extremities for 2½ inches are hardened.

Within the ellipsoid is placed a gimbal ring and bar to attach the needle float to the axis, (see fig. 8;) the bearings made of low bell-metal, resting in agate centres.

The weights of the several parts are as follows:

Weight of double cylindrical air-vessel, with interior ellipse, (expressed in grains)	1,300
Weight of each needle 300 grains, 6	1,800
Weight of gimbal ring and bar, complete	140
Weight of lead ballast	200
Weight of liquid displaced	3,440

The axis for 6¼ inches is made of brass wire of 0.14 inch diameter, which

is there joined to a brass tube of 0.6 inch diameter, and of such thickness that its weight, including the wire, is equal to the same volume of the liquid.

The lower end, where it joins the enlarged tube or card air-vessel, is closed and balanced so that neither side will preponderate. To effect this the tube is very accurately drawn on a steel mandrel, and carefully adjusted in a trough filled with the liquid.

The cards are made of thin brass, the top and exterior of one piece; the bottom is cut to the form of a ring, with four arms, and is soldered to the lower edge of the card, and joined by a thin tube to the upper plate; the central tube or air-chamber is of thin brass, drawn on a steel mandrel 0.85 inch diameter and 12.75 inches length. The upper end is closed by a thin head formed with a socket to fit the axis. The lower end is also closed by a head with a pivot or journal fitted to agate bearings, similar to those in the rod *(i.)* This tube, with the cards, having the compass points pointed upon them, is also accurately adjusted. This adjustment is effected by small pieces of lead wire attached to the arms of the cards. Not only are the portions of the axis and card air-vessel thus separately balanced, but the whole is adjusted to the same specific gravity as the liquid, so that neither side nor end shall preponderate when immersed in a horizontal position.

A longitudinal play of 0.1 inch is allowed the axis.

The large globe is attached to a tube of $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches exterior diameter and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thickness of hard-rolled and hammered brass, which forms the frame or support of the compass, and is also attached by a screw, and soldered to an inner tube of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, through which the axis passes to the chamber below, which contains the card or cards.

The lower end of the inner tube is screwed and soldered to a head of brass fitting the interior of the outer tube, and is firmly held in place by screws. Two glass cylinders of 4 inches interior and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches exterior diameter, each of 6.3 inches length, separated by a ring of brass of 1 inch length are placed beneath. A head of brass closes the lower glass cylinder and supports the lower end of the axis.

A flanged ring is placed below the lower head, firmly held in position by screws inserted from the outside cylinder, and furnished with screws, which compress the glass cylinders between the heads; washers of thin leather saturated with wax and rosin being placed in all the joints.

A band of thick white paper is placed between the glass and the outer tube, to reflect light upon the lower card.

Openings or windows are made in the outer tube, of 4 inches length by 3 inches width, through which the cards are visible, and two smaller windows are made to admit light to the lower card.

A head of brass closes the lower end, pierced with holes opposite the screws in the flanged ring for convenience in lightening them if necessary. Two small wires—one attached to the dividing ring between the glass cylinders, the other to the bottom plate—are placed just within the glass for the "*lubber lines.*"

An arm extends from the lower plate to support the lantern, which is furnished with a lens for concentrating the light upon the card.

The compass is supported by a ring secured to the tube, which rests in another ring let into the top iron plate of the pilot-house; a "*feather*" secures the "*lubber lines*" in their position in the fore-and-aft line of the ship.

A strong brass ring elevated 3 feet above the deck and sustained by 3 stout copper legs serves to hold the compass, and also the awning cloth.

This ring opens on one side so that the compass may be readily removed without disturbing the larger portion of the ring, to which the legs are attached.

A second lantern is attached to the deck of the pilot-house, to light the upper card.

APPENDIX No. 9.

Plan for mounting of compass on board turreted iron vessels, proposed by Chas. A. Schott, United States Coast Survey.

The compass is placed in the upper end of a tube projecting over the centre of the steering turret, and is read by means of a small glass and a reflector.

The general disposition is shown by the figures drawn to scale of real size, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{24}$ in photograph.

A, is a round copper tube, secured by means of screws to the top of the turret, and provided with two flanges to give easier access to the top, which is square, and contains a tell-tale compass with transparent card. This compass should be steadied, so as to have as little swinging motion as practicable. Light is admitted from the top and two sides (opposite one another.) These window panes are marked BB. At night two lanterns, CC, with lenses, illuminate the face of the compass, which is reflected by a plane mirror, D, and seen through the binocular glass E, conveniently placed for the man at the wheel. This small telescope magnifies between 2 and 2½ times, for a height of table of 8 feet. By turning the reflector a little the compass may be seen, keeping the eye a little above or below the telescope, as there is hardly a necessity for using it constantly. If the tube is but 6 feet long, the opera glass need magnify but twice.

The head of the tube is shown separately on the scale of real size, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$ in photograph.

a a, top and side windows.

b, compass card and needle inside top and bottom glass case, the whole suspended in gimbals *c c*.

d d, lanterns with lenses—plane outside, convex inside.

When the lanterns are removed for trimming and filling, the small circular hole *e*, opposite the lens, is seen.

When the ship is in action the tube, the telescope, and mirror can readily be removed, and the aperture in the turret closed; there is no need of exposing the compass unnecessarily, as the steering can be done by means of a compass *below deck*, with a communication by a small speaking tube leading from the place of the compass to the inside of the steering turret.

Respectfully submitted, by

CHAS. A. SCHOTT.

DECEMBER 27, 1863.

Admiral C. H. DAVIS,
United States Navy, Bureau of Navigation.

G.

The committee appointed to report upon the new form of alcoholometer prepared by Joseph Saxton, esq., reports: That the instrument consists of a glass bulb of spheroidal form, to which is attached a chain of one hundred links, which are smaller in proportion as they are nearer to the lower end of the chain. For the sake of convenience in reading, each tenth link is of a different form from the others. The instrument is so graduated that in pure water, at the normal temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, it floats entirely immersed and carrying suspended its whole chain; whilst in absolute alcohol at the same temperature the bulb alone floats, the whole chain lying on the bottom of the vessel. Each link of the chain is made of such weight that the number lying on the bottom,

and alone floats, the whole chain lying on the bottom
of the chain is made of such weight that the number lying on the bottom

in any given mixture of alcohol and water at the normal temperature, represents the percentage of alcohol in that mixture. Should the liquor be at any other temperature, the ordinary tables will suffice for the reduction of the apparent to the true strength.

The instrument thus constructed appears to the committee to be preferable for common use to that of Tralles on the following points:

1st. It is much more portable, occupying less space and being less liable to be broken during transportation or use.

2d. Its scale is much more easily read, the number of links deposited being easily counted under any supposed circumstances; whilst in many cases it is extremely difficult to determine the exact line of contact of a colorless liquid with a white stem, and to make the proper allowance for capillarity.

On the other hand it will require much care in its construction, the graduation of the links requiring peculiar attention. For ordinary use the change of weight at each tenth link (which appears to have been the graduation adopted in the model submitted to the committee) will doubtless be a sufficient approximation to the truth; but if, as Mr. Saxton suggests, an attempt be made to get a more delicate graduation, by the use of aluminum as the material for the chain, then a corresponding nicety must be used in the graduation to make the scale accord with the varying differences of density in different mixtures of alcohol and water. To do this will be a work of great labor, and one requiring a very skilful workman. The government will therefore probably be compelled to make its own instruments. Care must also be taken, in using the instruments, to remove all the air, which will adhere to the links of the chain, especially to the finer ones; a neglect of this precaution will produce quite a perceptible error in the estimate of the density. The instrument will, therefore, be reliable only in careful hands.

The committee are of opinion that, upon the whole, the advantages of the newly proposed form far overbalance the objections to it, and therefore recommend its use by the government in place of the alcoholometer now used, it being understood that Mr. Saxton places this invention at the disposal of the government without any view to remuneration.

JOHN F. FRAZER.
JOSEPH G. TOTTEN.
F. A. P. BARNARD.
WILLIAM CHAUVENET.

A. D. BACHE, LL.D.,
President National Academy of Sciences.

H.

WASHINGTON, *January* 7, 1864.

DEAR SIR: In taking out a patent for the hydrometer I do not intend to interfere with its free use by the government. My object in patenting it is to have control of its manufacture in private establishments only.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAXTON.

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I.

Report of the committee of the National Academy of Sciences appointed to examine the "Wind and Current Charts" and "Sailing Directions" issued from the Naval Observatory.

In the month of May, 1863, a letter was addressed, on behalf of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, to the president of the National Academy of Sciences, requesting him to submit to the academy for examination and report the question of the expediency of discontinuing the publication in their present form of the "Wind and Current Charts" and "Sailing Directions" heretofore issued to navigators from the Naval Observatory. In consequence of this request the undersigned were appointed by the president of the academy a committee to make the proposed inquiry. Having signified their acceptance of their appointment, they were severally furnished with copies of the publications referred to; and, after a careful examination of the subject and an interchange of views, they have agreed upon the following report:

The publications submitted to the committee consist of seventy-six charts of large dimensions, measuring generally twenty-four inches by thirty-five or six within the borders, and classified into six distinct series, distinguished by the letters A to F. These classes are entitled severally, "Track Charts," "Trade Wind Charts," "Pilot Charts," "Thermal Charts," "Storm and Rain Charts," and "Whale Charts." Besides these there are two thick quarto volumes of letter press, embracing pp. XXXXI, 383, and VIII, 874, respectively. The first of these volumes is illustrated by sixty-three engraved plates, some of them colored, and the second by six. Supplementary to these are three thin tracts, also in quarto, entitled "Nautical Monographs," and embracing in all pp. 48 and five plates.

The plan of the publication appears not as yet to have been fully completed. According to the programme laid down in volume II, pages 873–4 of the "Sailing Directions," the total number of charts contemplated was originally one hundred and twenty. It appears, however, from the numbers upon the margins of some of the sheets, that this programme had been subsequently enlarged, two of the charts bearing the numbers 125 and 129, respectively. As observed already, seventy-six only have yet appeared. The motive for the publication, as stated by the principal compiler, was, that "by putting down the tracks of many vessels upon the same voyage, but at different times, in different years, and during all seasons, and by projecting along each track the winds and currents daily encountered, navigators hereafter might have for their guide the results of the combined experience of all whose tracks were thus pointed out," and that thus "the young shipmaster with these charts before him might be immediately lifted up and placed on a footing with the oldest sea captains in this respect." From this statement it would appear that the original design of the work was simple, and was of a nature purely practical. In its prosecution, however, the compiler seems to have been tempted to extend his labors into higher and more varied fields. Hence it arises that many matters which have no necessary connexion with navigation, such as the Atlantic telegraph, marine zoology, including microscopic life in the ocean, deep-sea soundings, and the form of the ocean's bed, the specific gravity of sea-water in different latitudes, ocean climatology, and the like, are treated here with a fulness and a seriousness hardly less than are bestowed upon the more direct objects of the work, and such as to show that the writer has only ceased to pursue them from the exhaustion of his material. The aspect, therefore, which these volumes exhibit, more especially the first of them, is that of a collection of essays upon matters of science and natural history, thrown together, indeed

rather loosely and disjointedly, but by the aid of fair topography, copious illustrations, and a lively and generally felicitous style, prepossessing the reader very much in their favor, and in fact producing a first impression not a little imposing.

The wide circulation, also, which these publications have received, has contributed to give them a kind of adventitious repute, which productions of greater substantial value without these advantages might have failed to secure.

It is stated in the introduction to the eighth edition of the "Sailing Directions," which is the edition laid before the committee, that up to the year 1858 more than two hundred thousand sheets of the "Wind and Current Charts" had been distributed, and more than twenty thousand copies of the "Sailing Directions." Thus the compiler has become very widely known; and in most quarters in which he is known his works appear to be regarded as partaking as much of the nature of scientific investigations as of practical aids to navigation.

In the prosecution of the examination and inquiry referred to them, the committee therefore have been somewhat embarrassed by this double aspect presented by the works laid before them. It has seemed impossible to arrive at a just appreciation of the merit of these works without examining them from two points of view entirely distinct, directing attention first to their scientific, and secondly to their practical value.

It is under the second aspect, however, that the subject appears to be regarded by the department by which the inquiry is submitted, and it is with this that the committee has been principally occupied. It has, nevertheless, appeared impossible to avoid some notice of the claims of these publications considered in their properly scientific character; although this notice is condensed within the narrowest limits that justice to the subject will allow. It is, perhaps, expedient to dispose of this in the outset.

When we examine these works with a view to estimate their value to the interests of science, we presently perceive the necessity of distinguishing between the contributions which they contain to our knowledge of the meteorology and general physics of the globe, and the interpretations which have been put upon these data and the theories deduced from them by the compiler. The contributions themselves consist principally of observations of the directions of the winds, the temperature of the waters, and the frequency of occurrence of lightning, thunder, storm, and rain, over a large part of the open ocean; the observations being numerous in different regions, in proportion as each is more or less frequented by navigators. These observations are valuable as assisting in the study of the great system of atmospheric circulation and of the influences which modify climates. The plan according to which they have been digested is also, perhaps, as good as the circumstances of the case will allow. Fixed observatories upon the ocean being impossible, no continuous series of observations upon the winds of any given locality can be carried out. The only method which seems to be practicable of overcoming this difficulty, is to collect the scattered observations of navigators and to group them according to certain areas of determinate limits, and according to the seasons or months within which they were made. Such is the plan which has been pursued in the preparation of these charts. The ocean has been divided into limited areas by meridians and parallels of latitude drawn, usually, five degrees apart; and any observation upon the direction of the wind at any given time, within any one of these areas, has been assumed to represent the wind prevailing at that time over the entire area. The direction in which the wind is observed to blow most frequently in any month is presumed to be that of the predominant atmospheric current; and the relative tendency to blow in any direction is supposed to be measured by the ratio of the number of observed winds in that direction to the total number of observations.

The results obtained by this method of analysis and classification will be deserving of confidence in proportion as the total number of observations is greater. For the more frequented parts of the ocean there have already been embodied in these charts a sufficient number to render the manifestation of law very decisive. From other parts the contributions are few, and in some they fail altogether. This inequality, however, must always continue to exist, even though all navigators of all nations should engage in the work of observing, and though all the observations thus gathered should be poured into the common stock, since there are and always will be vast tracts of ocean which present scarcely any attraction except to the professed explorer.

The value of these charts, so far as the winds are concerned, would have been materially greater than it is had the element of force been considered as well as that of direction. As the work is now presented, equal weight is allowed to every observation, and a light breeze counts for as much as a violent gale. It is possible that this defect is not the fault of the compiler, but the necessary consequence of the loose and imperfect manner in which records were kept in the original logs.

At the maritime conference held in Brussels in 1853, having in view the creation of a universally comprehensive system of meteorological observation by sea and land, a form of record for each class of observations was adopted designed to secure attention to every important particular; and in this form wind-force occupies, as it should do, a conspicuous place. In November of the same year the recommendations of the Brussels Conference were approved by the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, and the form of Abstract Log proposed by the conference was directed to be faithfully kept in all the vessels in the public service of this government.

It appears, from the dates quoted in various parts of volume II of the "Sailing Directions," that the logs which have been examined in the preparation of these works come down to the close of the year 1857. During the four years preceding the date last named, therefore, the logs of the public armed vessels of the United States must have furnished data for a more satisfactory discussion of the winds than these charts present. The same is, doubtless, also true of the logs relating to the same period contributed by merchant vessels. It is evident, therefore, that the publications before the committee exhibit but imperfectly the information which they profess to embody, and which was actually in the hands of the compiler.

It may be further remarked that, in the digestion of the material relating to the winds which is furnished by the logs, an assumption is constantly made which tends to impair confidence in the conclusions arrived at. The observations having been made at regular intervals of eight hours each, every observation is presumed to represent a wind steadily prevailing during the entire period of eight hours. That such a principle must lead to very uncertain results when the number of observations is limited, is very evident. But, furthermore, that it must often occasion perplexity to the observer who desires conscientiously to discharge his duty, is manifest from the inquiries addressed to Lieutenant Maury on this subject by an officer of the French navy, and given at page 344, volume I, of the Sailing Directions. These questions, with the answers of Lieutenant Maury, are as follows:

"Must I always enter the observations of calm, or only when the calm has been prevalent during the eight hours?"

"Ans. Enter it only when the calm has been the most prevalent condition for the eight hours."

"I have had one hour of calm, six of north wind, and another hour of calm: what must I enter?"

"Ans. North wind."

"I have had one hour of north wind, six of calm, and one hour of westerly wind; what shall I note?"

"Ans. Calm."

"I have had four hours of N.NW. wind and four hours of S.SW.; must I enter both, or the resultant—eight hours from the west?"

"Ans. Enter as eight hours from the west, and call attention to it in your remarks."

"What must I put down for four hours of north wind and four hours of south wind?"

"Ans. Enter the wind as prevailing from the point from which, in the case supposed, it has been strongest; but note in the column of remarks," &c., &c.

These interrogatories serve to illustrate the uncertainty which must always, more or less, affect the results of observations made and digested according to the plan adopted in these publications, and show how much more valuable would be a system of record which should give not only the direction and force, but also the duration of each wind observed.

The absence of any record of duration still more seriously impairs the value of the observations on storm, rain, thunder, lightning, and fog. These phenomena being of irregular occurrence, and in their nature comparatively transient and often of limited extent, the supposition which spreads them, in each instance, over a period of eight hours and over a surface more or less of 70,000 square miles, must lead to very erroneous deductions in regard to their frequency at any particular locality.

The facts presented in what are called "Thermal Charts," in regard to the surface temperature of the ocean in different seas and at different seasons, are interesting in connexion with the study of ocean currents and the science of climatology; but this interest is considerably diminished by the circumstance that all the observations are given precisely as they are entered in the logs, without any correction for error of thermometer.

The student of natural history will find something to interest him in the charts which exhibit the range of the sperm and right whale. He will probably be disappointed on examining the numerous showy illustrations of microscopic life in the ocean, with which the first volume of the Sailing Directions is embellished. These, beautiful as they appear, embrace little if anything that is new; and that little is not presented in an available form. In the words of Professor Dana, a member of this committee, by whom they were examined before their publication, and whose letter on the subject to Lieutenant Maury is quoted on page 220, volume I, of the Sailing Directions, "they lack just that exactness which is necessary to render them available to science. They are not sufficiently detailed to determine the genus in all cases, much less the species."

The plan of meteorological observation recommended by the Brussels conference was well conceived, and, when the very numerous records which have been kept by the navigators of the co-operating nations shall have been analyzed and digested, will doubtless serve to throw much light upon the laws which govern the phenomena of the atmosphere and the ocean. But the publications before the committee embody but a limited portion of the material which it was the design of that plan to collect. The volumes contain little and the charts nothing at all in regard to the temperature, pressure, or hygrometric state of the air, to the force of the winds, to the form or prevalence of clouds, to terrestrial magnetism, to the temperature of the ocean depths, or to such interesting occasional phenomena as shooting stars, haloes, and aurora borealis.

Since the approval of this plan by the Secretary of the Navy of the United States there have been received at the observatory more than nine thousand abstract logs from merchant vessels and the naval service; and of these nearly six thousand had been received before the publication of the eighth and last

edition of the Sailing Directions. The scientific interest of that portion of the material embraced in these logs, which does not appear in the present publication, and for which no place has been provided in it, is certainly not less than that which attaches to the portion which is given, and in some particulars is even greater. It may, however, be doubted whether any special advantage to science would have been gained by spreading this suppressed material, as might easily have been done, over the surface of half a dozen additional series of charts. For every useful purpose it might have been, or might be, condensed into a tabular form, much more convenient for consultation than that which the surface of a large chart, or of a number of large charts, presents. And this remark, indeed, may be extended as well to most of the matter of the present publication.

If we pass now to consider the theoretical speculations and discussions which fill the greater part of the first volume of the Sailing Directions, we shall find upon nearly every page propositions to which we are not prepared to yield an unquestioning assent. It would be profitless, as well as apart from the design of the present inquiry, to examine these propositions in detail. A few examples will suffice to illustrate their character.

As one of these examples we may select the law laid down as governing the general circulation of the atmosphere. It is assumed in this work that the great trade-wind surface currents, when they meet at or near the equator, cross each other without interference; so that each, in rising to the upper region of the atmosphere, continues to pursue its course with only such change of direction as is consequent upon the earth's rotation. The superior current of the northern tropical region consists, therefore, of the same identical air which formed just before the inferior current of the southern tropic, and *vice versa*. A similar crossing of currents is further assumed to take place at the limit of the trades in each hemisphere; the upper current descending and the lower current rising without a permanent mingling or interruption of each other's progress. If, in this account of the movements of the atmosphere, it were designed to say that there are currents moving as currents *would* move were they thus successively to cross each other, though we might not be prepared to accept the theory as a whole, we should nevertheless not be disposed to visit it with severe criticism; but when it is made the essential part of the theory that the intersecting currents shall preserve their identity, we are compelled to submit that it assumes a physical impossibility.

Intimately connected with this view of atmospheric circulation, and dependent on it, is the theory put forth in these volumes in regard to the sources of the natural irrigation of the lands of the two hemispheres. North America is supplied with rain from the North Pacific ocean; northern Europe and Asia from the South Atlantic; the tropics are the evaporating regions; the extra tropical portions of the earth, the precipitating regions. The trade wind of the southern hemisphere sucks up a vast amount of moisture, which it carries without material loss through the upper regions of the air over the northern trade wind; and then, descending as a southwest surface wind, precipitates upon the continents of the north. By a similar process the trade wind of the northern hemisphere supplies the more limited continental areas of the south.

It is argued that this fanciful hypothesis must necessarily be true, on the ground that the evaporation of the southern hemisphere is greater than that of the northern, and the amount of its precipitation less. Objectors may possibly be found to assert that these grounds are not established; that if the southern hemisphere has a greater surface of water than the northern, it has also a lower temperature; and that if the rivers of Australia and South Africa are not large, those of South America are the largest in the world. Such may also desire to be referred to authorities when they are informed, as on page 22, volume I, that "meteorologists tell us the amount of rain which falls in the north temperate

zone is half as much again as that of the south temperate." For the amount of rain which falls upon the open ocean there are no data on which to found a comparison. For the amount which falls on land the data are insufficient for so remarkable a generalization. Nor do all the illustrations introduced by the writer, in the discussion of this subject, very strikingly conspire to support the foregoing conclusion. Comparing, for instance, the amount of downfall upon the similarly situated rain-precipitating coasts of Patagonia and Oregon, he says of the former: "Captain King found the astonishing fall of water here of nearly thirteen feet (one hundred and fifty-one inches) in forty-one days; and Mr. Darwin reports that the sea-water along this part of the South American coast is sometimes quite fresh from the vast quantity of rain that falls." For the corresponding northern latitude he gives the quantity of rain which fell at Oregon City in the month of January, (the rainy season,) in 1851, to be $13\frac{63}{100}$ inches. Reduce these figures to a common period, and the south has the advantage over the north in a ratio of more than eight to one.

It is another proposition, laid down and enforced with much reiteration, that the water which falls upon the surface of the earth, in whatever latitude, is entirely, or almost entirely, raised from the torrid zone. This, indeed, is a necessary corollary from the doctrine of atmospheric circulation explained above; for, according to that doctrine, the surface currents of the trade-wind regions are supplied with air exclusively from the upper atmospheric strata of the higher latitude; which strata have been thoroughly exhausted of their moisture by the rigor of the polar cold. These trade-wind currents are thus prepared to lick up greedily the waters of the tropical ocean. They become highly charged with moisture, which they afterwards deposit when they form a second time the surface currents of the regions beyond the limits of the trades, in the opposite hemisphere. As their movements are thenceforward from warmer to colder latitudes, their precipitation must be constant, and their evaporating power next to nothing. Upon the hypothesis just stated, a computation is made of the amount of surface evaporation in the torrid zone, which is necessary to supply the precipitation of the entire globe. Taking the mean annual downfall of the earth's entire surface to be five feet, and assuming the area of the evaporating zone to be three thousand miles by twenty-five thousand, the mean annual evaporation upon this zone is calculated to amount to sixteen feet. The data give but thirteen; but this, perhaps, is unimportant, since the result is said by the writer to be confirmed by direct observations, for which authorities are cited, in the Indian ocean. Apparently, however, the writer, in some of his discussions, fails to bear in mind what he has proved in others. Upon page 294, vol. I, his thoughts are directed toward the vast amount of solar force concerned in raising the waters which subsequently fall upon the earth in the form of rain; and here he draws his illustration from the valley of the Mississippi. This valley, according to his theory just above stated, lies in the region in which the amount of evaporation is insignificant, or zero; but, for the purpose immediately at hand, he makes the evaporation to be six-sevenths of the downfall. Between the same isotherms, in the same hemisphere, the average evaporation cannot be less than this, unless within the limited areas of regions nearly rainless. In the Atlantic ocean, the high temperature of the vast surface affected by the Gulf Stream must render it considerably greater. Two-thirds, at least, then, of the temperate zone supply, in great part or entirely, their own precipitation, and this is according to the statements of the writer himself. Making allowance for this circumstance, and supposing no evaporation at all to take place above the mean latitude of 50°, the amount of evaporation from the region of the tropics, calculated according to the method of the writer, would but slightly exceed eight feet per annum; and of this, at least three-quarters would be required to supply the precipitation of the evaporating zone itself.

But if these views of the laws of atmospheric circulation appear unsatisfactory

to the philosopher, they seem to have found equally little favor with observant navigators. An illustration of this may be found in the "Comptes Rendus" of the Academy of Science of France, for the 23d March, 1863. We find here a notice by M. Duperrey of a memoir by M. Bourgois, commander of the French ship Le Duperré, on a voyage to China in 1860; and subsequently of the frigate La Forte, on a return voyage to Europe in 1862; "during which period the author devoted himself to the careful observation of facts in hydrography, meteorology, and the general physics of the globe." Of this memoir M. Duperrey speaks as follows: "Among the number of these numerous and beautiful observations, those which relate to the laws governing the winds and currents are of high interest in this respect; that having been made with an attention unremitting, scrupulous, and independent of any preconceived idea, they allow us, in view of the unalterable truths which the author has deduced from them, to distinguish among the different systems, more or less hypothetical, proposed up to the present time, those which deserve attention from those which have the great disadvantage *(inconvenient)* of leading navigators and physicists into error."

The following are some of the conclusions of this memoir, as cited by M. Duperrey. M. Bourgois says: "I have taken account, with perhaps too scrupulous fidelity, of the observations of winds made on the route from Europe to China and from China to Europe, on board the public vessels which I have successively commanded, or of which the logs *(journaux)* have fallen into my hands. The reader can see, disclosing itself at each step, a complete disagreement between the facts observed and the hypothesis admitted by Mr. Maury, (of the United States,) in his system of the winds; and, on the contrary, a frequent verification of the general facts established by Mr. Lartigue upon the circulation of the atmosphere at the surface of the globe. The observations given in the present memoir would be assuredly too few, in comparison with those set down by the author of the 'Physical Geography of the Sea,' to invalidate the conclusions drawn from these last, if they contradicted mine. But this author does not seem to have had recourse, in writing his book, to the vast compilation of facts with which his laborious efforts have enriched meteorology; he has allowed himself rather to be guided by his lively and fertile imagination, and has owed the success of his work much less to the exactness of his hypothesis, and to the rigor of his deductions, than to the bold originality of his conceptions, and the captivating charm of his style.

"Neither the system of winds of Mr. Maury, nor any other which it might be proposed to substitute for it, could, nevertheless, have a more solid basis than the intelligent interpretation of the innumerable wind observations inscribed upon his own charts. It is by the aid of these observations that Mr. Maury ought to have been able to furnish his readers with proofs of the existence of the continuous zones of equatorial and tropical calms which form the basis of his system. The dryness of this kind of proof might perhaps have injured the popularity of his book by repelling superficial readers, but science and truth would have found their account in it.

"Perhaps, also, Mr. Maury himself would have shrunk from the random hypothesis which he has ventured to introduce into his 'Physical Geography of the Sea,' while thus neglecting the instructions furnished by facts of observation collected by himself.

"Mr. Lartigue, in the '*Nouvelles Annales Maritimes de* 1860,' had already given numerous proofs of the disagreement between these facts and Mr. Maury's theory of the winds.

"This disagreement is not less than that between the same theory and the observations of the winds collected on board the ship Le Duperré, the frigate La Forte, and other vessels of the expedition to China, such as L'Andromaque, La Vengeance, Le Rhin, L'Entreprenante, and Le Rhone."

The foregoing opinion is cited because it is recent, and because of the high

esponsibility of its source. If others were desired, it would not probably be ıecessary to seek far to find them.

In treating of the subject of ocean currents the compiler of the works before he committee has attributed an exaggerated importance to the supposed excess ›f tropical evaporation assumed in his theory, and its effect in disturbing the quilibrium of the sea by modifying the specific gravity of the ocean waters. Taking his own numbers, and assuming the evaporation of the torrid zone to be ixteen feet per annum, deducting six feet for the downfall of the same region, ınd supposing the remaining ten feet to be precipitated in the extra tropical egions, the daily depression of the tropical ocean will amount to one thirty-ixth of a foot, or one-third of an inch.

The simultaneous downfall over a surface, say, twice as great in the higher atitudes, will increase the difference of level about one-sixth of an inch, making ı total difference of half an inch. This will amount to but one-forty-eighth of ın inch per hour. The movement required to restore an equilibrium so slightly listurbed would be scarcely sensible. Nor will the presence of salt in the ›cean affect the case. It is a question of raising a certain amount of weight 'rom one portion of a fluid surface and depositing it upon another. That the vater left behind is salter than before neither increases nor diminishes the ımount of movement consequent upon the disturbance of equilibrium.

Still less plausible is the assumption that the currents of the ocean are sensi-›ly affected by the secretions of marine animals withdrawing from the waters heir salts, and thus rendering them specifically lighter. The writer seems not ›o have considered that, if any weight were due to this consideration, it would ıeutralize, so far as it goes, the former, since these secretions take place mainly n the same seas which he supposes to become more dense in consequence of ›vaporation.

The last example which the committee will adduce to illustrate the character ›f the speculations which fill the volume under consideration is the theory pro-pounded to account for the present condition of the inland seas of Asia, the Dead sea, the Caspian, and the Sea of Aral. These bodies of water have no present connexion with the ocean. The fact that they maintain a constant level demonstrates that the evaporation from their surface just balances the supplies which they receive from their tributaries.

If South America were to sink beneath the ocean, it is the opinion of the ıuthor of these speculations that the downfall of rain within their valleys would ›e so increased that their levels might be raised as high as that of the Mediter-ranean and Red sea, or higher, and that they would force to themselves outlets ›o the main ocean. It is his belief that such was once their condition, and that hey have been reduced to their present state by the elevation of the South American continent in the midst of a great open ocean, from which they, in a ›ormer geological period, derived their principal supplies. We cannot deny hat, if the theories in regard to evaporation, precipitation, and atmospheric cir-ıulation which we have been considering are true, this South American conti-ıent lies in the way of the winds which are presumed to be drawing supplies for watering northern Africa, Syria, and Persia; but as the portion of South America which these winds traverse is itself remarkably well watered, we do not understand how it should cut off supplies altogether, or even very seriously interfere with them. If the valley of the Mississippi furnishes an amount of evaporation equal to six-sevenths of its downfall, (we give this proposition not as the true one, but as that of Lieutenant Maury,) certainly that of the Amazon must be capable of doing no less. We cannot think, therefore, that the hy-pothesis of the work before the committee in regard to a former state of things in these depressed seas different from the present is well sustained by his own principles. Geologists will probably find more serious objections to urge against it.

The committee would hardly be justified in occupying more space with the theories of the work under consideration. It may be remarked, however, before leaving this part of the subject, that the writer sometimes displays a confusion of ideas in dealing with physical questions hardly creditable to one who undertakes to instruct the public upon such topics. Thus, in speaking of the great force necessary to put in motion the vast flood of waters which forms the Gulf Stream, he states that this force must be sufficient not only to move the mass with the observed velocity, but also to lift it at the same time up an inclined plane rising five or six feet to the mile. The propelling force he regards as something different from the difference of level caused by the expansion due to superior temperature. But the lifting force is certainly due to this expansion, and to nothing else. If a cubic mass of water a mile in linear dimensions, in the middle of a stationary ocean, were suddenly to be raised in temperature twenty degrees above the surrounding liquid, its surface would be elevated, and become, to use this writer's expression, "roof-shaped," overflowing the adjacent waters. Its downward pressure being diminished by this overflow, its entire mass would be lifted up; and this process would go on until the whole should have been brought to the surface of the sea. And this is what occurs in the Gulf Stream. If its propelling power is, as the writer supposes, independent of temperature, the force by which it is lifted acts perpendicularly to that without being a charge upon it.

Again, in reference to this same current, he propounds the following question, which, to say the least, conveys no very distinct notion of a physical agency: "May there not exist, between the waters of the stream and their fluid banks, always heaving and moving to the swell of the sea, a sort of *peristaltic* force, which, with other agents, assist (*sic.*) to keep up and preserve this wonderful system of ocean circulation?" Among the explanations of the charts there is given, on page 294 *et. seq.*, an elaborate calculation of the amount of solar heat absorbed in the evaporation of the water which annually falls within the Mississippi valley in the form of rain, and this is measured by estimating the weight of coal which would be required to produce by its combustion the same amount. The result of such a computation must, in any case, be surprising, but in this particular instance it is rendered more so by the assumption of the writer that a cubic foot of water requires three hundred and sixty pounds of coal to convert it into vapor—that is to say, about six times its own weight, or four and a half times its own bulk.

In concluding this portion of the subject, it may be observed that the large part of the discussions which we have been considering are avowedly transferred from a work, by the same author, entitled the "Physical Geography of the Sea," and published for his own benefit. Of the three hundred and eighty pages which make up the text of volume I of the "Sailing Directions," nearly two hundred are filled with this borrowed matter, and on scrutinizing the remainder we find large passages, often several pages consecutively, a second time introduced without citation, sometimes verbatim, and sometimes with slight verbal modifications. Were the question of continuing these publications to turn upon their presumed value in a scientific point of view, the committee could have no hesitation in saying that their discontinuance would be attended with no serious disadvantage. The facts of observation which they embody could be consolidated into a much more compact and manageable form, and their discussions of principles have, for the most part, been long before the public in an independent and well-known work.

In passing to consider the practical value of these publications, the committee may take occasion to observe, in the beginning, that there is a very considerable proportion of the mass which may at once be dismissed from consideration. It requires, for instance, but a very brief consideration to decide that nothing which is contained in the first of the large volumes before the com-

nittee, entitled "Sailing Directions, can be of any important use to the practical navigator. This remark extends no less to that portion of the contents of this volume which is professedly a "Description of the Charts" than to the rest, for this portion, so far from being confined to its professed subject, is, in the main, but a renewed presentation of the theories which have gone before, while the legends printed upon the face of the charts themselves contain all the explanations necessary to render them intelligible, and all that it is probable the navigator, except in rare instances, ever consults. This entire volume may, therefore, be safely pronounced to be practically useless. It contains nothing to justify the title under which it is published.

It is the second volume which embraces the "Sailing Directions" proper, if, indeed, it *be* proper to apply the term *directions* to an appalling mass of tabulated statistics of actual sailing and of abstract logs of vessels spread out over a surface of nearly nine hundred quarto pages. Scattered through such a maze the "directions" themselves are lost to view; and if the navigator who resorts to the work for information succeeds in finding the object of his search, he does so, probably, in most cases, at the expense of much waste of time and much trial of patience. The publication of the abstract logs appears to be a most wanton waste of valuable paper. That of the tabulated tracks of vessels is little better. If these things are given as authorities for the conclusions of the compiler, they are out of place. The practical navigator has no use for them, and no concern in knowing them. What is important to him is to know the conclusions themselves, and it is not presumable that his professional pursuits will leave him time to undertake the verification of their correctness by repeating the laborious processes by which they were deduced. Moreover, if this is the motive for their introduction here, voluminous as they are, they do not constitute the hundredth part of the nine or ten thousand logs which have been professedly consulted in preparing the material on which the "computed routes" and the corresponding "Sailing Directions" are founded, and hence the weight of their authority is comparatively insignificant. If they are introduced as examples merely to be compared with the computed routes or with each other as illustrative of the superiority of particular lines of sailing, it is probable that the labor of studying them out will deter ninety-nine out of a hundred persons from making the attempt.

It is claimed for the routes which have been computed and recommended by the compiler of these works that they have served very greatly to shorten passages between distant ports on almost every sea. Whether these claims are well or ill founded is not a question for this committee to settle. So much labor as has been expended upon the volumes and the charts before us ought not to have been wholly thrown away. It is to be hoped it has not been so. But the most brilliant success in this direction can be no justification of the publication of a heterogeneous and ill-digested mass of material, such as fills the volumes of "Sailing Directions," though it might justify, and even require, that the valuable results presumed to have been attained should be placed within the reach of every navigator. Were the tables of computed routes only published, or published with only the accompaniment of such brief textual explanations and directions as would be necessary to convey distinctly all that the compiler supposes that he has done in the way of shortening voyages in every sea to which his attention has been directed, a very small volume would suffice to contain the whole, and the government would be greatly the gainer by substituting it for the unwieldy, cumbrous, and, for the most part, useless work, submitted to the committee. Without undertaking, therefore, to pronounce upon the positive value of that small portion of vol. II of the "Sailing Directions," which may be properly said to consist of matters according with the title, the committee cannot hesitate to recommend the discontinuance of the further publication of this volume "in its present form."

The three small tracts entitled "Nautical Monographs," which accompany the volumes, form two small a proportion of the mass of matter laid before the committee to require particular notice.

The charts will now be considered in the order of their classification. Series A is entitled "Track Charts." These charts exhibit the actual paths of a multitude of vessels as laid down from their logs. In the plan of the publication, this series is designed to consist of forty-six distinct sheets. Of these thirty-four have been laid before the committee, the remainder being yet unpublished.

The entire description of this series is embraced (Sailing Directions, vol. I, p. 281) in the following paragraph: "The different sheets of this series show at a glance the frequented and unfrequented parts of the ocean; they inform the navigator as to the general character of the wind and weather, the force and direction of the currents encountered by those who have preceded him in the same part of the ocean, and at the same season of the year." By means of the art of polychrome printing, and by the aid of various expedients of symbolization, all the particulars here enumerated are made to appear. But as these matters have for the most part been abundantly provided for in other charts, the value of the present series, if they have any, is to be found mainly in the exhibition of the tracks themselves.

But any one who shall attempt to follow even a single track amid the bewildering maze which cover the more frequented seas, will soon grow weary of the labor, and any navigator who shall attempt to shape for himself the most eligible route in view of all the experiences of his predecessors as he finds them here depicted, will be presently overwhelmed by the multitude of his data, and in most cases probably driven to abandon the effort in despair. Whatever, then, may be said of the others, there can be no doubt that the track charts ought to be wholly discontinued.

The sheets of series B are entitled "Trade Wind Charts." Of these only two appear to have been published—one for the Indian ocean, and the other for the Atlantic. The plans adopted for these are dissimilar. On the Indian ocean chart the directions of the winds in the trade-wind zone are generalized for the opposite months of February and August, and represented by means of arrows arranged in curves, which, with a remarkable uniformity of figure, especially for August, cover a great part of the surface. It is assigned as a reason for confining the representation to two months only of the year, that the many and great changes which these winds undergo render it difficult to exhibit them; and among other causes contributing to the difficulty, the *regularity* of these changes is mentioned as one—a circumstance which, if it be true, the committee have found not altogether intelligible.

Assuming, however, that the representation is correct for the seasons named, the simplicity of the indications would seem to make it quite possible, by means of a very few words of description, to convey all the information which is embodied in this chart in a form much more compact and quite as useful. The plan of the Atlantic chart is more simple, and is restricted to the single object of showing where the limits of the trade-wind belts, and of the equatorial and tropical calms, have been actually found by voyagers in the different months of the year. To this end parallels of latitude are drawn corresponding to every degree, intersected at intervals of five degrees of longitude by heavily drawn meridians. The spaces between these meridians are divided by lighter lines into twelve equal parts, of which one is appropriated to the observations which have been made anywhere between the heavy meridians in each month. The whole map is thus divided into small squares, within which the numbers of actual observations are written, so as to form a series of tables to be entered by arguments of months and latitude. The exhibit is not remarkably favorable to the doctrine of definitely fixed limits to the region of the trades or of the calms in any month; different navigators having varied in their experiences

of encountering them through a range of ten or twelve, and in a few extreme cases through as many as seventeen degrees of latitude. If the straggling cases were rare, while the great bulk of the observations fell upon a zone of but a degree or two in breadth, they might be regarded but as an important exception; but the fact is quite the reverse, hardly a single square within the large area covered with figures showing a numeral larger than four or five, except in the region of the equatorial variables; while there are many blank squares which have entries both north and south of them. We here discover why it is that the results of these observations have not been generalized. And we perceive also that all that can be positively affirmed in regard to these zones might be briefly expressed in a few lines, stating the rather wide limits of latitude between which navigators have encountered or lost these winds at different seasons, and within which other navigators may reasonably expect to meet with the same experience. It does not appear, therefore, to the committee that the interest of navigation would materially suffer were these charts to cease to be distributed.

Of series C, entitled "Pilot Charts," twenty sheets have been laid before the committee. This series embraces the results of the laborious analysis of wind operations recorded in the logs, to which allusion has already been made in this report. If any one of the classes is adapted to be of real and substantial value to the practical navigator, it is this. The plan of construction has been to map out the surface of the ocean into rectangles bounded by meridians and parallels of latitude, five degrees, in most instances, apart, and within each one of these rectangles to inscribe a *rose-de-vents* having sixteen radii, between which are written down, after a determinate order, the numbers of times the wind has been observed to blow in each month of the year from each of the sixteen principal points of the compass.

The numbers of observations of calm for each month have also a place assigned to them; and, in addition to these entries, the total number of winds from every quarter for each month is likewise recorded. The data thus furnished will enable the navigator to calculate, if he pleases, the ratio between the number of observed winds from any given quarter, for any season, to the total number of observations which have been made in that season; and thus, according to the assumption on which the presumed usefulness of the charts depends, the probability of encountering any given wind, at any given time, within any one of the rectangular areas into which the ocean is parcelled out upon the chart. It would evidently have much simplified the form and greatly increased the facility of using these helps to navigation had the compiler relieved the navigator of the labor of calculating these ratios, and substituted the ratios themselves in place of the absolute numbers entered in the charts, the totals being preserved as an evidence of the extent of the induction upon which the determinations are founded. And there is some reason to suppose that the same results, arranged in *tables*, to be entered by arguments of latitude and longitude, would have served the desired purpose more conveniently than the charts in which they are here presented. This method would, at least, have possessed the advantage of restricting the publication to those portions of the ocean's surface in regard to which the collected observations are sufficiently numerous to be really valuable; whereas, according to the plan adopted, large spaces are of necessity left blank for want of material to fill them, and other spaces are so meagerly provided as to be but little better than blanks. It is upon the basis of the "Pilot Charts" that the routes recommended in the "Sailing Directions" as the most favorable across particular seas, or between determinate ports, have been computed. The method of making these computations is explained at some length in vol. I of the "Sailing Directions," p. 300, *et seq.* The problem proposed is to find the route which shall be shortest in time between any two assigned points, having regard to the winds which will

probably be encountered by the navigator in passing through the successive squares across which his track may lie, and their effect in forcing him to deviate from the most direct course. The process is exceedingly laborious, and is for the most part tentative. Each successive square presents an independent problem, and for any proposed deviation of the tract through the preceding square this problem has to be attacked *de novo*. But it is an obvious possibility that what may seem to be a favorable route through one square may lead the navigator to a position in the next disadvantageous to his progress in the desired direction, so that the investigator may be repeatedly compelled to return upon his steps, and to recommence his labor at the starting point. In this process there are involved so many uncertainties that one might reasonably be permitted to regard the final result with a distrust which nothing but the test of actual trial would be likely to remove. It is claimed by the author that this test in most, perhaps in all, cases has been actually applied, and that his conclusions have always been satisfactorily sustained. The committee have no disposition to controvert these claims. It is true that the improved models of sailing vessels introduced in recent times have greatly shortened the duration of all long voyages; but it is very possible that a happier choice of route may have contributed to the same end. We find in vol. II of the "Sailing Directions," p. 236, a letter to the compiler from a discontented shipmaster, who loudly complains that he has followed the instructions of the "great book" to his sad discomfiture. He may be one of that unfortunate few whose untoward fate is essential to the truth of the "doctrine of chances." The question is not to be settled by the scattered experiences of here and there an individual, whether these experiences be favorable or otherwise.

It is worth remarking, however, that all the "computed routes" are given in the volume in the form of tables; and this circumstance confirms the impression of the committee, already expressed, that the data from which they are derived might equally well have been presented in the same form. Indeed, if anything could be advantageously presented in the form of charts, it would seem that these very routes, in which are condensed all the practical results designed to be wrought out by means of this formidable array of apparatus, should have preference before anything else. Charts, on which these routes should be distinctly laid down would, if the routes have really the great merit claimed for them, form a set of "Track Charts" worth possessing, and would far exceed in practical value all those that have been laid before the committee. "In their present form," therefore, it does not appear to be desirable that the "Pilot Charts" should continue to be further distributed.

The "Thermal Charts," forming series D, are next in order. These are twelve in number. They exhibit the surface temperature of the ocean for different seas and for the different months of the year, set directly down in figures at the several points where it has been observed. The seasons are indicated by the positions of the numerals, as direct or inverted, or semi-inverted, and the months by differences of color. As no particular benefit to navigation can be supposed to accrue from the use of charts of this description, the committee do not esteem it important to notice this series further. They take occasion to remark in passing, however, that the plan of construction is attended with this serious disadvantage, that where the material is abundant, the numerals are so crowded as to be nearly illegible, and where it fails, large surfaces are left entirely blank. This latter condition, indeed, occurs in many of the charts of every series.

The sheets of series E, three only in number, are entitled "Storm and Rain Charts." In these, as in "The Pilot Charts," the ocean's surface is mapped out into squares of five degrees of latitude by as many of longitude, and each of these squares is subdivided by vertical faint lines into twelve equal parts corresponding to the months of the year, these being crossed by other faint

ines dividing the same square into thirteen equal parts horizontally. Of the orizontal spaces, eight are devoted to the record of gales from the eight prinipal points of the compass; four to calms, rain, fog, and thunder and lightning, espectively, and the remaining one to the numbers of days of observation in ach month within the particular area of five degrees square. The object of hese charts, in the words of the compiler, is "to show the exceptions to what nay generally be considered the prevailing condition of the weather at sea, and o determine from what quarter storms are most liable to occur for each month n every district."

Information of this character will probably be useful to the mariner, but it ppears to the committee that it is precisely that kind of information which can est be given in words, or reduced to tabular form, if necessary, within the pages f a book. The data *are*, in fact, tabulated in the chart itself, each square or listrict forming a little independent table, to be entered by arguments of months nd weather. The chart serves only the purpose of presenting these tables in n inconvenient form. The objection made to the "Pilot Charts"—that they resent the actual numbers of the original observations, and not the relative umbers which measure the probability of a given occurrence, holds also here. The work which belongs to the compiler is thrown upon the navigator, and the ame work (if the charts are really and generally used) is repeated a thousand imes, when it might and should have been done once for all. The compiler eems ever to have himself been conscious of this great defect, for among the lates of vol. I of the "Sailing Directions" he has given an example of the ossibility of reducing these data to a more useful form; and in what he calls he "Spotted Plates," twenty-four in number, of the same volume, (all taken ogether being not much larger than one of these charts,) he has presented a eries of storm pictures of the entire Atlantic ocean for each month of the year, greatly better adapted to the practical use of the mariner than these ill-conceived heets can possibly be.

The last series on the list of charts laid before the committee, marked F, is ntitled "Whale Charts," and embraces five sheets. The object of these is inlicated in the name. It is stated by the compiler to be "to show at a glance here this fish *(sic)* has been most hunted; when, in what years, and in what nonths it has been most frequently found; whether in shoals or as stragglers, nd whether sperm or right." With this statement of the object, it appears to he committee that they may very fitly dismiss the subject, since, whatever may e the value of the charts to whalers, there can be no possible propriety in their eneral distribution.

In concluding this review the committee have to remark that one grave funlamental error characterizes the plan of construction of this entire work. It is his: that instead of the intelligible and practical conclusions which ought to ave been the fruit of so much labor and research as have been manifestly exended, the investigator has deliberately turned over to the public the formidale array of data themselves, which his labors have gathered, and which it was is proper business to elaborate and interpret. The extended and laborious eries of "Track Charts" show a portion of these data, but a portion so elementry in their character, and so confused in their mode of presentation, that, emodied as they are in these sheets, it is difficult to see of what use they can be ven to the most patient inquirer. In the wind-roses of the "Pilot Charts" we ave an example of the grouping of the data appropriate to the immediate subect of investigation, in form convenient for office duty; but the deductions from his study should have been expressed for the mariner, if at all, in definitely lrawn lines, showing the routes which the investigation has proved (if it has, ndeed, done anything of the kind) to be the most likely to be favorable, at given easons, across given seas, and between given havens. If such an investigation s a difficult one, requiring much time, much patience, many trials, and many

figures, to lead to a satisfactory conclusion,—and is what it is, according to the testimony of the compiler of the charts himself—how can it be expected that the shipmaster, with all the cares of his vessel upon his mind and his hands, can find freedom to undertake it, after his voyage has commenced? And how many shipmasters are there whose competency to treat such a problem, under any circumstances, would probably be admitted, even by the very individual who has expended so much of his own personal labor to place in their hands the data for its solution in the form of these "Pilot Charts?"

The original idea of these publications was a good one; it is the manner of its execution that is faulty. It was fitting that the laborious analysis of ships' records which has been carried on at the Naval Observatory should be made. It is greatly desirable that it should be continued, and extended to every point of interest in meteorological science and research. It is desirable that the collected and classified results should be compared and studied, and that abstracts of them should be exchanged with institutions and individuals engaged in similar investigations elsewhere, in our own or in other lands. But it is by no means desirable that the immense mass of facts thus collected should be embodied in an indigested or half digested state, into publications designed to be scattered broadcast over land and sea. Out of their careful study may be deducted principles which may form the basis of instructions to navigators worthy to be called "Sailing Directions," and such instructions in any suitable form may very fitly be published by the government and circulated among seamen.

The committee, therefore, with entire unanimity, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved by the National Academy of Sciences*, That, in the opinion of this academy, the volumes entitled "Sailing Directions," heretofore issued to navigators from the Naval Observatory, and the "Wind and Current Charts," which they are designed to illustrate and explain, embrace much which is unsound in philosophy, and little that is practically useful; and that therefore these publications ought no longer to be issued in their present form.

"*Resolved*, That the records of meteorological phenomena and of other important facts connected with terrestrial physics, which, under the direction of the Navy Department, have been accumulated at the Observatory, are capable of being turned to valuable account, and that it is eminently desirable that such information should continue to be collected and subjected to careful discussion.

"*Resolved*, That the president of the academy be authorized and requested to communicate to the Secretary of the Navy a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and of this report, as a response to the inquiry addressed to the academy upon this subject by that officer."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. A. P. BARNARD, *Chairman.*
W. CHAUVENET.
ALEXIS CASWELL.
JOSEPH WINLOCK.
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.
J. E. HILGARD.
J. F. FRAZER.
J. D. DANA.
J. H. ALEXANDER.

L.

Constitution and by-laws of the National Academy of Sciences.

PREAMBLE.

Empowered by the act of incorporation, adopted by Congress, and approved by the President of the United States on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1863, the National Academy of Sciences do enact the following constitution and by-laws:

ARTICLE I.

Of members.

SECTION 1. The members of the Academy shall be designated as members, honorary members, and foreign associates.

SEC. 2. The Academy shall consist of the fifty members named in the act of incorporation, and of such others, citizens of the United States, as shall from time to time be elected to fill vacancies, in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. Every member shall, upon his admission, take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Senate of the United States for its own members, and, in addition thereto, an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of a member of the National Academy of Sciences to the best of his ability. He shall also subscribe the laws of the Academy.

SEC. 4. The members of the Academy shall be arranged in two classes, according to their special studies, viz: A, the class of mathematics and physics, and B, the class of natural history. The corporate members may select the class in which they desire to be arranged.

SEC. 5. The members of the classes shall arrange themselves in sections by inscribing their names under one of the following heads: Class A, *mathematics and physics;* sections—1, mathematics; 2, physics; 3, astronomy, geography, and geodesy; 4, mechanics; 5, chemistry.

Class B, *natural history;* sections—1, mineralogy and geology; 2, zoology; 3, botany; 4, anatomy and physiology; 5, ethnology.

But the Academy retains the power of transferring a member from one section to another.

SEC. 6. A member may be elected an honorary member of any section by a vote of a majority of such section.

SEC. 7. The Academy may elect fifty foreign associates, who shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the Academy and of reading and communicating papers to it, but shall take no part in its business, and shall not be subject to its assessments.

They shall be entitled to a copy of the publications of the Academy.

ARTICLE II.

Of the officers.

SEC. 1. The officers of the Academy shall be a president, a vice-president, a foreign secretary, a home secretary, and a treasurer; all of whom shall be elected for a term of six years by a majority of votes present at the first stated session after the expiration of the current terms, provided that existing officers retain their places until their successors are elected. In case of a vacancy, the election for six years shall be held in the same manner at the next stated session after the vacancy occurs.

SEC. 2. The officers of the classes shall be a chairman and a secretary, who

shall be elected at each January session. The nominations shall be open, and a majority of votes shall be necessary to elect.

SEC. 3. The officers of the Academy and the chairmen of the classes, together with four members, two from each class, to be annually elected by the Academy, at the January session, by a plurality of the votes, shall constitute a council for the transaction of such business as may be assigned to them by the constitution or the Academy.

SEC. 4. The president of the Academy, or in case of his absence or inability to act, the vice-president, shall preside at the meetings of the Academy and of the council; shall name all committees, except such as are otherwise especially provided for; refer investigations required by the government of the United States to members specially conversant with the subject, and report thereon to the Academy at its next January session, and, with the council, shall direct the general business of the Academy.

It shall be competent for the president in special cases to call in the aid upon committees of experts or men of remarkable attainments, not members of the Academy.

SEC 5. The foreign and home secretaries shall conduct the correspondence proper to their respective departments, advising with the president and council in cases of doubt, and reporting their action to the Academy at its January session. It shall be the duty of the home secretary to give notice to the members of the place and time of all meetings, and to make known to the council all vacancies in the list of members.

The minutes of each session shall be duly engrossed before the next stated session, under the direction of the home secretary.

SEC. 6. The treasurer shall attend to all receipts and disbursements of the Academy, giving such bond and furnishing such vouchers as the council may require. He shall collect all dues from members, and keep a set of books showing a full account of receipts and disbursements. He shall present at each stated session a list of the members entitled to vote, and a general report at the January session. He shall be the custodian of the corporate seal of the Academy.

ARTICLE III.

Of the meetings.

SEC. 1. The Academy shall hold two stated sessions in each year: one in the city of Washington, on the third day of January, (unless that day falls on Sunday, when the session shall be held on the succeeding Monday;) and one in August, at such time and place as the Academy shall have determined upon, in private meeting, on the last day of the preceding January session.

SEC. 2. The names of the members present at each daily meeting shall be recorded in the minutes; and the members present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. Scientific meetings of the Academy, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the members present, shall be open to the public; those for the transaction of business closed.

SEC. 4. The Academy may divide into classes for scientific or other business. In like manner, the classes may divide into sections.

SEC. 5. The classes shall meet during such periods of the stated meetings of the Academy as may be fixed by the Academy. Special meetings of a class may be called by the council at the request of five members of the class.

SEC. 6. The stated meetings of the council shall be held at the times of the stated or special meetings of the Academy. Special meetings shall be convened at the call of the president and two members of the council, or of four members of the council.

SEC. 7. No member who has not paid his dues shall take part in the business of the Academy.

ARTICLE IV.

Of elections, regulations, and expulsions.

SEC. 1. All elections shall be by ballot, unless otherwise ordered by this constitution; and each election shall be held separately.

SEC. 2. Whenever any election is to be held, the presiding officer shall name a committee to conduct it, to collect the votes, count them, and report the result to the Academy. The same law shall apply in the classes.

SEC. 3. Nominations for officers shall be made at the close of the first daily meeting of a stated session; and no candidate shall be voted for unless thus nominated.

SEC. 4. For election of members the council shall first decide the class in which the vacancy shall be filled. Each section of that class may then select one or more candidates after a discussion of their qualifications, and present their claims to the class, who shall select three to be presented in the order of their preference to the Academy; from these three the Academy shall elect by a majority of the members present. The member elect shall be assigned to the section in which he has been proposed. The Academy may nominate candidates in any section which fails to propose them for itself.

SEC. 5 Every member elect shall accept his membership personally or in writing before the close of the next stated session after the date of his election. Otherwise, on proof that the secretary has formally notified him of his election, his name shall not be entered on the roll of members.

SEC. 6. Elections of foreign associates shall be conducted as follows:

Each section shall report to its class, nominating a candidate whose special researches need not belong within the province of the section, but must be comprised within the range of the class.

From these candidates each class shall select one name to be presented to the Academy, and from these two names the Academy, after full discussion, shall make the election, at such time as it may have previously appointed for the purpose.

SEC. 7. A diploma, with the corporate seal of the Academy and the signatures of the officers, shall be sent by the appropriate secretary to each member on his acceptance of his membership.

SEC. 8. Resignations shall be addressed to the president and acted on by the Academy. No resignation of membership shall be accepted unless all dues have been paid.

SEC. 9. Members resigning in good standing will retain an honorary membership; being admitted to the meetings of the Academy, but without taking part in the business. Honorary members will not be liable to assessment.

SEC. 10. If any member be absent from four consecutive stated meetings of the Academy without communicating to the Academy a valid reason for his absence, his name shall be stricken from the roll of members.

SEC. 11. Members and officers habitually neglecting their duties shall be impeached by the council, and at once notified thereof in writing by the home secretary.

SEC. 12. Impeachments of members or officers shall first be tried before the council, which may be convened specially for such purpose. If it decides that the impeachment is proper, such impeachment shall be tried in private session before the Academy at its next stated meeting.

SEC. 13. The expulsion of a member shall be formally and publicly announced by the president at the stated session during which expulsion shall take place.

ARTICLE V.

Of scientific communications, publications, and reports.

SEC. 1. Papers on scientific subjects may be read at the meetings of the Academy, or of the classes or sections to which the subject belongs.

SEC. 2. Any member of the Academy may read a paper from a person who is not a member, and shall not be considered responsible for the facts or opinions expressed by the author, but shall be held responsible for the propriety of the paper.

SEC. 3. The Academy shall provide for the publication, under the direction of the council, of proceedings, memoirs, and reports.

SEC. 4. Propositions for investigations or reports shall originate with the classes to which the subjects belong, and be by them submitted to the Academy for approval, except requests from the government of the United States, which shall be acted on by the president, who will in such cases report, if necessary, at once to the government, and to the Academy at its next stated meeting.

SEC. 5. The judgment of the Academy shall be at all times at the disposition of the government upon any matter of science or art within the limits of the subjects embraced by it.

SEC. 6. An annual report, to be presented to Congress, shall be prepared by the president, and before its presentation submitted by him first to the council, and afterwards to the Academy at its January meeting.

SEC. 7. Medals and prizes may be established, and the means of bestowing them accepted by the Academy upon the recommendation of the council, by whom all the necessary arrangements for their establishment and award shall be made.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the property of the Academy.

SEC. 1. All investments shall be made by the treasurer in the corporate name of the Academy in stocks of the United States,

SEC. 2. No contract shall be binding upon the Academy which has not been first approved by the council.

SEC. 3. The assessments required for the support of the Academy shall be fixed by the Academy on the recommendation of the council.

ARTICLE VII.

Of additions and amendments.

Additions and amendments to the constitution shall be made only at a stated session of the Academy. Notice of a proposition for such a change may be given at any stated session, and shall be referred to the council, which may amend the proposition, and shall report thereon to the Academy at its next stated session, with a recommendation that it be accepted or rejected. Its report shall be considered by the Academy in committee of the whole, and immediately thereafter acted on. If the addition or amendment receive two-thirds of the votes present, it shall be declared adopted, and shall have the same force as the original law.

BY-LAWS.

Of the officers.

I. In the absence of the chairman or secretary of a class, a member shall be chosen to perform his duties temporarily, by a plurality of the *viva voce* votes, upon open nomination.

II. The accounts of the treasurer shall be referred to an auditing committee of three members, to be appointed by the Academy at the meeting at which the accounts are presented; which committee shall report before the close of that session, and shall then be discharged.

Of the meetings.

III. A committee of arrangements, for each stated session of the Academy, of five members, shall be appointed by the president, the class secretaries to be *ex officio* two of the members of the committee. This committee shall meet not less than two weeks previous to each meeting. It shall be in session during the meetings to make arrangements for the reception of the members; to arrange the business of each day; to receive the titles of papers, reports, &c.; and to arrange the order of reading, and in general to attend to all business and scientific arrangements.

IV. At the meetings the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Chair taken by the president, or, in his absence, the vice-president.
2. Roll of members called by home secretary.
3. Report by treasurer of members entitled to vote.
4. Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.
5. Stated business.
6. Reports of president, secretaries, treasurer, classes, and committees.
7. Business from council.
8. Other business.
9. Communications from members.
10. Communications from persons not members.
11. Announcements of the death of members. Biographical notices read.
12. Rough minutes read for correction.

V. The rules of order of the Academy shall be those of the Senate of the United States, unless otherwise directed.

VI. It shall be in order for twelve members to require that any matter of business be discussed in committee of the whole for amendment; the vote upon amendments to be taken in the whole Academy; and the amended proposition or propositions to be similarly voted on.

VII. The scientific meetings shall be convened at twelve o'clock m., in order to allow time for the business meetings of the Academy, and for the meetings of classes, sections, and committees.

Of elections and obituaries.

VIII. No more than ten foreign associates shall be elected at any one stated session.

IX. The death of members shall be announced by the president on the last day of each stated session, when a member shall be selected by the Academy to furnish a biographical notice of the deceased at the next stated session. If such notice be not then furnished, another member shall be selected by the Academy in place of the first, and so on until the duty is performed.

X. The deaths of such eminent scientific men of the country as have taken place since the last session of the Academy shall be announced by the president. The names shall be selected by the council.

Of scientific communications, publications, and reports.

XI. An analysis of the memoirs and reports read in the meeting of the classes shall be given by the secretaries of the classes to the home secretary for publication in the proceedings of the Academy. For any failure in this duty, the delinquent officer shall be impeached by the home secretary.

XII. The secretaries shall receive memoirs at any time, and report the date

of their reception at the next session. But no memoir shall be published unless it has been read before the Academy, class, or section, and ordered to be published by the Academy. Papers shall be published in the order in which they were registered, but papers which have not been sent to the secretary within a month from the time of their reading shall not be published without a special vote of the Academy.

XIII. Memoirs shall date in the records of the Academy from the day of their presentation to the Academy, and this order of their presentation shall be that in which they were registered, unless changed by consent of the author.

XIV. The publication of any communication to which remonstrance is made by the section to which the subject belongs shall be suspended until a second time authorized by a vote of the Academy.

XV. Papers from persons not members, read before the Academy, classes, or sections, and intended for publication, shall be referred, at the meeting at which they are read, to a committee of members competent to judge whether the paper is worthy of publication. Such committees shall report to the Academy as early as practicable, and not later than the next stated session. If they do not then report they shall be discharged, and the paper referred to another committee.

XVI. Abstracts of papers published in the transactions of other societies or in journals may be communicated orally to the Academy; and if, on submitting any such communication to a committee, its publication be approved, it may be ordered for publication on a vote of the Academy.

XVII. Short communications or abstracts of memoirs may be sent by any member to the home secretary, who shall, if requested by the author, without delay circulate them among the members.

XVIII. An annual of the Academy shall be prepared by the secretaries, and published on the first day of each year.

XIX. The printing of the Academy shall be under the charge of the secretaries and the treasurer, as a committee of publication, who shall report in relation thereto at each January meeting of the Academy.

XX. The annual report of the Academy may be accompanied by a memorial to Congress, in regard to such investigations and other subjects as may be deemed advisable, recommending appropriations therefor when necessary.

XXI. The home secretary shall present to the council estimates for books and stationery, binding, &c., required for the use of the Academy.

Of the property of the Academy.

XXII. The proper secretary shall acknowledge all donations made to the Academy, and shall report them at the next stated session.

XXIII. The books, apparatus, archives, and other property of the Academy shall be deposited in some safe place in the city of Washington. A list of the articles deposited shall be kept by the home secretary, who is authorized to employ a clerk to take charge of them.

XXIV. A stamp corresponding to the corporate seal of the Academy shall be kept by the secretaries, who shall be responsible for the due marking of all books and other objects to which it is applicable.

Labels or other proper marks of similar device shall be placed upon objects not admitting of the stamp.

Of changes in the by-laws.

XXV. Any by-law of the Academy may be amended or repealed on the written motion of any two members, signed by them, and presented at a stated session of the Academy; provided the same shall be approved by a majority of the members present at the next stated session.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 82.

PASSENGERS IN STEAMSHIPS.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 510.]

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A despatch of the United States consul at Aspinwall, relative to the transmission of passengers.

JUNE 6, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

No. 2.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Aspinwall, April 23, 1864.

SIR: Under date of August 23, 1862, September 12, 1862, and in a letter of which the original was accidentally not recorded, written between January and April, 1863, and in several other notes, I have communicated many facts to the Department of State in relation to the almost total disregard of the Vanderbilt line of steamships from New York to this port of the laws of the United States for the regulation of ocean steam passenger ships. Since these dates I have noticed no improvement on the part of the managers of the line in their ships, or in the manner in which they are manned and fitted out. On the contrary, they seem to have become more lax and careless from the impunity with which the laws are violated.

The steamship Champion, of this line, reached this port on Saturday, April 16, in a little over twelve days' passage from New York. This is the third passage she has made with portions of her machinery so broken that chains had to be fastened around it to keep it together, rendering a total breakdown on each voyage extremely probable. Her machinery, which is very light for so heavy a vessel, old, and ill adapted to its use, it having been taken from a much lighter vessel, the old Prometheus, frequently breaks down at sea, is temporarily patched up, and the vessel sent again to sea in such a state as to endanger the lives of the many hundreds of passengers on board of her. These facts are well known here, and I have them from competent persons who have had opportunity of examining the vessel, her engine, and boilers. I believe the laws are sufficiently stringent to correct the evils of which I complain, and the fault seems to be in their non-execution. I know that no steam-vessel in the merchant service of Great Britain would be allowed to make the run from Liverpool to the port of Dublin, or from Belfast to Greenwich, in such a miserable condition, and so badly found, as are some of the vessels of this line, when they

depart from New York to Aspinwall. Indeed, so careful are the executors of the steamship laws in England that the slightest deviation from their letter and spirit is sufficient to detain a vessel on the most important as well as on the least important service. Only a few weeks since the Royal Mail Company's magnificent ship, the La Plata, on the line from Southampton to St. Thomas, connecting with the line to Aspinwall, and thence to Valparaiso, was refused a clearance at the hour of sailing, for a slight defect in her machinery, which could have been repaired in six hours at sea, and while she should be under way.

On the arrival of the Champion at this port on her present voyage, I learned that she brought out over 800 passengers. I consequently felt it my duty to examine her master and purser as to the facts, and to order a measurement of her steerage, in which were crowded 424 passengers: with what result, the sworn statements annexed will show.

It will be seen that the passengers in this apartment had only a little over two feet each, instead of eighteen feet, as allowed by law; and had they been piled in a solid mass, one on top the other, they would have filled more than half of the whole space between the floor and the deck-room.

I will state that soon after the Champion left New York she encountered a severe gale. The weather was of course very cold, and the sea washing over the fore-deck, the only part of the ship, except the steerage, where steerage passengers are allowed. So, if the passenger remained on deck without shelter, he would be likely to freeze, or be washed overboard; and had he been able to crowd himself in below, he would have suffocated. It is no alleviation of the crime to say that a temporary refuge was given to a portion of the steerage passengers by allowing them to go for the night into the first cabin, for it will be seen that that cabin was full to overflowing of persons who had paid full prices for the privilege of being there, and who had a right to be free from the annoyance inflicted upon them in filling their cabin with steerage passengers.

I hope the honorable Secretary of the Treasury will order a reform in this mode of carrying passengers, and if the laws are not stringent enough to prevent the evils complained of, I trust new ones will be enacted to that end.

The custom-house register of the Champion gives her 1,419$\frac{15}{95}$ tons, and it will be seen by the statement annexed that she brought 810 passengers to this port.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

FRANCIS W. RICE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.

STEAMER CHAMPION, ASPINWALL,
April 18, 1864.

According to the passenger list given me the day the steamer Champion sailed from New York, April 4, 1864, I have counted 414 adults in the steerage, and 10 children under 12 years of age and over one year of age. All passengers without berths bought their tickets with the express understanding they were to have none.

Total number, according to list, was said to be 810, of which 70 were children over one year old.

I. P. WHEELER, *Purser.*
A. G. JONES, *Master.*

F. W. RICE,
U. S. Consul at Aspinwall.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Aspinwall, April 18, 1864.

Personally appeared before me, Francis W. Rice, consul of the United States of America for the port of Aspinwall and its dependencies, I. P. Wheeler, purser, and A. G. Jones, master of the American steamship Champion, who voluntarily signed the foregoing paper in my presence, and who made oath that the statements therein contained are true in every particular.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the [L. S.] seal of my office, at Aspinwall, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1864.

F. W. RICE.

No. 2.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Aspinwall, April 18, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: You will proceed on board the American steamship Champion, A. G. Jones commander, now in this port, and ascertain the number of clear superficial feet of said vessel on her lower or steerage passenger deck, and report the same to this office. You will also measure and report the height between decks from the under surface of the upper deck to the top of the floor below. In measuring the space indicated you will not measure any space of a less width than four feet. You will also report the number of berths the Champion has in said steerage, how many in a tier, the height between the berths and the deck above and the floor beneath, whether the berths are parallel with the sides of the vessel, whether they are separated from each other by partitions, what the length and width of the berth is, and whether each berth is intended to be occupied by more than one passenger.

Herewith I furnish you directions, in accordance with the act of United States Congress of March 3, 1855, for the measurements indicated.

Yours, truly,

F. W. RICE.

Messrs. H. S. TUCHILL and JOHN DALLAS.

No. 3.

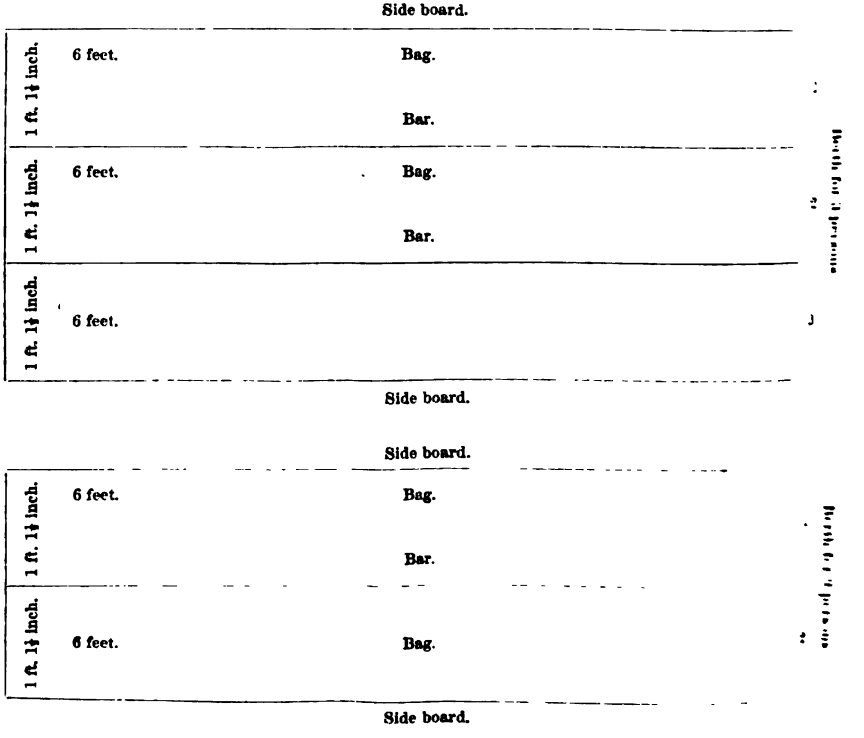
PORT OF ASPINWALL, U. S. C.,
April 19, 1864.

In accordance with a notification to us issued by F. W. Rice, esq., consul of the United States of America for this port and its dependencies, we repaired on board the American steamship Champion, A. G. Jones commander, and measured the steerage deck, also inspected the berths for the purpose of ascertaining the number of superficial feet of the steerage passenger deck, and respectfully report, viz: We found, on accurate measurement, the following to be the dimensions of said steerage, viz: Length, 50 feet; breadth, 26 feet 6 inches; superficial feet, 1,475 feet. We also measured all the passages of said steerage, and found none of them to be 4 feet in width, but the following dimension, viz: 17 passages—length, 6 feet; breadth, 1 foot 6 inches; superficial, 153 feet; 4 passages—length, 6 feet; breadth, 2 feet 6 inches; superficial, 60 feet; 2 passages—length, 50 feet; width, 2 feet 10 inches; superficial, 141 feet 8 inches; 1 passage—length, 28 feet; width, 3 feet 4 inches; superficial, 93

feet 4 inches; 1 hatch—length, 6 feet 4 inches; width, 6 feet 4 inches; superficial, 41 feet 4 inches. Thus, superficial feet of whole steerage, 1,475 feet; superficial feet of passages, 499 feet 4 inches; clear superficial feet, 975 feet 8 inches. We found the height of the deck (measuring from deck to deck between carlines) to be 7 feet 2 inches. We also found the number of berths to be 247. These berths form three tiers from deck to deck throughout the whole steerage. The following is a statement of the position and size of these berths: Length of berth, 6 feet 10 inches; width of ditto, 1 foot 1½ inch; height from upper berth to deck above, 2 feet 6 inches; height between berths, 2 feet; height from lower berth to deck below, 8 inches; size of fore hatch, deducted as above, superficial feet, 41 feet 4 inches. This hatch is available only as a companion-way, being bulkheaded on sides, and after end one berth attached to each side, and six berths built on after bulkhead. These six berths have the foremast of the ship running through all of them, materially lessening the room in said berths.

The berths on the sides of the ship are built athwart ship; those in the centre are constructed "fore and aft," or lengthwise of the ship. The larger portion of all the berths are intended and used for three persons, a smaller portion are used for two persons, the only single berths being those attached to the bulkhead of the fore hatch. These berths have no partitions, side boards enclosing the three or two berths, as the case may be.

The separation between the occupants are bars laid longitudinally; canvas is stretched from one side to the other, and is fastened to the bars by pins on the top of the bars. Where two bars are thus introduced, the space between bars are formed into bags, for three persons; where one, the spaces are for two persons. These bags, as before stated, are 6 feet in length, 1 foot 1½ inch in breadth. Below is a plan of the berths.



It is puzzling to imagine how the person occupying the middle bag enters, and still harder to conceive how that person can get out when the side bags are occupied, most of these berths being built against the side of the vessel one end, and the other having high boards across.

It will be seen that the superficial feet actually contained in the steerage will, if divided by 247, (the number of berths,) give each one 3 feet 11 inches; and if divided by 424, the number of steerage passengers brought by said ship, give each one 2 feet 3 inches.

We respectfully submit the foregoing report.

HENRY S. TUCHILL.
JOHN DALLAS.

F. W. RICE, Esq., *United States Consul.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Aspinwall, April 23, 1864.

Personally appeared before me, Francis W. Rice, United States consul for Aspinwall and its dependencies, Henry S. Tuchill and John Dallas, who signed the foregoing report in my presence, and who declare, under oath administered by me, the same to be correct and true in every particular.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and [L. S.] affixed the seal of my office, at Aspinwall, on the day and date above written.

F. W. RICE.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Aspinwall, April 26, 1864.

I, Francis W. Rice, consul of the United States of America for the port of Aspinwall and its dependencies, do hereby certify that the papers numbered 1, 2, 3, attached to this certificate, are true and faithful copies of the originals recorded in this consulate.

{ U. S. CONSULATE, L. S., ASPINWALL. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Aspinwall, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1864.

F. W. RICE.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No 84

MILITARY ROAD ACROSS THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

IN RELATION TO

The military road across the Cascade mountains.

FEBRUARY 15, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully represent that the military road across the Cascade mountains is now impassable by reason of fallen timber and the unfinished condition in which it was left, after the expenditure of the appropriation heretofore made by Congress for its construction; that the opening of this road is of the most vital importance and interest to the people of Washington Territory, which road would doubtless be used yearly by thousands of persons going to and returning from the rich gold-fields lying east of the Cascade range, and, in the opinion of your memorialists, in a military point of view is absolutely required; that quite a large amount of money has been expended by government in opening this road, yet it is now useless in every respect, and will so continue, unless repaired; that the repairs and thorough completion of the same would also bring into immediate use and cultivation the large and fertile tracts of land lying east of the Cascades and on the line of this road, which have heretofore remained unoccupied, because of the impossibility of getting supplies to and their produce from their homes, by settlers, by means of ingress and egress then and now afforded.

Your memorialists are of the opinion that not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) will thoroughly repair and complete said road, and therefore pray your honorable bodies to pass an act appropriating that sum, either in money or in land lying along said road, for its repair and completion.

Passed December 23, 1863.

C. CROSBY,
Speaker House of Representatives.
O. B. McFADDEN,
President of Council.

A true copy.—Attest:

ELWOOD EVANS,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 85.

APPROPRIATIONS, NEW OFFICERS, &c.

STATEMENTS

SHOWING

I. APPROPRIATIONS MADE DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

II. OFFICERS CREATED AND THE SALARIES THEREOF.

III. THE OFFICES THE SALARIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASED, WITH THE AMOUNT OF SUCH INCREASE, DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

OCTOBER 5, 1864.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SIXTH SECTION OF THE "ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED JULY 4, 1836.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1864.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
By the act to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of officers and men actually employed in the western department, or department of Missouri.		
To carry into effect the act approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the western department, or department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension		$700,612 13
By the act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.		
For invalid pensions under various acts	$1,000,000 00	
For pensions to widows, mothers, children, and sisters, under the first section of the act of the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; act of July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; first section of the act of February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two	2,200,000 00	
		3,200,000 00
By the act making an appropriation for rebuilding the stable at the President's.		
To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to cause the stable at the President's to be rebuilt forthwith		12,000 00
By the act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the government," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.		
For the necessary expenses of the preparation, issue, and disposal of bonds; but the amount so paid shall not exceed one-half of one per centum of the amount of the bonds so issued and disposed of		Indefinite.
By the act to provide for the protection of overland emigration to the States and Territories of the Pacific.		
For the protection of emigrants by the overland route to the States and Territories of the Pacific, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War	20,000 00	
For the transportation of emigrants on the route from Fort Abercrombie by Fort Benton	10,000 00	

Niobrara and Gallatin, in Idaho	10,000 00	
		40,000 00

By the act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for other purposes.

For contingent expenses of the southeast executive building, including the extension, viz: For fuel, labor, light, and miscellaneous items	13,305 00	
For supplying a deficiency in the current expenses of the branch mint at Denver for the current fiscal year	18,377 69	
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.		
For compensation of returns clerk from January first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	600 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri to the thirty-first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, when the office was closed	1,668 48	
For compensation of the surveyor general of Arizona, and the clerks in his office	4,250 00	
To supply deficiencies in the Department of Agriculture for the current year, as follows:		
For the purchase of sorghum seed	2,000 00	
For rebuilding shop in the propagating garden	800 00	
For postage	1,320 00	
For carpets, furniture, and cans, for fruit	350 00	
For fuel	300 00	
WAR DEPARTMENT.		
For supplying a deficiency in the appropriations for the payment of the clerks, messengers, copyists, and laborers in the office of the Quartermaster General	156,651 66	
For salary of an additional Assistant Secretary of War	1,500 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase and manufacture of arms for volunteers and regulars, ordnance and ordnance stores	7,700,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the manufacture of arms at the national armory	700,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the Surgeon General's department, to wit:		
For medical instruments and dressings	1,300,000 00	
For hospital stores, bedding, &c	1,200,000 00	
For hospital furniture and field equipment	300,000 00	
For books, stationery, and printing	86,000 00	
Amount carried forward	11,437,122 83	3,952,612 13

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$11,437,122 83	3,952,612 13
For ice, fruits, and other comforts	100,000 00	
For hospital clothing	40,000 00	
For citizen nurses	38,000 00	
For sick soldiers in private hospitals	17,000 00	
For artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen	16,000 00	
For citizen physicians and medicines furnished by them	185,000 00	
For hire of clerks and laborers in purveying depots	25,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the medical department	5,000 00	
For medicines and medical attendance for negro refugees, commonly called "contrabands"	33,000 00	
For washing and washing machines for hospitals where matrons cannot be employed	1,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the subsistence of the army, to wit:		
For volunteers and drafted men	5,824,000 00	
For employés	640,640 00	
For women	218,400 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the engineer department:		
For contingencies of fortifications, including field-works	500,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the quartermaster's department, to wit:		
For purchase of cavalry and artillery horses	17,500,000 00	
For regular supplies of the quartermaster's department	18,500,000 00	
For barracks, quarters, &c	3,500,000 00	
For transportation of the army	30,000,000 00	
For incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department	2,000,000 00	
For transportation of officers' baggage	100,000 00	
For clothing, camp and garrison equipage	7,000,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the Adjutant General's department:		
For purchase of books of tactics	25,000 00	
NAVY DEPARTMENT.		
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for fuel and equipment and recruiting in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	2,000,000 00	

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Naval Academy	38,000 00	
For salary of commissioner to codify the naval laws, under joint resolution of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three	3,983 67	
For additional repairs at the Norfolk navy yard	150,000 00	
For wharf, machine shop, bridge, buildings for naval stores, and other works at Port Royal, South Carolina	144,600 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for filling in the grounds for the new foundry at the Brooklyn navy yard	45,975 00	
For temporary storehouse for provisions at the Brooklyn navy yard	2,000 00	
For temporary storehouse for provisions at the Boston navy yard	2,000 00	
STATE DEPARTMENT.		
For salary of the minister at Salvador, from April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum	9,062 50	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For salaries of clerks, messengers, watchmen, and porter in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York	12,000 00	
For additional allowance to clerks in the office of the assistant treasurer at Boston	2,000 00	
For compensation to designated depositaries	2,000 00	
For salaries of designated depositary at Santa Fé, New Mexico, and the clerk, watchman, and porter in his office	4,800 00	
For supplying deficiency in the appropriation for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph	20,000 00	
For refunding to the appropriation for the treasury extension the amount of payments made out of that fund for furniture, night watch, and other miscellaneous items	150,000 00	
For the continuation of the north wing of the treasury extension, fencing, grading, and miscellaneous items	250,000 00	
For furniture, carpets, and miscellaneous items for the treasury building	25,000 00	
For the payment of claims due various parties for furniture and for the alterations in the offices of the assistant treasurer and collector of customs at New York, and for constructing burglar-proof vaults	80,000 00	
For completing the repairs of the government warehouse on Staten island	10,000 00	
For alterations of the custom-house at Cincinnati, Ohio	25,000 00	
For alterations of the custom-house at Louisville, Kentucky	15,000 00	
For completion of the custom-house at Dubuque, Iowa	30,000 00	
For repairs and preservation of custom-houses, marine hospitals, and other public buildings, under the supervision of the Treasury Department	10,000 00	
Amount carried forward	101,086,584 00	3,952,612 13

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$101,086,584 00	3,952,612,13
For furniture and repairs of furniture of the various public buildings under the supervision of the Treasury Department	5,000 00	
For the payment of Ephraim Swett, for services as superintendent of the custom-house at Belfast, Maine	992 00	
For erecting new furnaces in the basement of the east wing of the Patent Office building	15,000 00	
For repairs of rooms in sub-basement of the west wing of the Patent Office building	5,000 00	
For the Capitol extension	150,000 00	
For the construction of water closets in the basement of the south front of the Patent Office building	2,000 00	
For deficiency in the appropriation for keeping in repair and partially finishing and furnishing the post office building	9,171 99	
For the completion of the post office building in Philadelphia	25,000 00	
For deficiency in the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the commissioners appointed under the fifth section act of sixteenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three	3,500 00	
For deficiency to pay salary of one Indian agent, each, in Utah and Nevada Territory, from third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the first July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at five hundred dollars per annum, as increase pay	1,333 33	
To supply deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing	111,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for paper for the public printing	374,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the public binding	100,000 00	
For lithographing and engraving for the House of Representatives	10,000 00	
For mapping, in cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States	9,000 00	
To supply deficiency in the appropriation for the support of the light-house establishment	14,156 65	
For rebuilding light-house at Cape Charles, Virginia	20,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for stationery in the Treasury Department	20,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for ordnance, ordnance stores, labor, and contingent expenses in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department	2,740,000 00	
For erecting naval hospital at Kittery, Maine	25,000 00	
For extending naval asylum at Philadelphia	75,000 00	
For erecting naval hospital at Washington city, District of Columbia	25,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for Capitol police for the Senate	4,003 75	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for stationery for the Senate	6,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for miscellaneous items for the Senate	20,000 00	

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the employ of the House of Representatives	7,365 19	
To enable the librarian of Congress to employ an additional laborer from February first to the end of the current fiscal year	208 00	
For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:		
For clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the House of Representatives	1,866 00	
For folding documents	40,000 00	
For fuel and light, including pay of engineers, firemen, and laborers, repairs and materials	6,500 00	
For furniture, repairs, and packing boxes for members	8,500 00	
For laborers	832 78	
For stationery	9,000 00	
For the payment of the salary of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for the current fiscal year	2,000 00	
For repair of the coal and landing-wharf at Key West, to erect a crane thereon, and to cover the extension of the machine shop at that point	10,000 00	
For the payment of the following clerks and employés from the time of their appointment to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, hereby authorized in the several departments and offices hereinafter specified, to be employed and continue only during the rebellion, and for one year after its close, viz:		
In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:		
One clerk of class four, one of class three, eight of class two, and fourteen of class one	Indefinite.	
In the construction branch of the treasury:		
One superintending architect, one assistant architect, two clerks of class four, four of class three, two of class one, and one messenger at an annual salary of six hundred dollars	Indefinite.	
In the First Comptroller's office:		
Five clerks of class four, and one clerk of class four substituted for one of class one	Indefinite.	
In the Second Comptroller's office:		
Five clerks of class four, six of class three, ten of class two, and fifteen of class one	Indefinite.	
In the First Auditor's office:		
Two clerks of class four and one of class two	Indefinite.	
In the Second Auditor's office:		
Fifteen clerks of class three, fifty of class two, and one hundred and forty of class one, and one clerk at nine hundred dollars per annum	Indefinite.	
In the Third Auditor's office:		
Two clerks of class four, two of class three, five of class two, twenty-four of class one, and one messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum, and two laborers at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each	Indefinite.	
Amount carried forward	104,943,013 69	3,952,612 13

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$104,943,013 69	$3,952,612 13
In the Fourth Auditor's office:		
Five clerks of class four, nine of class three, nine of class two, thirty-five of class one, and one laborer at an annual salary of six hundred dollars	Indefinite.	
In the Fifth Auditor's office:		
One clerk of class four to be substituted for one of class three	Indefinite.	
In the Treasurer's office:		
Four clerks of class four, two of class three, seventeen of class two, and six of class one	Indefinite.	
In the Register's office:		
Four clerks of class four, six of class three, six of class two, eight of class one, and one messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum	Indefinite.	
In the office of the Commissioner of Customs:		
One clerk of class three, three of class two, and four of class one	Indefinite.	
In the office of the Secretary of the Navy:		
Two clerks of class four	Indefinite.	
In the office of the Adjutant General:		
Two clerks of class four, eight of class three, nineteen of class two, and seventy-four of class one	Indefinite.	
In the office of the Quartermaster General:		
Fifteen clerks of class three, thirty-five of class two, one hundred and ten of class one, and six laborers at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each	Indefinite.	
In the Paymaster General's office:		
Nine clerks of class three, twenty-six of class two, seventy-five of class one, three messengers at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars each, and four watchmen at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each	Indefinite.	
In the Commissary General's office:		
Ten clerks of class two, and thirty of class one	Indefinite.	
In the office of the Chief of Ordnance:		
Two clerks of class four, seven of class three, eleven of class two, seventy-four of class one, and nine laborers at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each	Indefinite.	
In the office of the Chief Engineer:		
One clerk of class four and one of class two	Indefinite.	
		104,943,013 69

By the act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

For transportation of the mails, (inland)	7,849,000 00	
For foreign mail transportation	250,000 00	
For ship, steamboat, and way letters	8,000 00	
For compensation to postmasters	3,100,000 00	
For clerks for post offices	1,168,000 00	
For payments to letter-carriers	640,000 00	
For wrapping paper	88,000 00	
For twine	16,000 00	
For office stamps	5,000 00	
For letter balances	2,500 00	
For compensation to blank agents and assistants	6,500 00	
For office furniture	2,000 00	
For advertising	35,000 00	
For postage stamps and stamped envelopes	90,000 00	
For mail depredations and special agents	60,000 00	
For mail bags	60,000 00	
For mail locks and keys	10,000 00	
For payment of balances due to foreign countries	200,000 00	
For miscellaneous payments	200,000 00	
To supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	1,500,000 00	
		15,290,000 00

By the act to authorize the President to negotiate a treaty with the Klamath, Modoc, and other Indian tribes in southeastern Oregon.

To enable the President to conclude a treaty with the Klamath, Modoc, and Snake Indians, in southeastern Oregon, for the purchase of the country occupied by them, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior		20,000 00

Approved March 25, 1864.

By the act to carry into effect the convention with Ecuador, for the mutual adjustment of claims.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the convention with Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, signed at Quito, on the 25th day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two	3,000 00	
Amount carried forward	3,000 00	124,205,625 82

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$3,000 00	124,205,625 82
For commutation of travelling expenses for the time actually and necessarily occupied in going from the place of his residence to Guayaquil, and returning to his home after the termination of his duties	Indefinite.	
For the contingent expenses of the commission under the said convention, including the moiety of the United States for the compensation of the umpire, and of the secretary who may be chosen by the commissioners, pursuant to the provisions of the convention	Indefinite.	
		3,000 00
By the act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.		
For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians	117,176 00	
For commutation of subsistence	4,161 00	
For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants	60 00	
For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage, postage, telegrams, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction	41,280 00	
For gradual increase and expense of library	1,000 00	
For expenses of the board of visitors	4,000 00	
For forage for artillery and cavalry horses	8,640 00	
For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry exercise	1,000 00	
For repairs of officers' quarters	1,500 00	
For targets and batteries for artillery exercise	100 00	
For furniture for hospital for cadets, including fixed wash-tubs, hot and cold water bath apparatus and water-closets	1,000 00	
For annual repairs for gas-pipes and retorts	300 00	
For warming apparatus for barracks	15,000 00	
For rebuilding public wharf and opening approach to the same from the south	6,000 00	
For the annual pay of cadets at the Military Academy at West Point to be the same as that allowed to midshipmen at the Naval Academy	Indefinite.	
		201,217 00

To pay the sum of one hundred dollars per annum to each of the surviving soldiers of the revolution now on the pension rolls during their natural lives, in addition to the pensions to which they are now entitled under former acts of Congress; said payment to date from and commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to cease at their death		Indefinite.
By the act to aid the Indian refugees to return to their homes in the Indian territory.		
For the removal and temporary relief of the refugee and destitute Indians in the southern superintendency, viz:		
For expenses of transportation and subsistence by the way to the Indian territory	52,000 00	
For temporary subsistence in the Indian country of refugee and destitute Indians, to the close of the present fiscal year	153,000 00	
For seeds, ploughs, and necessary agricultural implements, to enable them to raise a crop the present season	18,000 00	
		223,000 00
By the act to vacate and sell the present Indian reservations in Utah Territory, and to settle the Indians of said Territory in the Uinta valley.		
For the purpose of making agricultural improvements in the Uinta valley for the comfort of the Indians who may inhabit the same, and to enable them to become self-sustaining by means of agriculture, to be expended by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for said Territory, under the instruction of the Secretary of the Interior		80,000 00
By the act to establish a postal money order system.		
For the compensation of the superintendent and clerks for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	17,000 00	
To meet any deficiency that may arise in the amount of such proceeds during the first year	100,000 00	
		117,000 00
By the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.		
For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy	19,423,241 00	
Amount carried forward	19,423,241 00	124,776,842 82

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$19,423,241,00	124,776,842,82
For repair and maintenance of vessels of the navy, labor, materials, and stores	11,500,000 00	
For the completion of sixteen fast steam screw sloops-of-war	7,200,000 00	
For the purchase, construction, and repairs of vessels, material, and labor, for the western waters	4,000,000 00	
For the purchase and charter of vessels for naval and blockading purposes	3,000,000 00	
For extra labor, expense of repairs, and so forth, on foreign stations	600,000 00	
For payment of the three months' bounty to seamen and ordinary seamen, under the joint resolution of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	500,000 00	
For the completion of armored plated vessels	3,600,000 00	
For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy	700,000 00	
For fuel for the navy, and for the transportation and expenses thereof	3,840,000 00	
For the equipment of vessels in the navy, viz:		
For the purchase of various articles of equipment, viz: canvas, leather, cables, and anchors, and furniture, and stores in the masters', boatswains', and sailmakers' departments	3,000,000 00	
For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service	6,415,605 00	
For the construction, repair, wear and tear of machinery of vessels in commission	28,312,000 00	
For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the coast survey and engineer and marine corps	210,000 00	
For ordnance and ordnance stores, including labor and incidental expenses	8,300,000 00	
For navigation apparatus and supplies, and for purposes incidental to navigation	126,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the navy	250,000 00	
For the purchase of nautical and astronomical instruments, books, maps, and charts; and for the repairs of instruments, and binding and backing books and charts	101,042 00	
For clothing for the navy	500,000 00	
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.		
For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation; for printing, advertising, and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines; for machinery of every description, and patent right to use the same; for repairs of steam-engines and attendance; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams; for carts,		

letters on public service; for furniture for government offices and houses in the navy yards; for coals and other fuel; for candles, oil, and gas; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing boxes; for pay of watchmen; for incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for rent of landing at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; for tolls and ferriages; for water tax; and for rent of stores and rendezvous	1,370,000 00	
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.		
For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: Expenses of recruiting; travelling expenses of officers; transportation of men and materials; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; postage on public letters; wharfage and demurrage; funeral expenses; apprehending deserters; pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress; and for bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels in the navy	1,250,000 00	
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.		
For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Navigation, viz: For freight and transportation of navigation materials, instruments, books and stores; for postage on letters; for telegraphing on public business; for advertising for proposals; for packing boxes and materials; for blank books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices; for maps, charts, drawings, and models; and for incidental expenses not applicable to any other appropriation	1,500 00	
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.		
For contingent and incidental expenses, viz:		
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items	1,000 00	
For postage, drawing, and transportation of materials	75,000 00	
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.		
For contingent expenses, viz: For candles, freight to foreign stations, transportation from station to station within the United States, cooperage, pay of assistants to inspectors, advertising for proposals, printing paymasters' blanks, and stationery for cruising vessels	500,000 00	
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.		
For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	60,000 00	
Amount carried forward	104,835,388 00	124,776,842 82

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$104,835,388 00	124,776,842 82
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.		
For contingent expenses, viz:		
For transportation of materials, printing, stationery, advertising, books, drawings, models, postage, and incidental expenses	25,000 00	
MARINE CORPS.		
For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, steward and nurse, and servants; for rations and clothing for officers' servants; additional rations to officers for five years' service; for undrawn clothing, and additional pay to musicians of the band	791,785 80	
For provisions	135,926 00	
For clothing	223,398 00	
For fuel	31,430 75	
For military stores, viz: Pay of mechanics, repairs of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments	15,000 00	
For transportation of officers, their servants, troops, and expenses of recruiting	22,000 00	
For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings	8,000 00	
For contingencies, viz: freight; ferriage; toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water rent, forage, straw, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters in the barracks; bed sacks, wrapping paper, oil-cloth, crash; rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools; keep of a horse for the messenger; pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital headquarters; repairs to fire-engine; purchase and repair of engine hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables, and bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of handcarts and wheelbarrows; scavengering; purchase and repair of galleys, cooking stoves, ranges; stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding officers' offices; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes	45,000 00	
For widening and improving the marine barracks and officers' quarters at the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	22,000 00	
For building marine barracks at navy yard, Mare Island, California	89,058 44	

NAVY YARDS.

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
For plumbers, coppersmiths, and tin-shop, quay-walls, mooring-piers, iron store, extension of ship house, machinery and tools, repairs on floating dock, barracks, and guard-house on Seavey's island, and for repairs of all kinds	151,935 00	
BOSTON.		
For additional amount for joiners' shop, additional amount for coal-house, extension of shear wharf, railroad tracks, and repairs of all kinds	184,500 00	
NEW YORK.		
For dredging channels; quay-wall at saw-mills; new foundry; improvements on cob dock; improvements to dry dock; machine-shop extension; improvements of dry dock; quay-wall at new derrick; iron-plating shop; receiving store; iron fence in front of officers' houses; repairs of all kinds; machinery for iron-clad building; machinery for pattern, boiler, and machine-shop; machinery for new foundry; machinery for machine-shop extension; machinery for smithery, joiner, and oakum shops; one six-ton, one four-ton, and one two-ton hammer	669,315 00	
PHILADELPHIA.		
For repairs of dry dock, pitch-house, dredging; repairs of damage to store by fire, and for repairs of all kinds, and for the purchase of two lots adjoining navy yard, Philadelphia, extending from Front street to the commissioners' line in the Delaware river, at a price not exceeding ninety thousand dollars	214,945 00	
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
For extension of copper-rolling mill; machinery and tools; storehouse for provisions and clothing; dredging channels, repairs of all kinds; and rail tracks in yard	149,465 00	
NORFOLK.		
For repairs of victualling house, boat shed, blacksmith shop, and tools; wharves, foundry, officers' quarters,		
Amount carried forward	107,564,146 99	124,776,842 82

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$107,564,146 99	124,776,842 82
boiler shop, repairs of dry dock, engine-house, mast-house, and sail loft; saw-mill and machinery; offices and storehouse and repairs of all kinds	223,433 00	
PENSACOLA.		
For repairs of all kinds	50,000 00	
For machinery and materials for the repair of vessels at Pensacola, Ship Island, and New Orleans	100,000 00	
MARE ISLAND.		
For continuation of grading and paving	10,000 00	
For scows, lighter, and stages; foundry and machinery for same; machinery for saw-mill; continuing coal shed and wharf; continuing sea wall; steam hammer and tools for smithery; rigging and sail loft; repairs of all kinds; excess of expenditure on wharf; guard-house; machinery for machine shop, and gas works	224,595 00	
HOSPITALS.		
BOSTON.		
For remodelling old section of the hospital; heating and cooking and laundry apparatus; brick wall and iron gateway on Broadway; and repairs of building and improvement of grounds	17,500 00	
NEW YORK.		
For repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds, increase of apparatus in the laboratory, and repairs to heating apparatus	9,000 00	
NORFOLK.		
For general improvement and repairs of building, ground, and wharves	5,000 00	

PENSACOLA.		
For completion of extension of building	30,000 00	
MEMPHIS.		
For improvements and repairs of hospital	7,000 00	
NEW ORLEANS.		
For improvements and repairs of hospital	5,000 00	
MARE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.		
For completion of hospital	75,000 00	
MAGAZINES.		
PORTSMOUTH.		
For howitzer and gun equipment shed; machinery for ordnance building, and for fitting and furnishing new wing of ordnance building; grading grounds for repairs of ordnance buildings and railways	20,050 00	
BOSTON.		
For repairs of magazine and shell-houses at Chelsea, and powder boat; repairs of ordnance store, shell-houses, and gun and shot parks; tools for gun-carriage shop; and for completing ordnance store	63,439 00	
NEW YORK.		
For machinery for repairing small arms; repairs to wharves and track on Ellis's island; sea-wall on north		
Amount carried forward	108,404,163 99	124,776,842 82

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$108,404,163 99	$124,776,842 82
side of Ellis's island; repairs on magazine at Ellis's island; dredging at Ellis's island; and for repairs of all kinds	42,000 00	
PHILADELPHIA.		
For repairs and alterations of ordnance storehouse and office; machinery and tools in ordnance workshop; and for magazine, wharf buildings, and grounds	8,163 00	
WASHINGTON.		
For repairs and improvements of the magazine, ordnance buildings, and grounds of the ordnance yard; erecting temporary sheds; additional ordnance machinery; and for continuing the new ordnance foundry	69,000 00	
MARE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.		
For two small magazines at the north end of the yard; enlargement of shell-house; preparing gun park; building skids and shot beds; machinery and tools for ordnance shop; and for repairs on magazine buildings and pile wharf	29,368 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments of the several navy yards and stations	125,688 00	
For expenses of professors, watchmen, and others, and contingencies of the United States Naval Academy	101,831 55	
For constructing coal wharf at Key West, Florida	32,000 00	
For altering coal depot to storehouse at Key West, Florida	18,000 00	
For constructing railroad from naval wharf to coal yards at Key West, Florida	10,000 00	

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

For pay of assistant astronomer, three aids, and clerk	8,000,00	
For wages of instrument maker, watchman, porter, and laborers; keeping grounds in order, and repairs to buildings and enclosures; fuel, lights, office furniture, and stationery; and for freight, transportation, postage, and incidental expenses	12,000 00	
For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac	25,850 00	

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

For furniture and repairs of same; house-cleaning and whitewashing; repairs to furnaces, grates, and ranges; gas and water rent; for hospital, and repairs of all kinds	5,200 00	
For the purchase and preparation of a site for a cemetery for the navy and marine corps, near Philadelphia	15,000 00	
For support of beneficiaries	32,000 00	
For gratuities and medals of honor	5,000 00	
For bounties for destruction of enemies' vessel, as per "act of July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for the better government of the navy"	250,000 00	
For pay of photographer for Ordnance bureau	300 00	
For compensation of petty officers, seamen, and others of the crew of the United States steamer Monitor, lost at sea December thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two	3,000 00	
For compensation of petty officers, seamen, and others of the crew of the United States steamer Cairo, lost in Yazoo river December twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-two	8,250 00	
		109,206,814 54

By the act making appropriations for the payment of the awards made by the commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of the depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians," approved February 16, 1863.

For the payment of the several amounts awarded by the commission appointed under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of the depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians," approved February sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-		
Amount carried forward		233,963,657 86

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward		$233,983,657 36
three, to the several persons, firms, estates, and corporations, respectively, to whom such amounts were awarded by said commissioners, except the following persons, estates, and firms, to whom awards were made as aforesaid, to wit: Antoine Roberts, J. C. Toberer, Gilbault & Company, W. L. Sumner, G. L. Mendelsohn, D. C. Marvin, Joseph Popp, B. Heinbach, W. W. Pendergast, Louis Theobald, J. & C. M. Dailey, B. H. Randall, Louis Robert, W. H. Forbes, estate of S. B. Garvie, deceased, A. Vajen & Brother, T. I. Pierce, estate of Francis Labathe, deceased, S. A. Hooper, estate of James C. Dickenson, deceased, Henry Apple, Theodore Crone, Charles Jacobs, F. Immel, H. C. Cooper, H. D. Cunningham, Joseph Descoteau, and Henry Behnke, which last claim is numbered 366, on the books of said commissioners	928,411 00	
For the payment of so much of said awards made by said commissioners to the persons, firms, and estates specifically named in the first section of this act, as the Secretary of the Interior shall, upon examination, find to be due to them, respectively, under said act approved February sixteen, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three	241,963 00	
		1,170,374 00
By the act to provide for the payment of the claims of Peruvian citizens, under the convention between the United States and Peru, of the 12th of January, 1863.		
For the purpose of discharging the obligations of the United States, under the convention with Peru, of the twelfth of January last, there be paid to Stephen G. Montano, or to his legal representatives, in the current money of the United States	41,782 38	
To pay to Juan del Carmen Vergel, or his legal representatives, in the silver money of the United States, or its equivalent	1,170 00	
		42,952 38
By the act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to stipulate for the release from attachment or other process of property claimed by the United States, and for other purposes.		
For the discharge of property owned or held by the United States, or in which the United States have or		

the person asserting the claim against such property shall become entitled to all the benefits of this act; and in all cases where such stipulation shall be entered into, and the property shall, in consequence thereof, be discharged, and final judgment shall be given in the court of last resort to which the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper to cause such proceedings to be carried, affirming the claim for the security or satisfaction of which such proceedings shall have been instituted, and the right of the person asserting the same to enforce it against such property by means of such proceedings, notwithstanding the claims of the United States thereto, such final judgment shall be deemed, to all intents and purposes, a full and final determination of the rights of such person, and shall entitle such person, as against the United States, to such rights as he would have had in case possession of said property had not been changed; and if such claim be for the payment of money, and the same shall by such judgment be found to be due, the presentation of a duly authenticated copy of the record of such judgment and proceedings shall be sufficient evidence to the proper accounting officers for the allowance thereof		Indefinite.
By the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.		
For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance	300,000 00	
For purchase of books of tactics and instructions for volunteers	50,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Adjutant General's department at the headquarters of the several military departments	5,000 00	
For copying official reports of the armies of the United States, for publication	5,000 00	
For bounties and premiums for the enlistment of recruits for the regular army	350,000 00	
For the pay of advance bounties to volunteers and drafted men	5,000,000 00	
For pay of premiums, rent of buildings and grounds, transportation, subsistence, lodging, commutation of fuel and quarters, straw, postage, stationery, advertising, medicines, and medical attendance, and all other necessary expenses incidental to the collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, and for the necessary expenses under the enrolment act	5,000,000 00	
For pay of the army	9,971,243 60	
For commutation of officers' subsistence	1,723,629 50	
For commutation of forage for officers' horses	104,600 00	
For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants	82,820 00	
For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn	150,000 00	
Amount carried forward	22,742,293 10	235,196,983 74

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$22,742,293 10	$235,196,983 74
For pay of volunteers, including the bounties authorized by law.....	177,462,728 25	
For subsistence in kind for regulars, volunteers, and drafted men.....	91,425,426 30	
For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen for the quartermaster's department, at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and for stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders and reports.....	60,000,000 00	
For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the army on public service, expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places, when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department.....	18,000,000 00	

For mileage, or the allowances made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies	700,000 00	
For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depots at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and New York to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field	40,000,000 00	
For hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores; of grounds for summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts	5,000,000 00	
For heating and cooking stoves	100,000 00	
For constructing and extending the telegraph, for military purposes, and for expenses in operating the same	275,000 00	
For supplies, transportation, and care of prisoners of war	900,000 00	
For purchasing, constructing, and maintenance of steam rams	275,000 00	
For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and for expenses of offices and arsenals	58,000,000 00	
For contingencies of the army	400,000 00	
For medicines, instruments, and dressings	2,715,000 00	
For hospital stores, bedding, and so forth	3,587,852 00	
For hospital furniture and field equipments	618,000 00	
For books, stationery, and printing	120,000 00	
For ice, fruits, and other comforts	300,000 00	
For hospital clothing	750,000 00	
For citizen nurses	210,000 00	
For care of sick soldiers in private hospitals	31,200 00	
For artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen	45,000 00	
For citizen physicians, and medicines furnished by them	405,000 00	
For hire of clerks and laborers in purveying depots	75,000 00	
Amount carried forward	500,137,499 65	235,196,983 74

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$500,137,499 65	$235,196,983 74
For examining and recording meteorological observations taken at the military posts of the United States army	750 00	
For army medical museum	5,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the medical department	47,838 00	
For laboratory for testing and rearranging medicines and hospital supplies	5,000 00	
For washing and washing machines for hospitals where matrons cannot be employed	15,000 00	
For expenses of the commanding general's office	10,000 00	
For the secret service	100,000 00	
For armament of fortifications	2,000,000 00	
For the current expenses of the ordnance service	500,000 00	
For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including the purchase and manufacture of arms, accoutrements, and horse equipments, for volunteers and regulars	20,000,000 00	
For the manufacture of arms at the national armory	2,500,000 00	
For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at the national armory	100,000 00	
For the purchase of gunpowder and lead	2,000,000 00	
For repairs and improvements at arsenals, including new and additions to present buildings, and machinery tools, and fixtures	2,000,000 00	
For the signal service of the army	100,000 00	
For compensation of two clerks in the signal office	2,800 00	
		529,523,887 65
By the act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.		
For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, Italy, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Rome, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, Japan, and Salvador	308,500 00	

[illegible] of secretaries of legation		
For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris	30,000 00	
For salary of the interpreter to the legation to China	3,000 00	
For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter	5,000 00	
For salary of the interpreter to the legation to Japan	3,000 00	
For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad	2,500 00	
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	60,000 00	
For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers	80,000 00	
For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, namely, interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulate at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut	3,000 00	
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries	2,500 00	
For the contribution of the United States to the completion of a new cemetery at Constantinople, to receive the remains of American citizens transferred from an old burial place, and also as a place for future interments	200,000 00	
For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck	1,800 00	
For the purchase of blank books, stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, including loss by exchange	5,000 00	
For office rent for those consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon	60,000 00	
For salaries of consuls general, consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, namely:	50,000 00	
I. CONSULATES GENERAL.		
Schedule B.		
Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai; and the consul general at Alexandria shall have the name and title of agent and consul general.		
Amount carried forward	814,300 00	764,720,871 39

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$814,300 00	$764,720,871 39
III. CONSULATES.		
Schedule B.		
Acapulco, Aix-la-Chapelle, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Aux Cayes, Bahia, Barcelona, Bankok, Basle, Belfast, Beirut, Bergen, Bermuda, Bilboa, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Bristol, Brindisi, Boulogne, Cadiz, Callao, Candia, Canton, Cardiff, Chin Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook, Cork, Curaçoa, Demarara, Dundee, Elsinore, Erie, Foo-Choo, Funchal, Galatz, Gaspé Basin, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Goderich, Gottenburg, Guaymas, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu, Hong-Kong, Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston, Kingston in Canada, La Rochelle, Laguayra, Lahaina, La Paz, La Union, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, London, Lyons, Macao, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Manzanillo, Maracaibo, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Moscow, Munich, Nagasaki, Nantes, Naples, Nassau, W. I., Newcastle, Nice, Odessa, Oporto, Palermo, Panama, Paramaribo, Paris, Pernambuco, Pictou, Ponce, Port Mahon, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Revel, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan, (Porto Rico,) Santander, Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Port Sarnia, Scio, Singapore, Smyrna, Southampton, Stockholm, St. John, N. F., St. John, N. B., St. Lambert and Longueuil, St. Petersburg, St. Pierre, (Martinique,) St. Thomas, Stuttgardt, Swatow, St. Helena, Tabasco, Tampico, Tangier, Tehuantepec, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Trinidad, Tripoli, Tunis, Turk's Island, Valparaiso, Valencia, Venice, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Windsor, Zurich.		
IV. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.		
Schedule B.		
Amoor river, Antigua, Belize, (Honduras,) Gaboon, Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, St. Domingo, St. Marc.		
V. CONSULATES.		
Schedule C.		
Barbadoes, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Cape Town, Carthagena, Ceylon, Cobijah, Cyprus, Falk-		

Aux Cayes, Payta, Guayaquil, Lambaia, Maranham, Matamoras, Mexico, Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Rio Grande, Sabanilla, St. Catherine, Santa Cruz, W. I., Santiago, (Cape Verde,) Spezzia, Stettin, Tahiti, Talcahuano, Tumbez, Zanzibar.		
VI. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.		
Schedule C.		
Apia, St. Paul de Loando, including loss by exchange thereon	477,500 00	
For interpreters to the consulates in China, including loss by exchange thereon	5,800 00	
For expenses incurred, under instructions from the Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto	10,000 00	
For salaries of the marshals for the consular courts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon	9,000 00	
For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same	9,000 00	
For salaries of commissioners and consuls general to Hayti and Liberia	11,500 00	
For expenses under the act of Congress to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade	17,000 00	1,354,100 00
By the act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the claims of Peruvian citizens, under the convention between the United States and Peru of the 12th of January, 1863," approved June 1, 1864.		
For payment to each of the persons mentioned in said act the interest that may be found due, in accordance with the terms of the settlement of said claims	----------	Indefinite.
By the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.		
LEGISLATIVE.		
For compensation and mileage of senators	247,430 00	
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz:		
Secretary of the Senate	3,600 00	
Officer charged with disbursements of the Senate	480 00	
Amount carried forward	251,510 00	766,074,971 39

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$251,510 00	$766,074,971 39
Chief clerk	2,500 00	
Principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each	4,320 00	
Eight clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each	14,800 00	
Keeper of the stationery	1,752 00	
Two messengers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each	2,160 00	
One page	500 00	
Sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper	2,000 00	
Assistant doorkeeper	1,700 00	
Postmaster to the Senate	1,750 00	
Assistant postmaster and mail-carrier	1,440 00	
Two mail-boys, at nine hundred dollars each	1,800 00	
Superintendent of the document room	1,500 00	
Two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each	2,400 00	
Superintendent of the folding room	1,500 00	
Two messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each	3,000 00	
Seventeen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each	20,400 00	
Clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate	1,752 00	
Clerk to the Committee on Finance	1,850 00	
Clerk to the Committee on Claims	1,850 00	
Clerk of printing records	1,850 00	
Superintendent in charge of the furnaces	1,200 00	
Assistant in charge of furnaces	600 00	
Laborer in charge of private passages	600 00	
Two laborers, at six hundred dollars each	1,200 00	
Chaplain to the Senate	750 00	
Captain of the Capitol police	870 00	
Capitol police	11,880 00	
One policeman	480 00	
For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:		
For stationery	22,000 00	

For Congressional Globe	20,000 00	
For reporting proceedings in the Daily Globe for the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress	12,000 00	
For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the second regular session of the thirty-eighth Congress, eight hundred dollars each	4,000 00	
For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls	18,000 00	
For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus	16,000 00	
For miscellaneous items	35,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories	990,860 00	
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz:		
For Clerk of the House of Representatives	3,600 00	
For chief clerk and one assistant clerk, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each	4,320 00	
For eleven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each	19,800 00	
For principal messenger in the office, at four dollars and eighty cents per day	1,752 00	
For three messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each	3,600 00	
For messenger to the Speaker, at four dollars and eighty cents per day	1,752 00	
For clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means	1,800 00	
For clerk to the Committee of Claims	1,800 00	
For clerk to Committee on Public Lands	1,800 00	
For Sergeant-at-arms	2,160 00	
For clerk to the Sergeant-at-arms	1,800 00	
For messenger to the Sergeant-at-arms	1,200 00	
For Postmaster	2,160 00	
For Assistant Postmaster	1,740 00	
For four messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each	5,760 00	
For two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each	1,800 00	
For captain of the Capitol police	870 00	
For Capitol police	11,880 00	
For one policeman	480 00	
For Doorkeeper	2,160 00	
For superintendent of the folding room	1,800 00	
For two messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars each	3,504 00	
For one messenger	1,740 00	
For five messengers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each	7,500 00	
Amount carried forward	1,547,552 00	766,074,971 39

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of apppopriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$1,547,552 00	$766,074,971 39
For six messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each	7,200 00	
For twelve messengers, to be employed during the session of Congress, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum	3,600 00	
For chaplain to the House of Representatives	750 00	
For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:		
For cartage	2,000 00	
For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second regular session of the thirty-eighth Congress, and one hundred copies of the same for the House library	20,000 00	
For the compensation of clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives	15,072 00	
For folding documents, including materials	30,000 00	
For fuel and lights, pay of engineers, firemen, and laborers, repairs and materials	12,000 00	
For furniture, repairs and packing boxes for members	12,000 00	
For horses, carriages, and saddle-horses	7,500 00	
For laborers	7,000 00	
For miscellaneous items	40,000 00	
For newspapers	12,500 00	
For pages and temporary mail boys	5,000 00	
For reporting and publishing proceedings in the Daily Globe, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column	8,000 00	
For stationery	15,000 00	
For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the second regular session of the thirty-eighth Congress, eight hundred dollars each	4,000 00	
PUBLIC PRINTING.		
For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the clerks and messengers in his office	9,714 60	
For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For stationery, postage, advertising, furniture, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items	2,000 00	
For the public printing, including the post office blanks	239,187 00	
For paper for the public printing	465,178 00	

For lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives	50,000 00	
For mapping in cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States	5,000 00	
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.		
For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, messenger, and three laborers	10,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said library	2,000 00	
For purchase of books for said library	5,000 00	
For purchase of law books for said library	2,000 00	
To enable the joint library committee to purchase a complete file of selections, from European periodicals, from eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to eighteen hundred and sixty-four, relating to the rebellion in the United States, to be deposited in the library	4,000 00	
COURT OF CLAIMS.		
For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk and assistant clerk, bailiff, and messenger thereof	36,300 00	
For stationery, books, fuel, lights, laborers' hire, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses	3,000 00	
For compensation of attorneys to attend to taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners	1,000 00	
For payments of judgments to be rendered by Court of Claims, previous to the thirteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	300,000 00	
EXECUTIVE.		
For compensation of the President of the United States	25,000 00	
For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States	8,000 00	
For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands	1,500 00	
For compensation to the private secretary, steward, and messenger of the President of the United States	4,600 00	
For contingent expenses of the Executive office, including stationery therefor	2,000 00	
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.		
For compensation of the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, chief clerk, superintendent of statistics, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office	57,800 00	
FOR THE INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.		
For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington	17,125 00	
Amount carried forward	3,252,285 60	766,074,971 39

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$3,252,285 60	$766,074,971 39
For proof-reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same	3,000 00	
For stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs	9,000 00	
For miscellaneous items	2,500 00	
For copperplate printing, books, and maps	5,000 00	
For extra clerk hire and copying	10,000 00	
NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.		
For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northeast executive building	3,600 00	
For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses	5,500 00	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, chief clerk, clerks, superintending architect, at a salary of three thousand dollars, assistant architect, at a salary of two thousand dollars, messengers, assistant messenger, and laborers	116,400 00	
For compensation of the First Comptroller, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office	43,340 00	
For compensation of the Second Comptroller, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office	107,140 00	
For compensation of the First Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office	47,940 00	
For compensation of the Second Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office	337,340 00	
For compensation of the Third Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office	200,140 00	
For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, and laborer in his office	110,540 00	
For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office	47,840 00	
For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office	182,740 00	

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, Assistant Treasurer, clerks, messengers, and laborers of divisions, chief clerk, and the officers, clerks, messengers, employés, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office	170,340 00	
For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, Assistant Register, chief clerk, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office	90,840 00	
For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, chief clerk, and the clerks and messenger in his office	18,340 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office	28,993 89	
For compensation of the chief clerk, clerks, messenger, and laborer of the Light-house Board	9,240 00	
For compensation of the Comptroller of the Currency, Deputy Comptroller, clerks, messenger, and laborer	43,240 00	
Contingent expenses of the Treasury Department.		
In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:		
For copying, labor, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and for miscellaneous items	30,000 00	
For compensation of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department	100,000 00	
In the office of the First Comptroller:		
For furniture, stationery, public documents, State and territorial statutes, and miscellaneous items	1,500 00	
In the office of the Second Comptroller:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items, including subscription to one city newspaper, to be bound and preserved for the use of the office	1,500 00	
In the office of the First Auditor:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	1,300 00	
In the office of the Second Auditor:		
For stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, and for additional office furniture and stationery	15,000 00	
In the office of the Third Auditor:		
For stationery, office furniture, carpeting, two newspapers, preserving files and papers, bounty land service, and miscellaneous items	4,000 00	
In the office of the Fourth Auditor:		
For contingent expenses of the office	1,500 00	
In the office of the Fifth Auditor:		
For stationery, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers	1,500 00	
In the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department:		
For furniture, carpeting, stationery, labor, light, ice, and miscellaneous items	3,000 00	
Amount carried forward	5,004,599 49	766,074,971 39

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$5,004,599 49	$766,074,971 39
In the office of the Treasurer:		
For contingent expenses of the office, and to meet increase of expenditures mainly consequent upon the increase of business and the completion of new rooms	5,000 00	
In the office of the Register:		
For stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, cases for official papers and records, and miscellaneous items, including office furniture	6,000 00	
Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury:		
For stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, and for statutes and reports	2,000 00	
Office of the Commissioner of Customs:		
For stationery, miscellaneous items, and office furniture	1,000 00	
Light-house Board:		
For stationery, miscellaneous expenses, and postage	600 00	
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency:		
For stationery, furniture, and miscellaneous items	6,000 00	
For the general purposes of the southeast executive building, including the extension.		
For compensation of twelve watchmen and eleven laborers of the southeast executive building	13,800 00	
For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, labor, and miscellaneous items	56,810 00	
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.		
For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Secretary, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office	45,900 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, chief clerk, recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers in his office	175,440 00	
For compensation of additional clerks in the General Land Office, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty land, and for laborers employed therein	58,400 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchmen, and laborer in his office	31,940 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, chief clerk, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office	215,340 00	

For salary and travelling expenses of a special agent	2,500 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and the clerk and messenger in his office	4,200 00	
Contingent expenses of the Department of the Interior.		
Office of the Secretary of the Interior:		
For stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library	7,000 00	
For casual repairs of the Patent Office building	3,000 00	
For expenses of packing and distributing congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved twenty-eighth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and act fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine	6,000 00	
For fuel and lights for the Patent Office building	14,000 00	
Office of Indian Affairs:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office	4,000 00	
Office of the Commissioner of Pensions:		
For stationery, engraving, and retouching plates for bounty land warrants, and binding the same, office furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two city daily newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office	12,000 00	
Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings:		
For stationery, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of his office	500 00	
SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.		
For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office	7,621 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office	8,800 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of California and Nevada, and the clerks in his office	15,500 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office	8,800 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office	4,000 00	
For compensation of translator in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico	500 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office	10,000 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, and the clerks in his office	8,300 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territories of Colorado and Utah, and the clerks in his office	7,000 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, and the clerks in his office	6,000 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Arizona, and the clerks in his office	7,000 00	
Amount carried forward	5,780,550 49	766,074,971 39

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$5,780,550 49	$766,074,971 39
For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Idaho, and the clerks in his office	6,500 00	
For compensation of recorder of land titles in Missouri	500 00	
For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveyors for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government	10,000 00	
For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger	500 00	
For rent of surveyor general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger	6,000 00	
For office rent for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	1,600 00	
For office rent of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, and incidental expenses	1,500 00	
For rent of surveyor general's office in the Territory of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	500 00	
For rent of surveyor general's office in the Territory of Arizona, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	3,000 00	
For rent of surveyor general's office in the Territory of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	3,000 00	
EXPENSES OF COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and districts courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners	500,000 00	
WAR DEPARTMENT.		
For compensation of the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretaries of War, Solicitor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office	66,880 00	

For compensation of the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and laborers in the office of the Quartermaster General	390,160 00	
For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Paymaster General	255,200 00	
For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborers in the office of the Commissary General	85,640 00	
For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the Surgeon General	43,840 00	
For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the Chief Engineer	28,880 00	
For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance	172,040 00	
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.		
Office of the Secretary of War:		
For stationery, labor, books, maps, extra clerk-hire, and miscellaneous items	20,000 00	
Office of the Adjutant General:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	15,000 00	
Office of the Quartermaster General:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	15,000 00	
Office of the Paymaster General:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	6,000 00	
Office of the Commissary General:		
For stationery, rent of office and hire of watchman, and miscellaneous items	15,000 00	
Office of the Chief Engineer:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	3,500 00	
Office of the Surgeon General:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items, including rent of office	10,000 00	
Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	7,500 00	
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.		
For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers of the northwest executive building	3,850 00	
For labor, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items	20,000 00	
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING CORNER OF F AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS.		
For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building	3,850 00	
For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items	6,000 00	
Amount carried forward	7,705,410 49	766,074,971 39

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$7,705,410 49	$766,074,971 39
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING CORNER OF F AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.		
For superintendent, watchmen, rent, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items	15,000 00	
NAVY DEPARTMENT.		
For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office	47,400 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and the civil engineer, chief clerk, clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office	19,240 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office	10,740 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Navigation, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office	9,840 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and the assistant, chief clerk, clerks, draughtsman, messenger, and laborers in his office	17,220 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, chief clerk, and the clerks, draughtsman, messenger, and laborer in his office	16,340 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, chief clerk, and the clerks, draughtsmen, messenger, and laborer in his office	10,740 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office	18,740 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, assistant, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office	10,540 00	
Contingent expenses of the Navy Department.		
Office Secretary of the Navy:		
For stationery, labor, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items	8,440 00	
Bureau of Yards and Docks:		
For stationery, plans, drawings, and incidental labor	800 00	

For stationery and miscellaneous items	500 00	
Bureau of Navigation:		
For stationary and miscellaneous items	800 00	
Bureau of Ordnance:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	1,000 00	
Bureau of Construction and Repairs:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	1,000 00	
Bureau of Steam Engineering:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	1,200 00	
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	1,000 00	
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	450 00	
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.		
For compensation of five watchmen and two laborers of the southwest executive building	3,960 00	
For contingent expenses of said building, viz:		
For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items	5,000 00	
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.		
For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters General, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said department	158,220 00	
For compensation of twenty-five additional clerks	20,000 00	
Contingent expenses of the Post Office Department.		
For stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, including fuel for the Auditor's office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, repair of the General Post Office building, office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fireplaces and furnaces in order; for engineer, (for steam-engine,) laborers, watchmen, repairs of furniture, and for miscellaneous items	35,000 00	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
For compensation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, chief clerk, one clerk of the fourth class, four clerks		
Amount carried forward	8,113,580 49	766,074,971 39

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$8,113,580 49	$766,074,971 39
of the third class, four clerks of the second class, six clerks of the first class, an entomologist at an annual salary of two thousand dollars, a chemist at an annual salary of two thousand dollars, an assistant chemist at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, a draughtsman at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, a translator at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, two messengers at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each, and two laborers at an annual salary of four hundred dollars each	38,000 00	
For contingencies, viz: for stationery, wood, coal, gas, and miscellaneous items	3,500 00	
For collecting agricultural statistics and information for reports	20,000 00	
For furniture, viz: carpets, desks, and stoves	800 00	
For the purchase of a library and laboratory	4,000 00	
For purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds, and for labor in putting up seeds, seed-bags, and bagging	54,000 00	
For compensation of superintendent of seed-room, at an annual compensation of sixteen hundred dollars, and for two clerks of the first class	4,000 00	
For contingencies of seed-room, viz: coal, gum, packing-paper and miscellaneous items	3,000 00	
For propagating garden, for propagation and distribution of valuable plants, cuttings, and shrubs, viz: for labor, for repair of old propagating house, new propagating house, rebuilding shop, and for purchase of trees, cuttings, vines, and bulbs	10,800 00	
For experimental garden on reservation number two, viz: for salary of foreman and laborers	3,000 00	
For keep of a horse and stable, and for seeds, manure, tools, and miscellaneous items	2,000 00	
MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT PHILADELPHIA.		
For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, and seven clerks	26,400 00	
For wages of workmen and adjusters	125,000 00	
For specimens of coins to be preserved in the cabinet of the mint	300 00	
BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.		
For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks	30,500 00	
For wages of workmen and adjusters	150,000 00	

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, and wastage	50,000 00	
ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.		
For salaries of superintendent, assayer, and melter and refiner, assistant assayer, officers and clerks	23,700 00	
For wages of workmen	35,000 00	
For incidental and contingent expenses	20,000 00	
BRANCH MINT, AT DENVER.		
For superintendent, assayer, melter, refiner, coiner, and clerks	12,400 00	
For wages of workmen	26,189 00	
For incidental and contingent expenses	5,000 00	
For additional salary of treasurer, acting as assistant treasurer of the United States	500 00	
For salary of clerk to assistant treasurer	1,800 00	
For safe and vault, including freight	5,000 00	
For salary of assistant treasurer from November twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	805 55	
For salary of clerk from March first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	600 00	
GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.		
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.		
For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	12,000 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	1,000 00	
For interpreter and translator in the executive office	500 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	22,980 00	
TERRITORY OF UTAH.		
For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary	12,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Territory	1,500 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the general assembly	10,000 00	
Amount carried forward	8,829,905 04	766,074,971 39

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$8,829,905 04	$766,074,971 39
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.		
For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary	12,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	1,500 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	20,000 00	
TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.		
For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	10,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	1,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	15,000 00	
TERRITORY OF COLORADO.		
For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	9,700 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	1,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	15,000 00	
TERRITORY OF NEVADA.		
For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	9,700 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	1,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	20,000 00	

For salary of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	9,700 00	
For contingent expenses of the Territory	1,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	14,000 00	
TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.		
For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	12,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Territory	1,000 00	
For interpreter and translator in the executive office	500 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	20,000 00	
TERRITORY OF IDAHO.		
For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	12,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Territory	1,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	20,000 00	
Territory of Idaho. For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four:		
For salary of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	12,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Territory	1,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	20,000 00	
JUDICIARY.		
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
For salaries of the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, and the clerks and messengers in his office	20,300 00	
Contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, namely:		
For fuel, labor, furniture, stationery, and miscellaneous items	3,000 00	
For purchase of law and necessary books for the office of the Attorney General	250 00	
For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California	10,000 00	
Amount carried forward	9,104,555 04	766,074,971 39

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$9,104,555 01	$766,074,971 39
For special and other extraordinary expenses of California land claims	10,000 00	
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.		
For salaries of the chief justice and nine associate justices	60,500 00	
For travelling expenses of the judge assigned to the tenth circuit for attending session of Supreme Court of the United States	1,000 00	
For salaries of the district judges of the United States	118,750 00	
For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and judge of the orphans' court	14,500 00	
For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States	1,300 00	
For compensation of the district attorneys	19,250 00	
For compensation of the marshals	11,600 00	
INDEPENDENT TREASURY.		
For salaries of the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St Louis	16,500 00	
For additional salary of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia	1,000 00	
For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans	500 00	
For salaries of the clerks and messengers in office of assistant treasurer at Boston	8,100 00	
For salaries of clerks and messenger in the office of the treasurer of the mint as depositary	13,800 00	
For salaries of clerks, messengers, watchmen, and porter in office of assistant treasurer at New York	73,600 00	
For salaries of chief clerk and teller, to act as assistant treasurer in the absence of the treasurer, assistant teller, bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, messenger, and four watchmen in the office of the sub-treasury at St. Louis	9,760 00	
For salaries of additional clerks, under act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the better organization of the treasury, at such rates as the Secretary may deem just and reasonable	10,000 00	
For compensation to designated depositaries, under act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue	8,000 00	
For compensation to special agents, under act of sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six	8,000 00	
For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act of thirtieth of August, eighteen		

and other expenses incurred by them	25,000 00	
For contingent expenses under act of sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, in addition to premium which may be received on transfer drafts	110,000 00	
For necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of treasury notes	1,000,000 00	
COMMISSIONERS OF DIRECT TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.		
For compensation of thirty-three commissioners, at three thousand dollars each, and eleven clerks, at twelve hundred dollars each	112,200 00	
For contingent expenses	40,000 00	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.		
For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol	438 00	
For compensation of four laborers in the Capitol	2,400 00	
For compensation to the public gardener	1,440 00	
For compensation of a foreman, and twenty-one laborers employed in the public grounds	13,400 00	
For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol square	876 00	
For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol square	1,200 00	
For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's House	1,200 00	
For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's House	600 00	
For compensation of assistant doorkeeper at the President's House	600 00	
For compensation of one night watchman at the public stables and carpenters' shops south of the Capitol	1,000 00	
For compensation of watchman in reservation number two	600 00	
For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps	1,180 00	
For compensation of furnace-keeper under the old hall of the House of Representatives	600 00	
For compensation of furnace-keeper at the President's House	600 00	
METROPOLITAN POLICE.		
For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Metropolitan Police for the District of Columbia	110,000 00	
For deficiency of appropriation for the Capitol police, under the act of April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings; to be paid only to loyal men	4,374 84	
Amount carried forward	10,918,423 88	766,074,971 39

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$10,918,423 88	$766,074,971 39
For salary of warden of jail in the District of Columbia	1,600 00	
For the compensation of the officers and clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, and with the annual salaries hereinafter specified, viz:		
One Assistant Treasurer	2,800 00	
One cashier	2,800 00	
One assistant cashier	2,500 00	
One chief of the division of issues	2,200 00	
One chief of the division of redemption	2,200 00	
One chief of the division of loans	2,200 00	
One chief of the division of accounts	2,200 00	
One chief of the division of national banks	2,200 00	
Two provisional book-keepers, each with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars	4,400 00	
Two tellers, each with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars	4,400 00	
Two assistant tellers, each with a salary of two thousand dollars	4,000 00	
One chief clerk	2,000 00	
Fifteen clerks of class four	27,000 00	
Fifteen clerks of class three	24,000 00	
Eleven clerks of class two	15,400 00	
Nine clerks of class one	10,800 00	
One messenger in charge of mails	1,000 00	
Nine messengers, with a salary of nine hundred dollars each	8,100 00	
Five messengers, with a salary of seven hundred dollars each	3,500 00	
Sixty female clerks, with a salary of six hundred dollars each	36,000 00	
Five laborers, with a salary of six hundred dollars each	3,000 00	
Seven female laborers, at a salary of two hundred and forty dollars each	1,680 00	
For twenty per centum to be added to the compensation of the females, and of the messengers, watchmen, and laborers employed in the several departments, and under the Commissioner of Public Buildings and the Commissioner of Agriculture, and at the Capitol, to commence on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate at the close of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, but to be calculated only upon the amount of compensation accruing after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	Indefinite.	

continue only during the rebellion and for one year after its close, viz: two clerks of class four, two of class three, and two of class two, from the date of their appointment to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty five	11,200 00	
To enable the assistant treasurer at New Orleans to appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury—		
One chief clerk	2,500 00	
One clerk	2,000 00	
Two clerks, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum each	3,000 00	
One porter	900 00	
Two watchmen, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum each	1,200 00	
For compensation of twelve clerks of class two and twenty-five of class one in the office of the Third Auditor	46,800 00	
To enable the President of the United States to appoint, in addition to the present number, two appraisers for the port of New York, at an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars each	5,000 00	
For twelve additional clerks in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars each, authorized by the act of sixth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two	16,800 00	
For salaries and expenses of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors of steam vessels, with travelling and other expenses	55,000 00	
For the compensation of five clerks of class three, in lieu of five clerks of class one, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury	2,000 00	
		11,230,803 88
By the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.		
For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, namely:		
For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and of Indian agents	98,800 00	
For pay of sub-agents	6,000 00	
For the salary of the agent of the Green Bay agency, to make the same fifteen hundred dollars per annum	500 00	
For pay of clerk to superintendent at St Louis, Missouri	1,200 00	
For pay of temporary clerks to superintendents of Indian affairs	5,000 00	
For pay of clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs in California	1,800 00	
For pay of four agents	7,200 00	
For pay of one blacksmith, one assistant blacksmith, one farmer, and one carpenter	2,400 00	
For pay of interpreter	28,400 00	
Amount carried forward	151,300 00	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$151,300 00	$777,305,775 27
For presents to Indians	5,000 00	
For provisions for Indians	11,800 00	
For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof	10,000 00	
For contingencies of the Indian department	36,500 00	
For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:		
BLACKFOOT INDIANS.		
For ninth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	20,000 00	
For ninth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	15,000 00	
CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS.		
For tenth of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directly by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	2,000 00	
For tenth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,000 00	
For tenth of fifteen instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,500,00	
For tenth of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,200 00	
CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.		
For two-thirds of twenty-third of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	8,333 33	

treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	800 00	
For two-thirds of twenty-third of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	7,000 00	
For two-thirds of twenty-third of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,333 33	
For two-thirds of twenty-third of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	666 67	
For two-thirds of twenty-third of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,333 33	
For tenth of twenty instalments in coin, goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	19,000 00	
For tenth of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	5,040 00	
For tenth of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,320 00	
For eight of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant and support of shop, per second and fifth articles of treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,060 00	
For support of a smith, assistant, and shop for the Bois Forte band during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,060 00	
For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,200 00	
CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.		
For one-third of twenty-third of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	4,166 67	
For one third of twenty-third of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four	400 00	
Amount carried forward	308,013 33	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$308,013 33	777,305,775 27
For one-third of twenty-third of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	3,500 00	
For one-third of twenty-third of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	666 67	
For one-third of twenty-third of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	666 67	
For one-third of twenty-third of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	666 67	
For one-third of twenty-third of twenty-five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	333 33	
For tenth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	20,000 00	
CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.		
For settlement of the claims for depredations committed by said Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty-two	20,000 00	
For clearing and breaking in reservation and for building houses for the chiefs	3,600 00	
For first of ten instalments for furnishing said Indians with ten yoke of work oxen, agricultural implements, and miscellaneous items	1,000 00	
For expenses incurred by the legislature of the State of Minnesota in sending commissioners to visit the Chippewa Indians in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two	1,338 75	
For the employment of a sawyer, at the discretion of the President, and to remove the saw-mill from Gull Lake reservation to the new reservation set apart, and to extend the road between Gull lake and Leech		

or as near as practicable	3,000 00	
For compensation of female teachers on the reservation, who shall instruct the Indian girls in domestic economy	1,000 00	
CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGER, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.		
For tenth of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,666 66	
For tenth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	8,000 00	
For tenth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,000 00	
For tenth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,000 00	
For tenth of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,120 00	
For pay of an engineer to grist and saw mill at Leach lake	600 00	
CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.		
For ninth of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,000 00	
For ninth of ten instalments for the support of one blacksmith shop, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,240 00	
For fourth of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President	2,000 00	
For fourth of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements	3,000 00	
CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONEES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.		
For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven	1,500 00	
CHICKASAWS.		
For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine	3,000 00	
Amount carried forward	412,912 08	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	412,912 08	777,305,775 27
CHOCTAWS.		
For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,000 00	
For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	600 00	
For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	6,000 00	
For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	600 00	
For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	320 00	
For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	25,000 00	
CAMANCHES, KIOWAS, AND APACHES OF ARKANSAS RIVER.		
For the first five instalments, being the second series, for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three	18,000 00	
For expenses of transportation of the first of five instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three	7,000 00	
KIOWAY, APACHE, AND CAMANCHES.		
For the salary of an agent for the Kioway, Apache, and Camanche Indians, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	1,500 00	

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	1,500 00	
For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	3,000 00	
For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	20,000 00	
For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	840 00	
For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	270 00	
For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	600 00	
For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	840 00	
For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	270 00	
For wagon-maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	600 00	
For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	2,000 00	
For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	1,000 00	
For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	10,000 00	

DELAWARES.

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen	100 00	
For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education	2,304 00	
Amount carried forward	518,256 08	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$518,256 08	777,305,775 27
IOWAS.		
For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President.....	2,875 00	
KANSAS.		
For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum.....	10,000 00	
KICKAPOOS.		
For eleventh instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars for educational and other beneficial purposes.....	5,000 00	
For eleventh instalment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.....	9,000 00	
MENOMONEES.		
For ninth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop, and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.....	916 66	
For ninth of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.....	20,000 00	
For ninth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.....	600 00	
MIAMIES OF KANSAS.		
For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.	940 00	

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	600 00	
For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	2,500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	7,500 00	
MIAMIES OF INDIANA.		
For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	11,062 89	
MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.		
For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five	500 00	
For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five	250 00	
For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine	350 00	
NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.		
For tenth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hunded and fifty-four	1,500 00	
For tenth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant, if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	6,700 00	
OMAHAS.		
For the seventh of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	30,000 00	
For the last of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	600 00	
For the last of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	940 00	
Amount carried forward	630,090 63	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$630,090 63	777,305,775 27
For the last of ten instalments for the support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	600 00	
For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	300 00	
For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	300 00	
For an engineer	1,200 00	
For assistant engineer for mill	600 00	
For assistant miller	300 00	
OSAGES.		
For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight	3,456 00	
OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.		
For seventh of ten instalments, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	13,000 00	
For last of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	600 00	
For last of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	940 00	
For last of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	600 00	
For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the seventh article of the treaty of fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	300 00	
For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per seventh article of the treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	300 00	
For an engineer	1,200 00	

OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN.

For ninth of ten annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	8,000 00	
For ninth of ten instalments for the support of four blacksmith shops, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,240 00	
For ninth of ten instalments of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,000 00	
For interest on two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,800 00	
For ninth of ten equal annual instalments on thirty-five thousand dollars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article treaty thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five	3,500 00	
PAWNEES.		
For second of five instalments of the second series, in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	30,000 00	
For support of two manual labor schools annually, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	10,000 00	
For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	1,200 00	
For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	500 00	
For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	1,200 00	
For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	480 00	
For seventh of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	1,200 00	
For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	600 00	
For sixth of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	600 00	
Amount carried forward	736,106 63	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$736,106 63	777,305,775 27
For sixth of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	1,200 00	
For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	500 00	
POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.		
For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven	400 00	
POTTAWOTOMIES.		
For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five	1,000 00	
For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine	500 00	
For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen	2,500 00	
For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight	2,000 00	
For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine	16,000 00	
For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two	200 00	
For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three	700 00	
For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two	5,000 00	
For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six	300 00	
For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine	2,160 00	

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine	660 00	
For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine	250 00	
For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six	32,150 00	
QUAPAWS.		
For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three	1,000 00	
For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three	1,060 00	
For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three	600 00	
For payment of expenses incident to the removal of the Quapaw Indians from Kansas, and their re-establishment in their own country	9,726 33	
ROGUE RIVERS.		
For eleventh of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three	2,500 00	
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.		
For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four	1,000 00	
For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven	10,000 00	
For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two	40,000 00	
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.		
For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven	7,870 00	
Amount carried forward	875,382 96	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$875,382 96	777,305,775 27
SEMINOLES.		
For the eighth of ten instalments for the support of schools per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	3,000 00	
For the eighth of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	2,000 00	
For the eighth of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	2,200 00	
For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	12,500 00	
For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, they having joined their brethren west, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	12,500 00	
SENECAS.		
For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen	500 00	
For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen	500 00	
For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one	1,060 00	
For miller during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one	600 00	
SENECAS OF NEW YORK.		
For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one	6,000 00	
For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six	3,750 00	

the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six	2,152 50	
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.		
For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen	1,000 00	
For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty one	1,060 00	
SHAWNEES.		
For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,000 00	
For eleventh instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	2,000 00	
For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	2,000 00	
SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.		
For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four	4,500 00	
TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE.		
For fourth of five instalments, at the discretion of the President, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities, and transportation of the same to certan tribes of Indians	70,000 00	
UMPQUAS, (COW CREEK BAND.)		
For eleventh of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three	550 00	
UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.		
For last of five instalments, of the second series, of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three	2,300 00	
Amount carried forward	1,006,565 46	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$875,382 96	777,305,775 27
SEMINOLES.		
...instalments for the support of schools per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen	3,000 00	
...ntidural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eigh-	2,000 00	
...mills and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh	2,200 00	
...to be paid as annuity, per eighth	12,500 00	
...terest on two million dollars, at five per centum, per annum, paid as annuity, they hav ...dred and thirty-seven.....	12,500 00	
For eighteenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, ... and fifty-six.... article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six.....		
For deficiencies in subsistence and expenses of removal and support of the Sioux and Winnebago Indians in Minnesota during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.....		
For the salary of a special agent, to take charge of said Indians.....	... 00	
YANCTON TRIBE OF SIOUX.		
For sixth of ten instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.....	60,000 00	
CALAPOOIAS, MOLALLA, AND CLACKAMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMET VALLEY.		
For last of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty five.....	8,000 00	

For [illegible] under the [illegible] eight.....		
For sixth of ten instalments [illegible] with such aid and assistance [illegible] provided for in the first part of this necessary for them, per second article treaty [illegible]		
DWAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES		
For fifth instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five...		
For fifth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agr and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....		
For fifth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to furnish them with the necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....		
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	4,[illegible]	
MAKAH TRIBE.		
For second of three instalments on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	2,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	2,500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	500 00	
[illegible]fth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who [illegible] furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and [illegible]ve.....	4,600 00	
Amount carried forward.....	**1,328,748 86**	**777,305,775 27**

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	1,006,555 46	777,305,775 27
For last of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,500 00	
For tenth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	2,000 00	
For last of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,000 00	
For tenth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,450 00	
WINNEBAGOES.		
For interest on one million dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven	50,000 00	
For eighteenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six	4,250 00	
For deficiencies in subsistence and expenses of removal and support of the Sioux and Winnebago Indians of Minnesota during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	137,293 40	
For the salary of a special agent, to take charge of said Indians	1,500 00	
YANCTON TRIBE OF SIOUX.		
For sixth of ten instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight	65,000 00	
CALAPOOIAS, MOLALLA, AND CLACKAMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMET VALLEY.		
For last of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty five	8,000 00	

For the first of ten instalments of the second series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon the tract reserved for their future homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty eight	10,000 00	
For sixth of ten instalments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight	5,000 00	
For sixth of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight	7,500 00	
DWAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.		
For fifth instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to furnish them with the necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,600 00	
MAKAH TRIBE.		
For second of three instalments on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,600 00	
Amount carried forward	1,328,748 86	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	1,328,748 86	777,305,775 27
WALLA-WALLA, CAYUSE, AND UMATILLA TRIBES.		
For last of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	8,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employés, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five.....	3,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	11,200 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	1,500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for salary for the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	100 00	
For the erection of a saw and grist mill, in accordance with the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	10,000 00	
YAKAMA NATION.		
For last of five instalments for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	10,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	3,200 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	9,400 00	

tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five		
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employés, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,400 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
	500 00	
NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS.		
For last of five instalments for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,200 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	9,400 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,400 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employés, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
Amount carried forward	1,415,248 86	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$1,415,248 86	777,305,775 27
FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES.		
For the first of five instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	5,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	300 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	1,800 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tin and gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	7,400 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	300 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	1,400 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employés, and furnishing necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	300 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flatheads, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	1,500 00	
CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.		
For fifth of five instalments of eight thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	8,000 00	

plough maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five		
For fifth of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for payment of salary to the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	5,600 00	
	500 00	
MOLEL INDIANS.		
For fifth of ten instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employés, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,500 00	
For last of five instalments (in addition to the instalment specified in the treaty of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua valley) for furnishing iron and steel and other materials for the smith in tin shops, provided for in said treaty, and for the pay of the necessary mechanics, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,800 00	
For fifth of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,000 00	
For pay of teachers to manual labor school, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,000 00	
For last of five instalments for the pay of an additional farmer, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	800 00	
QUI-NAI-ELT AND QUIL-LEH-UTS INDIANS.		
For second of three instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,600 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,600 00	
Amount carried forward	1,470,148 86	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	1,006,555 46	777,305,775 27
For last of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,500 00	
For tenth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	2,000 00	
For last of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,000 00	
For tenth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,450 00	
WINNEBAGOES.		
For interest on one million dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven	50,000 00	
For eighteenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six	4,250 00	
For deficiencies in subsistence and expenses of removal and support of the Sioux and Winnebago Indians of Minnesota during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	137,293 40	
For the salary of a special agent, to take charge of said Indians	1,500 00	
YANCTON TRIBE OF SIOUX.		
For sixth of ten instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight	65,000 00	
CALAPOOIAS, MOLALLA, AND CLACKAMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMET VALLEY.		
For last of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty five	8,000 00	

For the first of ten instalments of the second series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon the tract reserved for their future homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty eight	10,000 00	
For sixth of ten instalments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight	5,000 00	
For sixth of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight	7,500 00	
DWAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.		
For fifth instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to furnish them with the necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,600 00	
MAKAH TRIBE.		
For second of three instalments on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,600 00	
Amount carried forward	1,328,748 86	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	1,328,748 86	777,305,775 27
WALLA-WALLA, CAYUSE, AND UMATILLA TRIBES.		
For last of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	8,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employés, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five	3,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	11,200 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for salary for the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	100 00	
For the erection of a saw and grist mill, in accordance with the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,000 00	
YAKAMA NATION.		
For last of five instalments for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,200 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	9,400 00	

tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five		
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employés, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,400 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
	500 00	
NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS.		
For last of five instalments for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,200 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	9,400 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,400 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employés, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
Amount carried forward	1,415,248 86	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$1,415,248 86	777,305,775 27
FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES.		
For the first of five instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	5,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,800 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tin and gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	7,400 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,400 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employés, and furnishing necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flatheads, Kootenay, and Upper Pond d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,500 00	
CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.		
For fifth of five instalments of eight thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	8,000 00	

For fifth of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for payment of salary to the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	5,600 00	
	500 00	
MOLEL INDIANS.		
For fifth of ten instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employés, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,500 00	
For last of five instalments (in addition to the instalment specified in the treaty of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua valley) for furnishing iron and steel and other materials for the smith in tin shops, provided for in said treaty, and for the pay of the necessary mechanics, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,800 00	
For fifth of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,000 00	
For pay of teachers to manual labor school, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,000 00	
For last of five instalments for the pay of an additional farmer, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	800 00	
QUI-NAI-ELT AND QUIL-LEH-UTE INDIANS.		
For second of three instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,600 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,600 00	
Amount carried forward	1,470,148 86	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$1,470,148 86	777,305,775 27
S'KLALLAMS.		
For second of three instalments on sixty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,000 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,500 00	
For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,600 00	
OTTAWA INDIANS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BOEUF.		
For second of four instalments, in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two	8,500 00	
For interest on twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two	1,275 00	
ARAPAHOES AND CHEYENNE INDIANS OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS RIVER.		
For fourth of fifteen instalments of annuity of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended for their benefit—that is to say, fifteen thousand dollars per annum for each tribe, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon their reservations	30,000 00	
For second of five instalments to provide the said Indians with a mill suitable for sawing timber and grinding grain, one or more mechanics' shops, with necessary tools for the same, and dwelling-houses for an interpreter, miller, engineer for mill, (if one be necessary,) farmers, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit	5,000 00	
For transportation and necessary expenses of delivery of annuities, goods, and provisions	5,000 00	
For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of Lake Superior	6,762 63	
For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of the Mississippi	3,886 75	

INDIAN SERVICE IN NEW MEXICO.

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	50,000 00	
NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.		
For deficiency in the appropriation for the Indian service in New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	25,000 00	
INDIAN SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT OF COUNTRY LEASED FROM THE CHOCTAWS FOR THE INDIANS LATELY RESIDING IN TEXAS.		
For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock; pay of necessary employés, purchase of clothing, medicines, iron, and steel, and maintenance of schools for Indians lately residing in Texas, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	22,825 00	
FOR THE WICHITAS AND OTHER AFFILIATED BANDS.		
For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employés, purchase of clothing, medicines, iron, and steel, and maintenance of schools, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	37,800 00	
EASTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONEES.		
For first of twenty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty second July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	10,000 00	
NORTHWESTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONEES.		
For first of twenty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty thirtieth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	5,000 00	
Amount carried forward	1,691,298 24	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$1,691,298 24	777,305,775 27
GOSHIES BANDS OF SHOSHONEES.		
For first of twenty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding, or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable for their wants and condition, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.....	1,000 00	
CREEK NATION.		
For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, as permanent annuity, to be paid them in money, or for such mechanical labor or useful articles as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time direct, per third article treaty September three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, payable on condition that the said nation ratify the amendments made by the Senate.....	10,000 00	
For payment of first instalment, to be expended for their benefit in the purchase of stock, horses, sheep, clothing, and such other articles as the Secretary of the Interior, with the council of said nation, may direct, per fourth article of treaty September three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended by the Senate, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, payable on condition that the said nation ratify the amendments made by the Senate.....	40,000 00	
CHIPPEWAS OF RED LAKE AND PEMBINA.		
For this amount as annuity, to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas during the pleasure of the President, per third article of treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second article supplementary to treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, approved April twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.....	10,000 00	
For this amount to the Pembina band of Chippewas, per same article and treaty, during the pleasure of the President.....	5,000 00	
For the first of fifteen instalments, to be expended annually for the purpose of supplying them with gilling-twine, cotton matter, calicoes, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming tools, and for such		

other useful articles and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article of the supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	18,000 00	
For the first of fifteen instalments for same objects, for the Pembina band of Chippewas, per third article of the supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	4,000 00	
For the first of fifteen instalments for the pay of one blacksmith, one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer, per fourth article supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	3,900 00	
For first of fifteen instalments for the purchase of iron and steel, and other articles for blacksmithing purposes, per fourth article supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	1,500 00	
For first of fifteen instalments, to be expended for carpentering and other purposes, per fourth article supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	1,000 00	
For this amount to be expended in building a saw-mill, with a run of mill-stones attached, per fifth article supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	6,000 00	
For this amount to be paid to the chiefs of said bands, through their agents, per fourth article treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and modified by the sixth article supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	25,000 00	
For this amount for the payment of claims of injured persons for depredations committed by said Indians on the goods of certain British and American traders, at the mouth of Red Lake river, and for exactions forcibly levied on the proprietors of steamboats plying on Red river, to be paid in full, and the remainder to be paid pro rata upon the debts of said tribe incurred since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to be ascertained by the agents in connexion with the chiefs, per fourth article treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and modified by the sixth article supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	75,000 00	
For this amount to defray the expenses of cutting out a road from Leach lake to Red lake, per fifth article of treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three	5,000 00	
For the first of fifteen instalments to defray the expense of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend upon the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians, whose salary shall not exceed five dollars per day, nor more than twenty days, and ten cents per mile travelling expenses, and not to exceed three hundred miles, per sixth article of treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three	390 00	
For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and material for building mill, including machinery, iron and steel for blacksmiths, etc., for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe	10,000 00	
For this amount to defray the expense of bringing on the delegation of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, and to defray their expenses while detained in the city of Washington in making treaty, and their return to their home	10,000 00	
For this amount to defray the expense of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend upon the annuity payments of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and the Pillager and Lake Winne-		
Amount carried forward	1,917,088 24	777,305,775 25

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$1,917,088 24	777,305,775 27
bagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, whose salary shall not exceed five dollars per day, and not to be employed more than twenty days to attend upon any one payment and the duties connected therewith, and ten cents per mile for travel, not exceeding three hundred miles, per Senate amendment to seventh article treaty March eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	390 00	
Same for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	390 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including travelling expenses of the superintendent and agents	7,500 00	
For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians in California	55,000 00	
For the compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian Office, under the acts of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty five, and under appropriations made from year to year	7,000 00	
For compensation of one clerk in the Indian Office, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands to Indians	1,400 00	
For compensation of two extra clerks in the Indian Office, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws in the adjustment of their claims	2,800 00	
For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan	20,350 62	
For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of Pawnee, Ponca, and Yancton Sioux annuity goods and provisions	10,000 00	
For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuity goods to the Blackfeet Indians for the year	17,000 00	
For expenses attending the vaccination of Indians	2,500 00	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent and sub-agents	85,000 00	

(not parties to any treaty,) and for pay of necessary employés	50,000 00	
INDIAN SERVICE IN NEVADA TERRITORY.		
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	25,000 00	
For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Dakota, including the purchase of goods and other articles, with a view to the preservation of peace	10,000 00	
INDIAN SERVICE IN UTAH TERRITORY.		
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	25,000 00	
For deficiency in the appropriation for the Indian service in Utah Territory for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	15,000 00	
For the transportation and necessary expenses of delivery of provisions, &c., to the Indians within the Utah superintendency, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	22,500 00	
INDIAN SERVICE IN COLORADO TERRITORY.		
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	25,000 00	
CHEROKEE NATION.		
For interest on the "abstracted bonds" belonging to the national funds	14,385 00	
For interest on the "abstracted bonds" belonging to the school fund	3,270 00	
For interest on the proceeds of sales of school lands in Alabama, sold at different times from and including the second quarter of the year eighteen hundred and fifty, to December thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty, computed to March first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four	16,758 04	
For subsistence and clothing, and general incidental expenses of the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, at their new homes	100,000 00	
Amount carried forward	2,383,331 90	777,305,775 27

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$2,383,331 90	777,305,775 27
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	20,000 00	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	20 000 00	
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to settle the claims and carry into effect the provisions of the second article of the treaty of May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the confederated tribe of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Plankeshaw, and Wea Indians	3,164 51	
For the temporary subsistence of the Weas, Plankeshaws, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, and furnishing the same with clothing	5,000 00	
		2,431,496 41
By the act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies.		
For compensation of a commissioner, whose duty it shall be, conjointly with the commissioner appointed by her Britannic Majesty's government, to investigate, adjust, and determine the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company and of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company against the government of the United States, pursuant to the terms of a treaty signed at Washington on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in full for his services and personal expenses	5,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the commission on the part of the United States	Indefinite.	
For the compensation of the umpire chosen under the convention	Indefinite.	
For compensation of a clerk at eight dollars per day	Indefinite.	
		5,000 00
By the act to provide for the repair and preservation of certain public works of the United States.		
For protecting the commerce of the lakes by causing the public works connected with the harbors on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, to be repaired and made useful for purposes of commerce and navigation	250,000 00	

with the harbors on the seaboard of the United States	100,000 00	
		350,000 00
By the act to increase duties on imports, and for other purposes.		
For payment of unascertained duties, or duties or other moneys paid under protest and appeal to the collector, or person acting as such in excess of what the law requires should have been paid		Indefinite
By the act to provide ways and means for the support of the government, and for other purposes.		
For the necessary expenses of engraving, printing, preparing, and issuing the United States notes, treasury notes, fractional notes, and bonds, hereby authorized, and of disposing of the same to subscribers and purchasers		Indefinite
By the act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes.		
For the payment of the expenses incident to carrying into effect the various acts connected with internal revenue which are or may be authorized and payable after the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four		400,000 00
By the act to aid in the settlement, subsistence, and support of the Navajo Indian captives upon a reservation in the Territory of New Mexico.		
For the purpose of settling the Navajo Indians, now captives in New Mexico, upon a reservation upon the Pecos river, in New Mexico, for the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, and other articles necessary for such purpose, for breaking the ground, and for subsistence of said Indians to the end of the next fiscal year		100,000 00
By the act to authorize the President of the United States to negotiate with certain Indians of Middle Oregon for a relinquishment of certain rights secured to them by treaty.		
To enable the President of the United States to negotiate with the tribes known as the confederated Indian tribes of Middle Oregon, for the relinquishment of certain rights guaranteed to them by the first article of the treaty made with them April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by which they are permitted to fish, hunt, gather roots and berries, and pasture stock in common with citizens of the United States upon the lands and Territories of the United States outside their reservations, and to defray the expenses of said treaty and to pay said Indians for the relinquishment of said rights		5,000 00
Amount carried forward		780,597,271 68

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward		$780,597,271 68
By the act to compensate the officers and crew of the iron-clad gunboat Essex for the destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas.		
To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay to the officers and crew of the iron-clad gunboat Essex, for the destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas, the bounty provided by the fourth section of the act entitled "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two		25,000 00
By the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.		
SURVEY OF THE COAST.		
For the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men employed in the work	178,000 00	
For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work	100,000 00	
For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed in the work	11,000 00	
For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians employed in the work	4,000 00	
For repairs of steamers and sailing schooners used in the coast survey	4,000 00	
For pay and rations of engineers of four steamers used in the hydrography of the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department	9,000 00	
LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.		
For the Atlantic, Gulf, and lake coasts, viz:		
For supplying the light-houses and beacon lights with oil, wicks, glass chimneys, and other necessary expenses of the same, and repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus	150,087 00	

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improving light-houses and buildings connected therewith	102,200 00	
For salaries of five hundred and eighty-nine keepers of light-houses and lighted-beacons, and their assistants	213,193 33	
For salaries of forty-three keepers of light-vessels	23,900 00	
For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of forty-three light-vessels	182,302 00	
For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of beacons and buoys, and for chains and sinkers for the same	112,350 00	
For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation	2,000 00	
For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to act third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, on the amount that may be or may have been disbursed by them	10,000 00	
To enable the Light-house Board to re-establish lights and other aids to navigation which have been injured or destroyed on the southern coast	100,000 00	
For completing the light-house works at Milwaukie, in addition to former appropriations	12,287 26	
For completing the light-house works at Racine, in addition to former appropriations	21,335 28	
For the erection of a lighthouse on Point Peninsular, between Big and Little Bays De Noquet, in the State of Michigan	15,000 00	
For beacon-light on Sand Point, on the west side of Little Bay De Noquet, in the State of Michigan	5,000 00	
For beacon-light at the mouth of Fox river, in the State of Wisconsin	5,000 00	
For removing and reconstructing beacon-light on Cape Henlopen, Delaware	17,500 00	
For erecting a light-house on Cape Arago, State of Oregon	15,000 00	
For additional aids to navigation to facilitate the entrance to Portland, Maine, by suitably marking Alden's Rock and Bulwark shoal, or otherwise, or so much thereof as may be found necessary	20,000 00	
FOR THE COASTS OF CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON.		
For supplying twenty light-houses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, chamois skins, polishing powder, and other cleaning materials, transportation, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in repair, and publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation	21,780 00	
For repairs and incidental expenses of twenty light-houses and buildings connected therewith	10,000 00	
For salaries of forty keepers and assistant keepers of light-houses, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum	32,000 00	
For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of floating buoys and beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys	10,000 00	
For special works, viz:		
For repairing breakwater, and rebuilding keeper's dwelling at Newport harbor light-house, Rhode Island	6,000 00	
For repairs and renovations at Block Island light-house, Rhode Island	3,500 00	
Amount carried forward	1,402,434 87	780,622,271 68

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$1,402,434 87	780,622,271 68
For compensation of two inspectors of customs, acting as superintendents for the life-saving stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey	3,000 00	
For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each	10,800 00	
For repairs of the roof of the court-house and post office at Windsor, Vermont, or so much thereof as may be necessary	10,000 00	
For construction and repair of light-boats, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury	150,000 00	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.		
For care, support, and medical and surgical treatment of forty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in some proper medical institution in the city of Washington, to be selected by the Commissioner of Public Buildings	6,000 00	
For hire of carts on the public grounds	2,000 00	
For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds	400 00	
To pay for ashes purchased by the public gardener three years ago for the public grounds	125 00	
For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace, when necessary, such as have been planted by the United States, to whitewash tree-boxes and fences, and to repair pavements in front of the public grounds	3,000 00	
For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water-pipes, pavements, and other walks within the Capitol square, broken glass, and locks, and for the protection of the building, and keeping the main approaches to it unencumbered	8,000 00	
To change Tiber creek, where it runs through the botanic garden, into a sewer, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings	10,150 00	
To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to reconstruct five of the old burnt-out furnaces now under the old portion of the Capitol	5,000 00	
For annual repairs of the President's House and furniture, improvement of grounds, purchase of plants for garden, and contingent expenses incident thereto	6,000 00	
For fuel, in part, of the President's House	2,400 00	
For repairs, refitting, and furnishing the President's summer residence at the Soldiers' Home	3,000 00	
For lighting the Capitol and President's House, the public grounds around them, and around the executive offices, and Pennsylvania avenue, Bridge and High streets in Georgetown, Four-and-a-half street, Seventh and Twelfth streets across the mall, and Maryland avenue west, and Sixth street south	63,500 00	

For repairs of the Potomac and upper bridges	6,000 00	
For repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, and aiding in keeping it clean and free from dust	6,000 00	
For public reservation number two and Lafayette square	2,000 00	
For taking care of the grounds south of the President's House, continuing the improvement of the same, and replacing trees destroyed, repairing fences, and other injuries	5,000 00	
For repairs of water-pipes	500 00	
For cleaning out the sewer traps on Pennsylvania avenue and repairing the same	300 00	
For casual repairs of all the furnaces under the Capitol	500 00	
For deficiency in tiling the floor of the library of Congress	1,200 00	
To reimburse the Commissioner of Public Buildings for money expended in replacing one of the iron panels in the ceiling of the library of Congress, and to enable the Commissioner to secure all the panels by fastening them with iron shackles to the roof	500 00	
For repairs of the basement of the President's House	3,000 00	
To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to remove the water-pipes which conduct the water from the spring at Franklin square to the President's House, rendered necessary by the grading around the treasury extension, and to lay them down in another place	500 00	
To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to enclose Franklin square with a wooden fence, and to guard the same and plant it with trees and shrubbery	3,000 00	
For repairing fence around Armory square	533 00	
For painting the iron railing around the Capitol grounds	1,500 00	
For cleaning and painting the crypt and passages under the rotundo	2,000 00	
To pay expenses incurred by the Commissioner of Public Buildings in enlarging bench in the Supreme Court room	1,214 00	
For repairs of Navy Yard bridge	25,000 00	
For balance due the draughtsman for his services in charge and continuation of the series of maps ordered by resolution of the fourth May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for part of the fiscal year ending in eighteen hundred and sixty-two	1,520 38	
For repairs to the bridge across the Potomac river at Little Falls	250 00	
To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide temporary accommodations for the State Department, and for such of the clerks of the Second Auditor of the Treasury as cannot be accommodated in Winder's building	10,000 00	
JAIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
For salary of warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, from February twenty-ninth to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at the rate of sixteen hundred dollars per annum	540 65	
Amount carried forward	1,756,867 90	780,622,271 68

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$1,756,867 90	780,622,271 68
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.		
For the preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government	4,000 00	
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.		
For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane, of the army and navy and the revenue cutter service, and of the District of Columbia, at the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, including five hundred dollars for books, stationery, and incidental expenses	60,500 00	
For finishing, furnishing, heating, and lighting additional accommodations in the east wing	5,000 00	
For continuation of the wall enclosing the grounds of the hospital	10,000 00	
For iron coping of the battlement of the hospital edifice	2,500 00	
BOTANIC GARDEN.		
For grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, purchasing trees and shrubs, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress	3,300 00	
For pay of superintendent of botanic garden, and assistants in the botanic garden and greenhouses, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress	6,145 80	
COLUMBIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.		
For salaries and incidental expenses, embracing, in addition to the objects heretofore provided for in this appropriation, the salary of an additional teacher, construction of a new sewer, and the construction and repairs of fences	7,500 00	
For continuing the work for the accommodation of the students and inmates in said institution, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made, viz: for the purchase of a tract of improved land, containing about thirteen acres, bordering on boundary street of the city of Washington, and adjoining the lot now belonging to the institution, to enable it to instruct the male pupils in horticulture and agriculture, and to furnish sites for mechanic shops and other necessary buildings	20,000 00	

To bring the Potomac water into the institution from the nearest water mains, or other adequate sources in the city	3,200 00	
PATENT OFFICE.		
For expenses of receiving, arranging, and taking care of copyright books, charts, and other copyright matter	1,800 00	
For preparing illustrations and descriptions for report	6,000 00	
SURVEY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.		
For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, and Montana,) including incidental expenses and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations for the same objects	50,000 00	
For surveying the public lands in California and Nevada	50,000 00	
For surveying the public lands in Oregon	20,000 00	
For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory	20,000 00	
For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Colorado	20,000 00	
For surveying the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska	50,000 00	
For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Dakota	5,000 00	
For the survey of a military road from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Randall, Dakato Territory, and from Niobrara, Nebraska Territory, to Fort Randall, and to bridge the Dakato and Vermillion rivers and other streams	15,000 00	
For surveying the public lands in New Mexico	10,000 00	
For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Arizona	10,000 00	
For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Idaho	10,000 00	
For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Montana	10,000 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For carrying on the work of the commission appointed under the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain	8,000 00	
For continuing the work on the Capitol extension	300,000 00	
For finishing the Patent Office building	75,000 00	
To enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to pay a debt incurred by the Commissioner of Patents in pre-		
Amount carried forward	2,545,813 70	780,622,271 68

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$2,545,813 70	780,622,271 68
paring the agricultural report for eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and transferred to the account of the Agricultural Department in pursuance of an opinion of the Attorney General of September eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two	3,704 05	
To restore the salary of the chief messenger in the Department of Agriculture to nine hundred dollars per annum, at which it is fixed	300 00	
For the annual subsidy for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph	40,000 00	
For the continuation of the north wing of the Treasury extension	500,000 00	
For furniture of Treasury building	25,000 00	
For the construction of vaults, as an additional security to the public funds in the United States depositories	30,000 00	
For the repair and preservation of custom-houses, marine hospitals, and other public buildings, under the supervision of the Treasury Department	40,000 00	
For the purpose of building a new custom-house at Portland, Maine, on the site owned by the United States	50,000 00	
For furniture and repairs of furniture of the various public buildings under the supervision of the Treasury Department	15,000 00	
For heating apparatus for the east front and centre wing of the Treasury building, in addition to available appropriations	12,537 67	
For plates, paper, and special dies, and the printing of circulating notes, and expenses necessarily incurred in procuring said notes, including miscellaneous items	441,250 00	
For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury	10,000 00	
For the payment of messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of said States for President and Vice-President of the United States	20,000 00	
For stationery for the Treasury Department	45,000 00	
For compiling and supervising the Biennial Register, per act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one	500 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the branch mint at San Francisco for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	71,311 10	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by the State of Minnesota in suppressing Indian hostilities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two	117,000 00	
For additional clerical force in the office of the assistant treasurer at Philadelphia	4,500 00	

MONTANA.		
For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary	9,700 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	1,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	20,000 00	
To enable the Joint Library Committee to purchase a collection of early American maps and plans, chiefly manuscript originals, illustrative of the French war and the war of the Revolution, for deposit in the Library of Congress	1,000 00	
For the purpose of meeting any expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, as well as the coin of the United States	100,000 00	
For making the compensation of the clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means twenty-one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, to commence with the present session of Congress	Indefinite.	
To compensate persons on board the United States gunboat Cincinnati, in accordance with the joint resolution approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	7,200 00	
For compensation of stamp clerk in the office of the assistant treasurer at San Francisco	2,400 00	
For compensation to clerks and extra clerk-hire, in addition to that already appropriated, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury	100,000 00	
For payment of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. for three hundred and ninety-five copies of the 10th and 11th volumes each of the Statutes at Large, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, delivered by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three	2,765 00	
For payment of salaries for additional clerks in the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	9,800 00	
For compensation to the clerk of the Committee of Elections for preparing for publication a continuation of the digest of election cases, to be expended under the direction of said committee	1,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for miscellaneous items for the Senate for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	15,730 00	
For deficiency for the Congressional Globe for the present session	25,065 12	
For addition to the sum of ten thousand dollars, appropriated by the eleventh section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the construction of vaults and the fitting up of offices in the custom-house building at Philadelphia, for the accommodation of the assistant treasurer of the United States at that city, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the object provided for in said section, and in such alterations of said buildings as may be required to adapt the same to the receipt, custody, and disbursement of the public money by the assistant treasurer aforesaid, as well as to the convenient accommodation therein of the officers of the customs at the port of Philadelphia	40,000 00	
		4,307,576 64
Amount carried forward		784,929,848 32

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward		$784,929,848 32
By the act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.		
For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York	50,000 00	
For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine	100,000 00	
For fort at entrance of Kennebec river, (Fort Popham,) Maine	100,000 00	
For fort on Hog Island ledge, (Fort Georges,) Portland harbor, Maine	150,000 00	
For Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine	150,000 00	
For Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine	100,000 00	
For New Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire	100,000 00	
For Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire	50,000 00	
For Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts	50,000 00	
For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts	20,000 00	
For sea-wall of Great Brewster's Island	40,000 00	
For repair of sea-walls on Deer and on Lovell's Islands	10,000 00	
For permanent forts at New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts	100,000 00	
For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York	25,000 00	
For fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York	150,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, South Battery, Fort Wood, and Fort Gibson, New York harbor	100,000 00	
For new battery near Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, New York	75,000 00	
For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York	20,000 00	
For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York	150,000 00	
For casemated battery on Staten Island, New York	75,000 00	
For repairs and completion of sea-wall at Buffalo	37,500 00	
For fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey	125,000 00	
For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	20,000 00	
For permanent work for Delaware breakwater harbor	100,000 00	
For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Maryland	100,000 00	
For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia	50,000 00	

For Fort Wool, Hampton roads, Virginia	200,000 00	
For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland sound, Florida	100,000 00	
For fort at Ship Island, coast of Mississippi	100,000 00	
For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco bay, California	50,000 00	
For fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco bay, California	90,000 00	
For land defences at San Francisco	177,000 00	
For defences in Oregon and Washington Territory, at or near the mouth of Columbia river	100,000 00	
For repairs and alterations of barracks, quarters, hospitals, storerooms, and fences at permanent forts not occupied by troops	50,000 00	
For construction of permanent platforms for modern cannon of large calibre in existing fortifications of important harbors	130,000 00	
For tool and siege trains for armies in the field	200,000 00	
For bridge trains and equipage for armies in the field	500,000 00	
For contingencies of fortifications, including field works and field operations	700,000 00	
For providing obstructions to be moored in the Potomac river, to render the shore batteries more efficient for the protection of Washington against maritime attack	300,000 00	
For completing and rendering more permanent the defences of Washington	300,000 00	
For surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior	100,000 00	
For engraving and printing chart of lake surveys	10,000 00	
For purchase and repair of instruments	15,000 00	
For surveys for military defences, and for purchase of campaign maps, manuscript notes, and maps of surveys of railroads and canals	150,000 00	
		5,319,500 00
By the act authorizing the erection of buildings for the branch mint at San Francisco.		
For the purchase of a site, if necessary, and the erection of a suitable building or buildings for the use of the branch mint at San Francisco, in the State of California		300,000 00
By the act to repeal a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to grant additional rooms to the Agricultural Department," and for other purposes.		
To enable the Commissioner of Agriculture, to rent suitable rooms for the accommodation of his office, and to make necessary improvements, and to pay the rent of the same for one year		3,500 00
By the act making an appropriation to carry into effect "An act to prevent smuggling."		
To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect an act entitled "An act to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," passed at the present session of Congress		15,000 00
Amount carried forward		790,567,848 32

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward		$790,567,848 32
By the act to establish a branch of the mint of the United States at Dalles city, in the State of Oregon.		
To carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to meet the expenses of the current year, and for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five		100,000 00
By the act to provide for the supervision, repairs, liabilities, and completion of the Washington aqueduct.		
For the purpose of constructing the dam of solid masonry across the Maryland branch of the Potomac river, near the Great Falls, and for constructing the conduit around the receiving reservoir, and for paying existing liabilities and expenses, engineering, superintendence, and repairs of said aqueduct		150,000 00
By the act to encourage immigration.		
For the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect		25,000 00
By the act for the relief of seamen and others, not officers, borne on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service.		
To allow and pay to each person, not an officer, employed on a vessel so sunk or otherwise destroyed, and whose personal effects have been lost, a sum not exceeding sixty dollars as compensation for loss of his personal effects		Indefinite.
By the act to pay, in part, for publishing the debates of Congress, and for other purposes.		
To enable the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to purchase from the publishers of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for each senator, representative, and delegate in the present and each succeeding Congress, who has not heretofore received the same, one complete set of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and to pay to the publishers of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, out of the contingent funds of the two houses, according to the number of copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix taken by each, one cent for every five pages exceeding three thousand pages for a long session, or fifteen		

hundred pages for a short session, including the indexes and the laws of the United States for this and each future Congress		98,544 00
By the act making an appropriation for testing submarine inventions.		
For the purpose of testing submarine batteries and other inventions, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to experiments upon such devices for submarine operations as may be recommended as worthy of practical test by a commission of competent naval officers and scientific men now or hereafter to be organized for their examination		25,000 00
By the act to indemnify the owners of the British schooner Glen.		
For the amount awarded as an indemnification to the parties interested by the district court of the United States of America for the southern district of New York, for costs, damages, and expenses by reason of the illegal seizure of the said vessel and cargo as prize		17,150 66
By the act for the relief of the heirs of Noah Wiswall.		
To pay the legal representatives of Noah Wiswall, assignee of Daniel Chilson, for the amount of purchase-money paid by said Daniel Chilson on the thirteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, by his agent, Amariah Watson, to J. W. Stephenson, receiver of public moneys at Galena, Illinois, per receipt number twelve hundred and eighty-two, for eighty acres of the west half of the southwest quarter of section number fifteen, in township number sixteen north, of range number eight east, of the fourth principal meridian, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre		100 00
By the act for the relief of L. F. Cartee.		
For services performed in surveys of the public lands in the State of Oregon in excess of his contract with the surveyor general of Oregon, dated October fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty		3,033 50
By the act for the benefit of John Dickson, of Illinois.		
For the damages sustained by reason of the failure of J. W. Belger, quartermaster of United States volunteers, to receive one hundred thousand bushels of corn tendered him by said Dickson, under a contract therefor		21,000 00
Amount carried forward		791,007,676 48

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	.....	$791,007,676 48
By the act for the relief of the owners of the French ship La Manche.		
For paying the indemnity awarded to the owners of the French ship La Manche, a sufficient amount to purchase a bill of exchange on Paris for the sum of one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and thirty-five and fifteen one-hundredths francs, with interest on the said sum at six per centum, from February five last past down to the date of the bill of exchange.....	.....	Indefinite.
By the act in favor of the legal representatives of Israel C. Wait.		
To pay to the legal representatives of Israel C. Wait, late lieutenant in the United States navy, the amount of an unpaid balance due the said Wait under the act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the navy' ".....	.....	1,500 00
By the act for the relief of Daniel Wormer.		
For percentage retained by the government on payments heretofore made to him, and for all timber or other materials furnished by him in the construction of the pier at Little Sodus bay, on Lake Ontario.....	.....	1,778 36
By the act for the relief of Darius S. Cole.		
For materials furnished to the United States for the construction of the pier in Little Sodus bay, Lake Ontario.....	.....	2,224 00
By the act for the relief of William G. Brown.		
For stone or other materials used by order of the agents of the government in the construction of a pier in Little Sodus bay, on Lake Ontario, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.....	.....	99 00

By the act for the relief of William C. Walker and others.		
To pay to the following persons, and in the sums following, viz:		
To William C. Walker	83 25	
To John S. Emrie	70 00	
To A. G. Crane	97 50	
To George W. Pilbean	21 50	
To E. Goodrich	87 75	
To Jacob Cox	11 25	
To Thomas Lamkin	92 25	
To Porter Durell	90 00	
To Matthew Randall	96 75	
To David Lynn	5 50	
To Andrew Lisk	4 00	
To William Burkes	3 00	
To William Depuy	2 25	
For labor done and performed by the above-named persons, respectively, on the bridge across the Ohio river and floating battery at Paducah, by and under the direction of General John C. Frémont, while commanding the army of the west		665 00
By the act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of A. Bush, late public printer for the Territory of Oregon.		
For printing, binding, and so forth, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred copies of the statutes enacted by the legislative assembly of said Territory at its sessions of eighteen hundred and fifty-three and four, and eighteen hundred and fifty-four and five, and allow for the same such prices as were by law allowable for such services at that time		Indefinite.
By the act for the relief of Charles L. Nelson.		
For his services as agent for the improvement of the harbor of Burlington, Vermont, from the fifteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to the second day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, inclusive, at four dollars per day		308 00
By the act for the relief of Frederick A. Beelen, late secretary of legation to Chili.		
For difference in salary under the several acts of Congress on that subject, while he acted as such secretary, before he was informed of such reduction, and until he had full time to return to the United States		166 66
Amount carried forward		791,014,417 50

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward		$791,014,417 50
By the act for the relief of Warren W. Green.		
For his services on the Fort Kearney and Honey Lake wagon road, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven		47 79
By the act for the relief of Lieutenant William P. Richner, Seventy-seventh regiment Ohio volunteer infantry.		
For the pay and emoluments of a first lieutenant from the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to the thirty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two		Indefinite.
By the act for the relief of Richard G. Murphy.		
For services and expenses in the removal of Sioux Indians, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three		600 00
By the act for the relief of Dr. Charles M. Wetherill.		
For his services as chemist of the Agricultural Department		750 00
By the act for the relief of John C. McConnell.		
For payment of money advanced and service rendered in raising troops in the State of Maryland		2,000 00
By the act for the relief of Richard G. Murphy.		
For that amount charged to and paid by him as agent for the Sioux Indians, upon false vouchers transmitted to the Indian Bureau by Willis A. Gorman, late superintendent of Indian affairs for the northwestern superintendency		1,800 00

By the joint resolution of thanks to Major General Ulysses S. Grant, and the officers and soldiers who fought under his command during this rebellion; and providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck, to be presented to Major General Grant in the name of the people of the United States of America.		
To enable the President of the United States to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be presented to Major General Grant		Indefinite.
By the joint resolution to supply, in part, deficiencies in the appropriations for the public printing, and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for bounties to volunteers.		
To supply deficiencies, in part, in the appropriations for the public printing	50,000 00	
For the payment of bounties and advance pay	20,000,000 00	
For the expenses of draft and for the procuration of substitutes	Indefinite.	
		20,050,000 00
By the resolution amendatory of the joint resolution "to supply, in part, deficiencies in the appropriations for the public printing, and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the bounties to volunteers."		
For the expenses of the draft and the procuration of substitutes		Indefinite.
By the joint resolution making appropriation for the payment of taxes on certain lands owned by the United States.		
To pay taxes on lands owned by the United States		20,000 00
By the joint resolution for the payment of volunteers called out for not less than one hundred days.		
For arming, equipping, clothing, subsisting, transporting, and paying volunteers that may be received by the President for any term not less than one hundred days		25,000,000 00
By the resolution for the payment of expenses incurred by the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.		
To pay the expenses of the joint committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the conduct and expenditures of the war		20,000 00
By the resolution to compensate the sailors on the gunboat Baron de Kalb for loss of clothing.		
For the damage they may have sustained in the loss of their clothing by the destruction of said vessel		Indefinite.
Amount carried forward		836,109,615 29

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward		$836,109,615 29
By the joint resolution for the relief of the officers of the fourth and fifth Indian regiments.		
For the claims of those officers of the fourth and fifth Indian regiments who were commissioned by the War Department, and accepted their appointments, for such time as they or either of them were actually performing duty other than that of recruiting for said regiments		Indefinite.
By the resolution for the relief of the State of Wisconsin.		
For the amount due the State of Wisconsin, under existing laws, as five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of the public lands within her limits, estimate and charge against her the value of the one hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-one and eighty-two one hundreths acres of land granted to the Territory of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of the Milwaukie and Rock river canal, which have been sold by said Territory or said State at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and as much more as the Territory and State received upon the same upon sales of any part thereof at a higher price, crediting said State with the amount that has been legally and properly applied by said State or Territory towards the cost of selling said land, and towards the construction of said canal	Indefinite.	
To allow the Milwaukie and Rock River Canal Company such sums of money as have been properly expended by said company in the survey and location of said canal, in the construction thereof as far as the same has been constructed, together with dams, locks, and slack-water navigation, and in the management and keeping the same in repair; not exceeding in amount, however, the balance charged against the State of Wisconsin upon the sales of said canal lands, as above required, after deducting the sum allowed said State for money paid by her out of the same fund	Indefinite.	
By the joint resolution for the relief of the sufferers by a late accident at the United States arsenal in Washington, District of Columbia.		
For the relief of the victims of such explosion, said money to be distributed under the direction of Major Benton, commanding at said arsenal, and in such manner as shall most conduce to the comfort and relief of said sufferers, according to their necessities, respectively, and that he report to this house		2,000 00

For the amount of judgment in certain cases obtained against him, and paid by him	2,801 84	
To pay him the amount incurred by him in the exchange between the countries	Indefinite.	
		2,801 84
By the joint resolution for the relief of Mary Kellogg.		
To settle and adjust the accounts of said Spencer Kellogg, deceased, as a first lieutenant of infantry, from the fourteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and his accounts as fourth master in the navy, from the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, up to the twenty-fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the date of the execution of said Kellogg at Richmond, Virginia, by the rebels		Indefinite.
By the resolution for the relief of Carlisle Doble.		
For carrying the mails between Taylor's falls, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, from April to November, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven		Indefinite.
By the joint resolution to settle and pay the accounts of John S. Phelps, of Missouri, as a member of the thirty-seventh Congress.		
For salary and mileage, deducting any amount which he may have received thereon, or which he may have received as military governor of Arkansas		Indefinite.
Total		$836,114,417 13

RECAPITULATION.

Deficiencies for the army for the year ending June 30, 1864	$147,976,015 00
Deficiencies for the navy for the year ending June 30, 1864	5,471,975 00
Deficiencies for the legislative, executive, judicial, and miscellaneous	1,967,998 69
Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1865	15,407,000 00
Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1865	201,217 00
Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1865	109,206,814 54
Depredations by the Sioux Indians in Minnesota	1,170,374 00
Army for the year ending June 30, 1865	529,523,887 65
Consular and diplomatic expenses for the year ending June 30, 1865	1,354,100 00
Indian department for the year ending June 30, 1865	2,704,496 41
Fortifications and other works of defence	5,319,500 00
Legislative, executive, judicial, and miscellaneous for the year ending June 30, 1865	15,811,038 84
	$836,114,417 13

II.—OFFICES CREATED AND THE SALARIES THEREOF.

[Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.]

By the act authorizing the President to appoint a Second Assistant Secretary of War.

The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of one year from the passage of this act, a Second Assistant Secretary of War, at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

By the act reviving the grade of lieutenant general in the United States army.

The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a lieutenant general to command the armies of the United States, who shall be allowed the pay and allowances specified in section 5 of the act of May 28, 1798; also the allowances described in the 6th section of the act of August 23, 1842, granting additional rations to certain officers.

By the act to authorize the appointment of a warden of the jail in the District of Columbia.

The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, who shall receive an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars.

By the act to constitute Parkersburg, in the State of West Virginia, a port of delivery.

There shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at Parkersburg, who shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum and fees.

By the act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1864, and for other purposes.

The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at an annual salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

In addition to the clerical force now authorized by law in the several departments, there shall be appointed, to continue during the present rebellion, and for one year after its close—

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one clerk of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum; one of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum; eight of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum; and fourteen of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum.

In the construction branch of the Treasury, one superintending architect, salary not stated; one assistant architect, salary not stated; two clerks of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each; four clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; two clerks of class one, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; one messenger, at six hundred dollars per annum.

In the First Comptroller's office, six clerks of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each.

In the Second Comptroller's office, five clerks of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each; six clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; ten clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; fifteen clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each.

In the First Auditor's office, two clerks of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each; one clerk of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum.

In the Second Auditor's office, fifteen clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; fifty clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; one hundred and forty clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each; one clerk at nine hundred dollars per annum.

In the Third Auditor's office, two clerks of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each; two clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; five clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; twenty-four clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each; one messenger, at seven hundred dollars per annum; and two laborers, at six hundred dollars per annum each.

In the Fourth Auditor's office, five clerks of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each; nine clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; nine clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; thirty-five clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each; one laborer, at six hundred dollars per annum.

In the Fifth Auditor's office, one clerk of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum, to be substituted for one of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum.

In the Treasurer's office, four clerks of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each; two clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; seventeen clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; six clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each.

In the Register's office, four clerks of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each; six clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; six clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; eight clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each; one messenger, at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs, one clerk of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum; three clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; four clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each.

In the office of the Secretary of the Navy, two clerks of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each.

In the office of the Adjutant General, two clerks of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each; eight clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; nineteen clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; seventy-four clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each.

In the office of the Quartermaster General, fifteen clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; thirty-five clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; one hundred and ten clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each; six laborers, at six hundred dollars per annum each.

In the Paymaster General's office, nine clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; twenty-six clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; seventy-five clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each; three messengers, at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars each; four watchmen, at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each.

In the Commissary General's office, ten clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; thirty clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each.

In the office of the Chief of Ordnance, two clerks of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each; seven clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; eleven clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; seventy-four clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each; nine laborers, at six hundred dollars per annum each.

In the office of the Chief Engineer, one clerk of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum; one clerk of class two, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum.

By the act to carry into effect the convention with Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims.

The commissioner authorized to be appointed by the President shall be allowed three thousand dollars, and ten dollars a day for travelling expenses.

By the act to provide for the better organization of Indian affairs in California.

The President of the United States shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of California, at a salary of three thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

The President shall also appoint not exceeding four Indian agents, one for each of the reservations in the State of California, who shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars.

There shall also be appointed, for each Indian reservation in California, one blacksmith, one assistant blacksmith, one farmer, and one carpenter, at a compensation not exceeding fifty dollars a month.

By the act to appoint an appraiser and assistant appraiser for the port of Portland, and for other purposes.

The President of the United States shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an appraiser for the port of Portland, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and an assistant appraiser at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; also, three deputy collectors, at an annual compensation of two thousand dollars.

By the act in addition to an act for the establishment of certain arsenals.

The President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners to ascertain the value of the lands taken for the use or establishment of arsenals. Compensation not stated.

By the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1865, and for other purposes.

There shall be added three professors at the Naval Academy: a professor of ethics and English studies, a professor of Spanish, and a professor of drawing. Compensation not stated.

By the act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana.

The President of the United States shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a governor of the Territory, at an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, and a secretary of the Territory, at two thousand dollars per annum.

He shall also appoint a chief justice and two associate justices, at an annual salary each of two thousand five hundred dollars, who are authorized to appoint a clerk for each district court, who shall receive for his services fees of office.

The President shall appoint an attorney, whose compensation shall be two hundred and fifty dollars per annum and fees, and a marshal, who shall receive four hundred and fifty dollars per annum and fees.

He shall also appoint a surveyor general for the Territory of Montana, at an annual salary of three thousand dollars.

The act provides for seven members of the council and thirteen members of the house of representatives of the Territory, who shall each receive four dollars per diem, and four dollars for every 20 miles of travel. The presiding officer of each branch of the territorial legislature shall receive four dollars a day additional.

Each branch of the legislative assembly shall appoint a chief clerk, at four dollars a day, and three other clerks, at three dollars a day, during the session of the legislature, and a sergeant-at-arms, whose compensation is not fixed by the act.

The act also provides for a delegate in Congress, to be elected by the people of the Territory, who shall receive the same pay and mileage as are allowed to the delegates from other Territories in the Congress of the United States.

By the act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof.

The President of the United States shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Comptroller of the Currency, who shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint a Deputy Comptroller, at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall also appoint, from time to time, the necessary clerks (number and compensation not stated) to discharge such duties as may be required to carry out the law.

The Comptroller may, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint special agents to examine and ascertain if any associations have failed to redeem any of their circulating notes; and in cases of failure to redeem their notes, he may also appoint receivers to wind up the affairs of such defaulting associations. Compensation not stated.

The Comptroller of the Currency may also appoint agents to examine the affairs of every banking association, who shall make full and detailed reports upon their condition, and receive for their services five dollars for each day they may be employed, and two dollars for every twenty-five miles of necessary travel.

By the act to create an additional supervising inspector of steamboats and two local inspectors of steamboats for the collection district of Memphis, Tennessee, and two local inspectors for the collection district of Oregon, and for other purposes.

There shall be appointed, in the mode prescribed by law, one supervising inspector of steamboats at Portland, Oregon, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and two local inspectors of steamboats at Portland, Oregon, and two local inspectors of steamboats at Memphis, Tennessee, at an annual compensation of seven hundred dollars each.

By the act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1865, and for other purposes.

The President is authorized to appoint not exceeding thirteen consular clerks, who shall receive for their services, respectively, at a rate not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum.

By the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1865, and for other purposes.

The Commissioner of Agriculture may appoint one clerk of class four, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum; four clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum; four clerks of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum; and six clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum.

An entomologist, at two thousand dollars per annum; a chemist, at two thousand dollars per annum; an assistant chemist, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum; a draughtsman, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum; a translator, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; two messengers, at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each; and two laborers, at an annual salary of four hundred dollars each.

A superintendent of seed-room, at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars, and two clerks, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

The second section of the act provides for a reorganization of the office of the Treasurer of the United States, as follows:

One Assistant Treasurer, with a salary of twenty-eight hundred dollars.
One cashier, with a salary of twenty-eight hundred dollars.
One assistant cashier, with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars.
One chief of the division of issues, with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars.
One chief of the division of redemption, with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars.
One chief of the division of loans, with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars.
One chief of the division of accounts, with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars.
One chief of the division of national banks, with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars.
Two provisional bookkeepers, with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars each.
Two tellers, with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars each.
Two assistant tellers, with a salary of two thousand dollars each.
One chief clerk, with a salary of two thousand dollars.
Fifteen clerks of class four, with a salary of eighteen hundred dollars each.
Fifteen clerks of class three, with a salary of sixteen hundred dollars each.
Eleven clerks of class two, with a salary of fourteen hundred dollars each.
Nine clerks of class one, with a salary of twelve hundred dollars each.
One messenger in charge of mails, with a salary of one thousand dollars.
Nine messengers, with a salary of nine hundred dollars each.
Five messengers, with a salary of seven hundred dollars each.
Sixty female clerks, with a salary of six hundred dollars each.
Five laborers, with a salary of six hundred dollars each.
Seven female laborers, with a salary of two hundred and forty dollars each.

The fifth section of the act provides for an addition to the clerical force in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, to continue during the rebellion, and for one year after its close, as follows:

Two clerks of class four, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars each.
Two clerks of class three, at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars each.
Two clerks of class two, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars each.

By the seventh section of the act it is provided that from and after the 1st of July, 1864, in lieu of the clerks now allowed by law, the assistant treasurer at New Orleans is authorized to appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury—

One chief clerk, with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars.
One clerk, at a salary of two thousand dollars.
Two clerks, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars each.
One porter, at a salary of nine hundred dollars.
Two watchmen, at a salary of six hundred dollars each.

The eighth section provides for the transfer from the office of the Paymaster General to the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury not exceeding thirty-seven clerks, who shall be classified as follows:

Twelve clerks of class two, at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars each.
Twenty-five clerks of class one, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars each.

By the ninth section the President of the United States is authorized to appoint two additional appraisers for the port of New York, who shall each receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury there shall be appointed five clerks of class three, at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars, in lieu of the same number of clerks of class one, receiving twelve hundred dollars per annum.

By the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1865, and for other purposes.

An agent for the Kioway, Apache, and Camanche Indians, for the year ending June 30, 1865, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

A special agent to take charge of certain stray bands of Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians in Wisconsin, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

By the act to expedite and regulate the printing of public documents, and for other purposes.

It is made the duty of the Joint Committee on Printing to appoint a competent person to edit and select such portions of the documents accompanying the annual reports of the heads of department as the committee may think desirable for popular distribution, and to prepare an index to the same. Compensation not stated.

The Secretary of War is authorized to appoint a competent person to edit the printing of the official reports of the operations of the armies of the United States. Compensation not stated.

By the act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the United States navy," approved July 16, 1862.

Nineteen commanders are temporarily added to that corps in the naval service, to continue until, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the number of commanders shall be reduced to seventy-two, who shall each receive, when at sea, $2,800 per annum; on shore duty, $2,240 per annum; on leave or waiting orders, $1,680 per annum; on the retired list, $1,400 per annum.

By the act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies.

The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commissioner to investigate, adjust, and determine the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies against the United States, who shall receive five thousand dollars in full for his services and expenses.

The commissioner shall appoint a clerk, who shall receive for his services eight dollars a day.

By the act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes.

The Secretary of the Treasury may appoint not exceeding five revenue agents, whose duties shall be to detect and punish frauds on the revenue, and who shall receive not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum.

By the act to establish salaries for postmasters, and for other purposes.

Postmasters are divided into five classes at annual salaries in lieu of commissions.

Postmasters of the first class shall receive not more than four thousand, nor less than three thousand dollars per annum.

Postmasters of the second class shall receive under three thousand, but not less than two thousand dollars per annum.

Postmasters of the third class shall receive under two thousand, but not less than one thousand dollars per annum.

Postmasters of the fourth class shall receive under one thousand, but not less than one hundred dollars per annum.

Postmasters of the fifth class shall receive less than one hundred dollars per annum.

The postmaster at New York shall receive six thousand dollars per annum.

By the act to establish Portland, in the State of Oregon, and Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas, ports of delivery.

There shall be appointed a surveyor of customs for each of the ports of Portland and Leavenworth, who shall each receive an annual salary of three hundred and fifty dollars and fees.

By the act to authorize assimilated rank to be given to the warrant officers of the United States navy, and for other purposes.

In the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, in the Navy Department, two additional clerks of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each, and two clerks of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each.

In the Ordnance bureau, one additional clerk of class three, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum.

In the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, one clerk of class two, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum, and one clerk of class one, at twelve hundred dollars per annum.

By the act to establish a branch of the mint of the United States at Dalles City, in the State of Oregon.

The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a superintendent, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum; an assayer, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum; a melter and refiner, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars; a coiner, compensation not stated.

The superintendent may appoint, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as many clerks, subordinate workmen, and laborers as may be required—number and compensation not stated.

By the act to encourage immigration.

The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commissioner of Immigration, at an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Commissioner may employ not more than three clerks, to be appointed by the Secretary of State. Compensation not stated.

There shall be established at the city of New York an office called the United States Emigrant Office, and the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a superintendent of immigration for said office, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

The superintendent may employ a clerk of the first class, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

By the act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes.

The Secretary of the Navy shall appoint fifty cadet engineers, who shall receive the same pay (five hundred dollars per annum) that is allowed to midshipmen.

By the act to provide for the better organization of the Quartermaster's department.

There is established in the office of the Quartermaster General of the army, to exist during the present rebellion and one year thereafter, nine divisions, each of which shall be placed in charge of a competent officer of the Quartermaster's department, who shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel in the Quartermaster's department.

The Secretary of War may assign to duty, as inspectors of the Quartermaster's department, six officers, to be selected from regular and volunteer staff corps who have served not less than one year, to be allowed each the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel in the Quartermaster's department.

By the joint resolution to provide for the revision of the laws of the District of Columbia.

The Committees on the District of Columbia of the two houses of Congress shall cause the laws of the said District to be revised and codified, and may employ not more than two suitable persons on the preparation of the work, at ten dollars per day for the time employed.

III.—OFFICES, THE SALARIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASED.

By an act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, so as to increase the rank, pay, and emoluments of the Provost Marshal General.

The rank, pay, and emoluments of the Provost Marshal General are increased from those of a colonel of cavalry to those of a brigadier general.

By an act to increase the compensation of inspectors of customs in certain ports.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the compensation of the inspectors of customs in such ports as he may deem proper, not exceeding one dollar per diem, nor to extend beyond the first of July, 1865.

By the act for the classification of the clerks to paymasters in the navy, and graduating their pay.

The pay of the clerks to paymasters at the Boston, New York, Washington, and Philadelphia stations, is increased from five hundred to twelve hundred dollars per annum; at other stations it is raised to one thousand dollars per annum.

The pay of clerks to paymasters in receiving ships, at Boston and New York, is raised to twelve hundred dollars per annum.

In other receiving ships, and in vessels of the first rate, and at the Naval Academy, the pay of paymasters' clerks is raised to one thousand dollars per annum.

The pay of clerks to fleet paymasters, and to paymasters of vessels of the second rate, is raised to eight hundred dollars per annum.

The pay of clerks to paymasters of vessels of the third rate, and to paymasters of supply steamers and store vessels, is raised to seven hundred dollars per annum.

The pay of clerks to inspectors in charge of provisions and clothing at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, is fixed at twelve hundred, and of clerks to all other inspectors, at one thousand dollars per annum.

By the act to regulate the foreign coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes.

The second section of the act provides that, in lieu of the compensation now allowed by law, the several collectors of customs in the following districts, to wit: Pembina, Chicago, Milwaukie, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Miami, Sandusky, Cuyahoga, Presque Isle, (Erie,) Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara, Genesee, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Oswegatchie, Champlain, and Vermont, shall receive an annual compensation of one thousand dollars, and, in addition thereto, fees and commissions, provided the aggregate compensation shall in no case exceed twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

By the act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1865, and for other purposes.

The salaries of the consuls at Brindisi, Gibraltar, St. Helena, Boulogne, Zurich, Clifton, Coaticook, Erie, Goderich, Kingston, (in Canada,) Port Sarnia, Prescott, St. Lambert, and Longueuil, Toronto, and Windsor, are fixed, instead of fees, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

The salaries of the consuls at Ceylon and Piræus, at one thousand dollars per annum.

The salary of the consul at Chin Kiang, at three thousand dollars. The salary of the commercial agent at Madagascar, and the salary of the consul at Bankok, at two thousand dollars per annum each.

The salary of the consul at Nassau shall be four thousand dollars per annum, to commence at the close of the present fiscal year, and to continue during the present rebellion.

The salary of the consul at Lyons shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the consul at Manchester shall be three thousand dollars per annum each, to commence after the close of the present fiscal year.

By the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1865, and for other purposes.

The compensation of the Metropolitan police for the District of Columbia is increased fifty per centum, to commence July 1, 1864, the expense to be borne by the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the county of Washington, in proportion to the number of patrolmen allotted to said cities and county.

The third section of the act provides for an addition of twenty per centum to the compensation of the females, and of the messengers, watchmen, and laborers employed in the several departments, and under the Commissioner of Public Buildings and the Commissioner of Agriculture, and at the Capitol, to commence June 1, 1864, and terminate the 30th June, 1865; but no salary hereby increased shall, with the increase, exceed one thousand dollars.

By the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1865, and for other purposes.

The salary of the Indian agent of the Green Bay agency is increased from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

By the act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes.

The limitation fixed upon the compensation of assessors is increased from three thousand dollars to four thousand dollars.

By the act to increase duties on imports, and for other purposes.

The officers of the customs appointed to carry into effect the licenses, rules, and regulations under the fifth section of the act of July 13, 1861, shall each receive one thousand dollars in addition to his salary; but no salary shall exceed five thousand dollars per annum.

By the act relating to the compensation of pension agents.

Each pension agent disbursing fifty thousand dollars annually shall receive, in addition to his present compensation, for office rent, clerk-hire, &c., five hundred dollars; each agent disbursing one hundred thousand dollars annually shall receive seven hundred and fifty dollars, and for every fifty thousand dollars additional disbursements he shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; but no compensation shall exceed the sum of four thousand dollars per annum.

By the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1865, and for other purposes.

The salary of the clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives is raised from eighteen hundred to two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars per annum.

By the act to regulate the sessions of the circuit and district courts for the northern district of New York, and for other purposes.

The salary of the judge of the United States district court for the northern district of New York is raised from two thousand seven hundred and fifty to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

By the act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes.

The pay of chief engineers in the navy, on the active list, *on duty*, for the first five years after date of commission, is raised from eighteen hundred to two thousand two hundred dollars per annum; for the second five years after date of commission it is raised from two thousand two hundred to two thousand five hundred dollars; for the third five years after date of commission it is raised from two thousand four hundred and fifty to two thousand eight hundred dollars; after fifteen years after date of commission it is raised from two thousand six hundred to three thousand dollars.

The pay of chief engineers in the navy, *on leave or waiting orders*, for the first five years after date of commission, is raised from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred dollars; for the second five years after date of commission, from thirteen hundred to sixteen hundred dollars; for the third five years after date of commission, from fourteen hundred to seventeen hundred dollars; after fifteen years after date of commission, from fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred dollars.

The pay of first assistant engineers in the navy, *on duty*, is raised from twelve hundred and fifty to fifteen hundred dollars; *on leave or waiting orders*, from nine hundred to eleven hundred dollars.

The pay of second assistant engineers, *on duty*, is raised from one thousand to twelve hundred dollars; *on leave or waiting orders*, from seven hundred and fifty to nine hundred dollars.

The pay of third assistant engineers, *on duty*, is raised from seven hundred and fifty to one thousand dollars; *on leave or waiting orders*, from six hundred to eight hundred dollars.